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TO

William H. Young,

THE PUBLISHER OF THE AUTHOR'S FIRST HISTORY OF TROY,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED AS A TOKEN OF HIS PERSONAL

REGARD AND ESTEEM.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

TROY'S

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

1789–1889.

BY

ARTHUR JAMES WEISE, M. A.

TROY, N. Y.:
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, 7 AND 9 FIRST STREET.
1891.

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PREFACE.

IN 1786, the site of the city of Troy was the seat of five or more farms, crossed by roads intersecting a highway running north and south, near the river. At that time Albany, named a city in 1686, Poughkeepsie, founded in 1735, Lansingburgh, laid out in 1771, and Hudson, incorporated in 1785, were all comparatively populous places. When three years later the small body of settlers at Troy publicly advertised their confidence of its becoming "at no very distant period as famous for its trade and navigation as many of the first towns," this boldly advanced expectation may have been regarded by the inhabitants of the older settlements on the Hudson as highly presumptuous and improbable of realization. However, in a short time creditable evidences of the enterprise and growth of the place began to be noted by observant travelers. One, seeing the advantageous situation of the village at the head of navigation, declared that it would not only be "a serious thorn in the side of New City (Lansingburgh), but in the issue a fatal rival." Another, cognizant of the success attending the business ventures of its emulous merchants, remarked that those of Albany viewed "this growing prosperity of their neighbors with an evil eye," and considered it as "an encroachment upon their native rights." Another, discovering in 1807 the extensive trade which "Troy had opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the states of New York and Vermont, as far as Canada," observed that "in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany."

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These initial forecasts of the "ultimate ascendancy" of Troy became more significant as the village gradually expanded its area and enlarged its trade. The public spirit and local undertakings of its people began to be commended as exemplary and highly laudable. A distinguished metropolitan journalist, visiting the city in 1835, wrote: "Troy has been a pattern for all other places in respect to its industry and enterprise. Lansingburgh, four miles above, had attained almost to its present size when the first building was erected in Troy, and Albany, six miles below, had been in existence one hundred and eighty years. And yet Troy, far outstripping the former in a very short time, is now rapidly advancing on the latter." A popular English novelist, passing

through Troy and Albany in 1837, and noting the difference in the growth of the two cities, could not forbear remarking the successful competition of the Trojans. "We have a singular proof, not only of the rapidity with which cities rise in America but also how superior energy will overcome every disadvantage. Little more than twenty years ago, Albany stood by itself a large and prosperous city without a rival, but its population was chiefly Dutch. The Yankees from the Eastern States came down and settled at Troy, not five miles distant, in opposition to them. It would be supposed that Albany could have crushed this city in its birth, but it could not, and Troy is now a beautiful city, with * * * a population of 20,000 souls, and divides the commerce with Albany, from which most of the eastern trade has been ravished."

What, it here may be questioned, was a distinctive characteristic of the founders of Troy? The answer may be clothed in the pertinent words of the Hon. John Woodworth, who began residing in the village in 1791. "There was at that early day, and what distinguished Troy in all its progress, and was so conducive to its prosperity, a concert of action, a concentration of sentiment and united efforts on all questions relating to the interests of the village. To all these, political questions held a secondary place." This element of concord also manifested itself in the undertakings of their immediate successors. In 1835, a similar observation was made by another witness of the spirit of co-operation which quickened their efforts to increase the mercantile and manufacturing advantages of the city. "They know and feel *their* interests are identified with those of *the city*, and in whatever way the latter is benefited, they readily perceive their own general advantage. The fruits of this policy, and the entire unanimity with which they act in regard to all matters of profit and loss are at this time most evident in the flourishing condition of the town."

The later consequences of this notable emulousness of the people of Troy in making the place an important center of trade and commerce are discoverable not only in the wide fame now specializing the distribution of the productions of the manufactories of the city in all parts of the world, but also in the growing solicitude of the present inhabitants that a still greater renown may crown the industrial activity of its future people. Whatever incentives may induce them to further the interests of the city in the next hundred years, none will probably stimulate them more than the success which attended the vigorous enterprise and concerted action of their early predecessors. They, no doubt, will be honored for projecting and accomplishing improvements that will better their own condition, beautify the city, and enlarge its industries, making Troy the most populous, attractive, and important city on the Hudson.

In eliciting the greater part of the information contained in this work from sources which may no longer exist when another writer shall undertake the publication of a history of the city, I addressed myself to the toilsome task of obtaining all that was deemed worthy of preservation, so that little of any great value should be lost irreparably by the fatalities of time. A consciousness of duty also incited me to embellish its pages with photo-engravings of all the rare maps and pictures illustrating the growth and appearance of the city that were known to be in the possession of citizens or owned by public and private collectors of valuable books and papers. The photo-engravings of later erected buildings and of those now in course of construction, together with present views of parts of the city showing the improvements marking the close of the first century in which the place bore the classic name given it in 1789, are also attractive features enhancing the value of the work. In ending the writing of it, I cannot but remember with gratitude the kind favors of information extended me by Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., William H. Young, Charles B. Russell, Adam R. Smith, William Kemp, William S. Earl, Henry E. Weed, Gilbert Geer, jr., E. Ogden Ross, and other citizens whose personal knowledge and reminiscences elucidated many vague and obscure facts found in the different fields of my researches. For the fine photographic views of buildings and streets in the city taken by Lieutenant Wait H. Stillman, and the two by Mr. Frank Bayer, from which excellent half-tone illustrations were made by the Moss Engraving Company of New York, I may here also express my thanks. I cannot omit acknowledging also my obligations for many official services rendered me by Mr. DeWitt Clinton, the courteous librarian of the Troy Young Men's Association.

ARTHUR JAMES WEISE.

Troy, N. Y., December 1st, 1891.

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TROY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

CHAPTER I.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW NETHERLAND.

1524–1624.

IN the latter part of the fifteenth and in the beginning of the sixteenth century, Spain, England, and Portugal successively undertook the discovery of short passages by water to the Spice Islands, in the Indian Ocean, by attempting to reach the Moluccas, as they were called, by sailing westward across the Atlantic Ocean. The limitations of the voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Cortereal did not repress the aspirations of other navigators eager to gain the distinction of accomplishing an undertaking which seemed to most of their contemporaries impossible and unprofitable.

In 1504, some emulous French seamen sailed west of the New Land, now called Newfoundland, and viewed the wide expanse of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Four years later, Thomas Aubert and Giovanni da Verrazzano, under the orders of certain merchants and ship-owners of Dieppe, discovered and named the St. Lawrence River, and ascended it to the distance of eighty leagues.

In 1523, Francis I, King of France, commissioned Giovanni da Verrazzano to explore the Atlantic Ocean, north of Cuba, for a western route to the Indian Archipelago. The hopeful Italian departed in January, 1524, and, early in March, arrived off the coast of North America, at the thirty-fourth parallel, near Cape Fear.

Sailing northwardly, he entered, late in April, the spacious roadstead now known as the Lower Bay of New York, where the anchor of the *Dauphine* was cast in the sight of a multitude of wondering natives. Passing through the Narrows, in the ship's boat, he admiringly surveyed the Upper Bay and the great river flowing into it.

After exploring the coast of the continent northward as far as the Gulf of

St. Lawrence without finding a passage to the Indian Ocean, Verrazzano returned to France and presented Francis I with a written description of the discovered country, which, in honor of the king, the proud Florentine called Francesca. Not long afterward the French changed the name of the acquired domain to La Nouvelle France (New France).

The Great River (the Hudson) seen flowing into the beautiful bay by Verrazzano, was shortly after its discovery explored to the height of its navigation by the adventurous fur traders of France, who ascended it to obtain the valuable beaver and otter skins possessed by the friendly wild men.

The extensive territory of New France was early delineated on the maps of the world made in the sixteenth century. On the one drawn by the distinguished Flemish cartographer, Gerard Mercator, at Duisburg, in 1569, the Great River, bearing the French designation, Rivière Grande, is boldly outlined. The site of the fort of "Norombega," constructed by the French near the mouth of the river, is geographically marked. The easterly course of the Mohawk River is also faithfully delineated, and also, as it seems, the westerly course of the Hoosick River. The unexplored border of the Adirondack region viewed, no doubt, by the French fur traders from the high hills at Troy, is topographically represented.

The fictitious claim of the discovery of the Great River by Henry Hudson so arrogantly advanced by the Dutch to establish their right to take possession of a part of the northern territory of New France not only speciously ignores Verrazzano's discovery of it but also strangely contradicts the account given of Hudson's voyage to the river and the purpose for which he ascended it.

In 1609, when the East India Company of Holland employed Hudson to search for a passage to Asia, north of Novaya Zemlya, the resolute Englishman attempted to make the voyage, but an impenetrable field of ice in the Arctic Sea prevented him from sailing in the *Half Moon* farther northward. His unwillingness to return to Amsterdam without rendering his services profitable to the East India Company led him to offer the choice of two other voyages to the officers and crew of the small vessel flying the Dutch flag.

"The first proposal," as related, in 1611, by Emanuel Van Meteran, the Dutch historian, "was to go to the coast of America, at the fortieth degree of latitude, mostly incited to this by letters and maps which a certain Captain Smith had sent him from Virginia, and in which [letters and maps] he showed him a sea [delineated on the charts] by which he might sail around their southern colony [at Jamestown] from the north and thence pass into a western sea." The other proposal, according to the same historian, "was to seek the passage [to the western sea] by Davis's Strait."

PART OF GERARD MERCATOR'S MAP OF THE WORLD, 1569, NEW FRANCE.

The first voyage was preferred. As suggested by his friend Captain John Smith, Hudson entered the Great River and ascended it to the height of its navigation, at the mouths of the Mohawk River, but found no navigable passage by which he could sail to the imagined sea west of Virginia. However, in his intercourse with the friendly Mohawks, he learned that the French had been ascending the river in sloops to trade with them, and also saw the ruins of a fort which the French had built on Castle Island, now the site of the Iron Works, at Albany. Having bartered with the Indians beads, knives, and hatchets for beaver and otter skins, the English navigator descended the river without accomplishing the discovery of a strait or navigable stream by which he could sail westward.

Robert Juet, describing a certain cliff, at the mouth of the river, explains, in his journal of the voyage, that it was "on that side of the river," which "is called Mannahata;" disclosing, as it is seen, his previous knowledge of the geography of the region. He further relates that the *Half Moon* sailed out of "the great mouth of the Great River," on the fourth day of October.

In the following year, some Dutch traders sailed from Holland to the Great River for furs, and on returning to Amsterdam sold them at high prices. Having realized large profits from this and subsequent ventures, they, in 1614, petitioned the Lords States General of the Netherlands to be permitted the exclusive right to visit and traffic with the natives dwelling along the river. In their prayer, they plausibly set forth that after great expense, risk, loss of vessels, and other reverses during the year, they had discovered, with five ships, "certain new lands situated in America, *between New France and Virginia*, being the sea-coast between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude," and called by them, "Nieu Nederlandt," (New Netherland). With the petition, they presented an embellished map representing the territory of Nieu Nederlandt.

The petition was favorably considered, and, on October 11th, 1614, a special license was granted them to make four voyages to the described country, "within the period of three years, beginning on the first day of January, 1615, or sooner." On the expiration of this privilege in 1618, several vessels were permitted by the Dutch government to sail to New Netherland for cargoes of furs.

The substitution of Dutch names for the streams, bays, points of land, and other natural features of this part of New France, soon threw into obscurity the early maps of the country and permitted the deepening of the impression that the Dutch were the discoverers of the territory mapped by them. In using the word "Groote," a Dutch synonym of the French appellation "Grande," the Netherlanders unintentionally preserved the name given the

Great River in the sixteenth century. As late as the year 1656, the name Groote Rivier was used by the Dutch map-makers to designate the stream, which also was called at that time the Manhattons, Noort, Montaigne, Mauritius or Maurits, and Hudson's River; the latter having been used as early as 1624, on a map of Nieu Nederlandt.

CHAPTER II.

MANOR OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

1624–1786.

THE advantages of having the exclusive privilege of trading with the natives of New Netherland were too enticing to be unenjoyed by the capitalists of the United Netherlands, and the Lords States General were again petitioned to grant that immunity to a number of them and also to clothe them with the power to make contracts and alliances with the people with whom they traded, to build forts, and to advance the settlement of the unoccupied domain. The petition was granted, and, on June 3d, 1621, they and their associates became the West India Company.

When, in the following year, it was learned that a communication had been addressed the British embassador, at the Hague, signed by Jose de Forest, containing a petition that fifty or sixty Walloon families in Amsterdam might be permitted to settle in Virginia, the directors of the West India Company at once offered them gifts of land to become colonists of New Netherland.

In the beginning of March, 1624, about thirty families of the French Protestant refugees sailed from Amsterdam. When the *Nieu Nederlandt* conveying them to the Groote Rivier reached its mouth, the Dutch commander of the ship was surprised to find a vessel flying the flag of France anchored there. Having learned that the officer of the French barque had been sent to plant there the insignia of France and to declare that the country was a possession of France, the defiant Dutchman summarily compelled the timorous Frenchman to depart from the bay by the coercive display of the formidable armament of his own and that of another Dutch ship at anchor in the roadstead.

Some of the colonists having landed at "Mannatans" Island, the ship ascended the river to the site of Albany. There the other French immigrants and the few Dutch freemen on board the *Nieu Nederlandt* disembarked. Building themselves bark cabins, and assisting in the construction of a small fort of earth and logs, which was named Fort Orange, the active settlers began to till the virgin soil.

The letters written by the colonists to their friends in Holland contained laudatory accounts of the fertility and fruitfulness of the region of the Upper

Hudson: "We were greatly surprised," wrote one, "when we arrived in this country. Here we found beautiful rivers, bubbling streams flowing down into the valleys, pools of running water in the meadows, palatable fruits in the forests,—strawberries, pigeon berries, walnuts, and wild grapes. Acorns for feeding hogs are plentiful in the woods, as also is venison, and there are large fish in the rivers. The land is good for farming. Here is especially the liberty of coming and going without fear of the naked natives of the country. Had we cows, hogs, and other animals fit for food, (which we daily expect in the first ship), we would not wish to return to Holland, for whatever we desired in the paradise of Holland is found here. If you will come here with your family, you will not regret it."

The nearness of the palisaded village of the Mohawk Indians, known to the Dutch as "Moenemines Casteel," on the island formed by the third and fourth branches of the Mohawk River, south of the site of Waterford, permitted the roving wild men to visit Fort Orange daily. No less friendly were the Mohegan Indians, dwelling on the east side of the Hudson River, in a similarly fortified village, which the Dutch designated by the name of "Unumats Casteel," built not far north of the mouth of the Poesten Kill, on the site of Troy, and where, in all probability, Uncas, the famous chief of "the Last of the Mohicans," was born.

Becoming discontented with the bleakness and the isolation of Fort Orange in winter, a number of the settlers, in 1626, removed to Fort Amsterdam, on "Mannatans" Island. Shortly afterward the amity and peaceful relations of the Mohawk and Mohegan Indians were abruptly terminated by hostilities, and the two tribes began waging war with each other to the dismay and disquietude of the settlers.

The Dutch commander of Fort Orange, having been induced by the Mohegans to take part in a secretly-planned attack on the Mohawks, was slain with three of the garrison in an unsuccessful assault on the valiant tribe, near the site of West Troy. The unexpected defeat, and the terrifying details of the barbarous treatment of the prisoners taken by the Mohawks caused so great a consternation at Fort Orange that the remaining colonists were conveyed to Fort Amsterdam.

The hostilities between the Mohawks and the Mohegans continued through the year 1627. Finally, in 1628, having successfully assaulted the castle of the Mohegans, the fierce and ruthless Mohawks drove the few survivors of the heroic tribe to the Connecticut River, from the banks of which, Uncas and his wary followers, as late as 1677, made forays to the west side of the Hudson, at the mouths of the Mohawk River, where they often revenged themselves on their surprised enemies.

The directors of the West India Company realizing that their initial plan of colonizing New Netherland was too expensive to be profitable, decided, in 1629, to grant tracts of land to persons planting colonies of fifty adult people on them, within four years; the proprietors of such manors having first purchased the selected land from the Indians claiming the ownership of it.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a wealthy dealer in diamonds and pearls, living in Amsterdam, and an influential director of the company, having signified his willingness to settle a colony on the Upper Hudson, was, on November 19th, 1629, formally authorized as a patroon to acquire possession of as much land as might be available for the use of the colonists settling on it. By judicious advertisements, he induced a number of people in Holland to settle in 1630 upon the tract called Sanckhagag, on the west side of the river, extending from a point above Beeren Island northward to a point opposite Smack Island, south of Fort Orange, purchased from the Indians, on April 18th, that year. A second tract, stretching along the river from Fort Orange northward to a point "a little south of Moenemines Castle," on Haver Island, was in like manner conveyed to him by the wild men, on July 27th, 1631. The land called Gesmessert, on the east side of the river, "from Petanock, the Mill-creek," opposite Fort Orange, "northward to Negagonse, in extent about three [Dutch] miles" was also acquired by him at that time. Upon each of these tracts of land he settled colonists from Holland and Protestant refugees from France.

The winter of 1646–47 was extremely cold, and the navigation of the Hudson River was closed by ice as early as November 25th, and remained so until March, 1647, when a great freshet occurred, "by which the water of the river," says Van der Donck, in his Description of New Netherland, "became nearly fresh to the bay, when at ordinary seasons the salt water flows up twenty-four [Dutch] miles from the sea. At that time, two whales, of common size, swam up the river forty miles, from which point, one of them returned and stranded about twelve miles from the sea, near which four others stranded the same year. The other swam farther up the river, and stranded near the great Chahoos falls, about forty-three miles from the sea. This fish was tolerably fat, for, although the colonists of Rensselaerswyck broiled out a great quantity of train-oil, still the whole river, (the current being still rapid,) was oily for three weeks, and covered with grease. As the fish lay rotting, the air was infected with its stench to such a degree that the smell was offensive and perceptible for two miles leeward. For what purpose the whales ascended the river so far, the place being at the time full forty miles from all salt or brackish water, it is difficult to say, unless their great fondness for fish, which were plenty at the time, led them onward."

MAP OF NIEUW NEDERLANDT, 1656.

The narrow island on which the stranded fish died was for many years a well-known feature of the channel of the river opposite Lansingburgh. In commemoration of the extraordinary event, the Dutch settlers called it Walvis Eylandt,—(Whale Island). Its site is marked on the map of Nieuw Nederlandt, made in 1656. The island is now entirely submerged by the high water held in check by the State Dam, constructed in 1823.

A humorous account of the stranding and death of the monster fish, entitled, "The Tale of the Whale," written by B. H. Hall, Esq., of Troy, was published in the September number of "Our Young Folks," in 1866. The felicitous manner in which the author blends in verse the strange names of the contemporary people of Rensselaerswyck is seen in the quotations describing the inspection of the great mammal and the disposition made of its blubber.

"So the animal swam 'gainst the wind and the tide,
Caring not if the river were narrow or wide,
Rushing on like the tempest, and marking his path
With the terrible waves of his foam-breathing wrath.

* * * * * *

But soon 'mid the islands off Rensselaerswyck's shore
The animal floundered and snorted and tore;
Stuck fast in the quicksand, unable to go,
He blew out his life in a chorus of woe.

* * * * * *

As the spring floods subsided, the yeomanry came,
To see the great monster without any name;
Among them a skipper, renowned on the sea
With a knowledge of fishes like Barnum, P. T.
This skipper climbed up on the animal's back,
Then wandered about with a varying tack,
Pulled away at his flippers, examined his tail,
And said to the Dutchmen, 'This here is a whale.'

* * * * * *

The people all came, * * *
* * * with hatchets and saws,
And axes and cleavers, and meat-hooks and claws,
Determined to turn to their own private use
What before they had thought was a public abuse,
Prepared in great kettles his blubber to broil,
And try the great whale into barrels of oil.
The Skipper Jan Symensen ruled in the roast,
With Borssum and Stogpens and burgher Van Voorst.
Then Dirck Cornelissen came in for his share,
As did Jansen and Claessen,—which surely was fair.
Govert Loockmans was there with the Criegers and Pieters,
And Volckertsen, Symon Pos, Teunissen Meters;
Jan Tyssen, the trumpeter famed for his blowing,
And Wolfert Gerrittsen, a master at mowing;
Rutger Hendricksen, ale maker equal to Taylor;

Cornelis Tomassen, both blacksmith and nailer;
Carstenssen, the millwright, Laurenssen, the sawyer,
And Adriaen Van der Donck, sheriff and lawyer;
Jansen Stol, who at Beverwyck managed the ferry;
Pieter Bronck, at whose tavern so many got merry;
Gerrittsen van Bergen, the owner of acres;
The sportsman renowned, named Harry de Backers,
Of whom it is told that one day out of fun
He killed eleven gray geese at a shot from his gun;
Pels Steltyn, the brewer, and Jacob Wolfertsen;
Cornelis Crynnesen, Cornelis Lambertsen;
Claes Jansen van Waalwyck, Claes Jansen van Ruth,
And Megapolensis, a preacher of truth.

* * * * * *

Sander Leendertsen Glen, a skilled Indian peddler,
And Mynderts der Bogaert, a quarrelsome meddler.

* * * * * *

Antonie de Hooges, who to Anthony's Nose
Gave his name on the Hudson, and Andries de Vos;
Jan Labbadie, carpenter, native of France,
Who oft at Fort Orange led many a dance;
Gysbertsen, the wheelwright, who frequently spoke;
Jansen Dam, who in Council delighted to smoke;
Burger Joris, whose smithy stood under a tree;
Adriaensen van Veere, a freebooter free,
And Pieterse Koyemans, called Barent the miller,
Whose name in the manor was ever a pillar.

* * * * * *

It would lengthen too much this unerring detail
To tell how by piecemeal they cut up the whale;
How the doughty old knights of the broad-sword appeared
When they brought down their blades as if nothing they feared;
How the butchers with cleavers dealt terrible blows,
And the children all scattered for fear of their toes;

* * * * * *

At the end of a month from the time they began,
The oil ceased to flow, which so freely had ran.
Of the whale naught remained but his carcass and spine,
On which crows came to breakfast and oft stayed to dine.
An account which was kept showed the end of this toil
To be seventy-nine barrels five pipkins of oil.
Thus light was increased, and spread through the land,
Springing forth from the whale lying dead on the strand.

Jan Barentsen Wemp, a provident Dutchman, whose services to the patroon of Rensselaerswyck were recorded in the Great Book of the colony as early as 1644, bought from the Indians, in 1659, the Great Meadow Ground, between the Poesten Kill and Meadow Creek, now a part of the site of Troy. As other inhabitants of the manor he had traded for furs with the Indians and had realized large profits by the sale of peltry. Doubtless his intention in

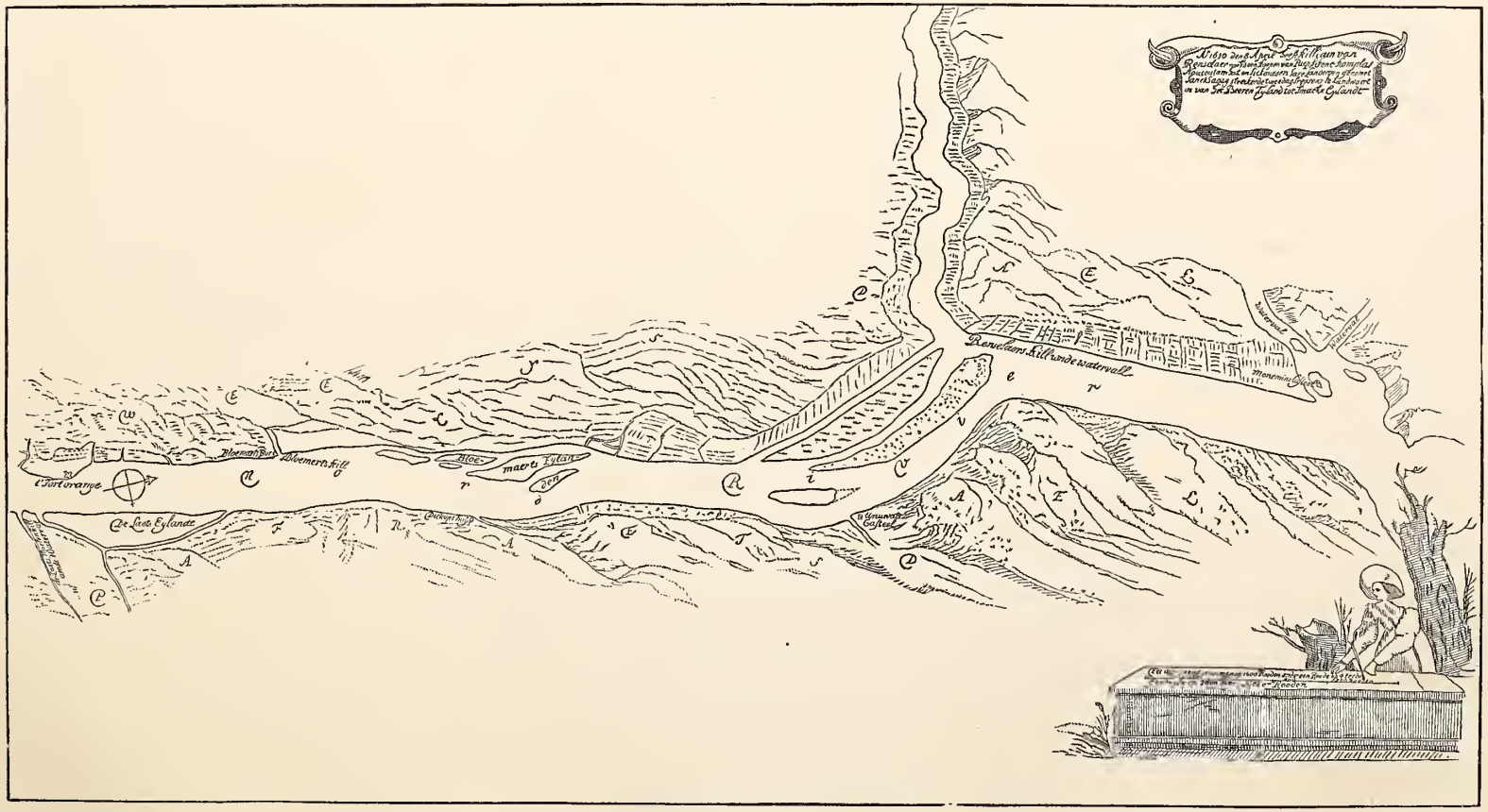
buying the land was not wholly with a view of cultivating it, but of having an advantageous place to intercept the Indians carrying beaver and otter skins to sell at Fort Orange. Having the same object in view, he and other settlers purchased, in 1661, the Groote Vlachte, (Great Plain,) now the site of Schenectady. The fur traders of Beverwyck (Albany) and Rensselaerswyck, surmising the purpose of the speculative colonists, at once petitioned the directors of the West India Company to prohibit them trading with the Indians. They were therefore requested "to promise not to carry on any trade with the Wilden under any name or pretext it might be, neither directly nor indirectly." Jan Barentsen Wemp and his associates formally refused to pledge themselves as desired by the directors. "We bought the land," they declared, "with our own money, * * * took possession of it with much expense, erected buildings on it, and stocked it with horses and cattle. If the proprietors are to be treated in a different manner or with less consideration than the other inhabitants then all their labor has been unrewarded and they are completely ruined."

While these conflicting interests were disturbing the peace of the colony, Jan Barentsen Wemp fell sick, and died in June, 1663, leaving his property to his wife, two sons, and three daughters, the eldest of the latter being the wife of Jan Cornelis Van der Heyden.

In the following year, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen married the widow of Jan Barentsen Wemp, and became the owner of the farm. On April 13th, 1667, Richard Nicolls, the English governor of the province of New York, confirmed his possession of it by a patent, in which it is described as "a certain parcel of land, lying near Albany, on the other side of the creek or kill, beginning from the mill on the creek and to go on over the said creek unto the Great Meadow Ground, whereabout sixty-six paces the trees are marked." The patent further recites that the "said parcel of land was, in the year 1659, purchased of the Indian proprietors, by Jan Barentsen Wemp, with the leave and consent of Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer and Arent Van Corlaer," and that "the title and interest" had devolved upon Sweer Teunise Van Velsen, who had "married the widow and relict of the forenamed Jan Barentsen Wemp."

By the different purchases of land from the Wilden, the manor of Rensselaerswyck, extended at this time on both sides of the Hudson, from a line crossing Beeren Island to another running east and west across Cohoes Falls; the vast estate being twenty-one miles long and forty-six wide.

Whether the first patroon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, contemplated the acquisition of this extensive tract of land when he first undertook to plant colonists on it, is unknown, but it seems probable, for it is represented on a map of Rensselaerswyck made evidently in 1631.



MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF RENSSELAERSWYCK, 1631.

The part of the manor, now the site of Troy, is delineated on the map, and is designated Pafraets Dael, (Pafraet's Part,) so called, no doubt, in honor of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer's mother, who before her marriage was Maria Pafraets. Figuratively, the Dutch name is a synonym of another, Luylekkerland, which by translation becomes "the Paradise of a Lazy Man."

The mill mentioned in the patent confirmed by Governor Nicolls was evidently a saw-mill built on the Poesten Kill by Jan Barentsen Wemp, whose name is found written Jan Barentsen Poest in the early records of Rensselaerswyck. Its site, it seems, is now that of the Canal Mills of Andrew Ruff, on the west side of the creek, a short distance east of the intersection of Hill Street and Spring Avenue. In the first surveys of the Great Meadow Ground, afterward the Van der Heyden farm, the site of the mill was made a point of the beginning of all the measurements, and is represented on the early maps of the land as situated fifty-eight chains in a straight line east of the river.

The land lying along the Hudson, between the Poesten Kill and the Wynants Kill, known as the one-tenth part of Rensselaerswyck, was at that time called Lubberde Land. Although the use of this strange designation was common in the early conveyances of the property, there seems to be no information given of its origin. The ownership of this part of the manor was then held by inheritance by Madam Johanna Ebbingh, whose deceased father, Johannes De Laet, the Dutch historian, had been one of the co-partners of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon of Rensselaerswyck. Having leased a part of it to Jan Barentsen Wemp, she, at the solicitation of Sweer Teunise Van Velsen, released the same parcel to him on June 13th, 1669. As described in the conveyance, it lay between the land belonging to him and that of Hendrick Reur.

In 1669, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen moved to Schenectady with his family to take possession of the property which Jan Barentsen Wemp had owned there, leaving "his two lots lying at Lubberde Land, in the occupation of Jacob Heven."

One of the most noticeable landmarks, opposite the Great Meadow Ground, was at that time the "great black rock," a ridge of shale, called by the Dutch Steene Hoeck, (Stony Point,) running into the Hudson, where now Buffalo Street terminates at the river, in West Troy.

The water power of the creek, south of the Poesten Kill, was early utilized by the Dutch settlers. A conveyance, dated October 18th, 1674, recites that Geertruyt Pieterse, the widow of Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh, sold that day to Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel, her half of the saw-mill standing on the kill south of the bouwery of Madam Johanna Ebbingh, and opposite the bouwery of Philip Schuyler, on the west side of the river. The name of the purchaser was soon given to the creek, which is still called the Wynants Kill.

A farm in Lubberde Land, adjacent the Great Meadow Ground, was then in the possession of Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum.

On June 25th, 1675, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen, then a miller at Schenectady, sold to Jan Cornelise Vyselaer and Lucas Pieterse two morgens or four acres of land, and his saw-mill, known as the Poesten Mill. He also gave them the right of "free egress and a road along the hill by Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum's land to the river."

Four years later, or on May 6th, 1679, he was induced by certain considerations to convey to Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum the whole of the Great Meadow Ground. This acquisitive Dutchman, by a further purchase, on September 19th, 1681, extended his farm to the Piscawen Kill, by obtaining the tract of woodland, called by the Indians Passquassick, south of that creek, which Robert Saunders had acquired on March 22d, 1679, by a patent given him by the English governor, Sir Edmund Andros.

The appearance of Newton's comet, in December, 1680, caused many of the settlers to believe that it portended some direful calamity. The magistrates of Albany were no less alarmed. Their fears respecting it were expressed in a communication, which they addressed, on January 1st, 1681, to Captain Anthony Brockholls, in New York, in the absence of Governor Andros, then visiting England:

"Wee doubt not but yow have seen ye Dreadfull Comett Starr w^h^ appeared in ye southwest on ye 9th of Decemb^r^ Last, about 2 a clock in ye afternoon, fair sunnshyne wether, a little above ye Sonn, wch takes its course more Northerly, and was seen the Sunday night after, about Twy-Light with a very fyery Tail or Streemer in ye West To ye great astoneshment of all Spectators, & is now seen every Night w^t^ Clear weather. Undoubtedly God Threatens us ^wth^ Dreadfull Punishments if wee doe not Repent. Wee would have Caused ye Domine Proclaim a Day of fasting and humiliation to-morrow, to be kept on Weddensday ye 12 Jany in ye Town of Albany & Dependencies — if we thought our Power & authority did extend so farr, and would have been well Resented [received] by yourself, for all Persons ought to humble Themselves in such a Time, and Pray to God to Withdraw his Righteous Jugements from us, as he did to Nineve. Therefore if you would be pleased to grant your approbation wee would willingly cause a day of fasting & humiliation to be kept, if it were monthly."

Albany was then surrounded by a high stockade of thick planks and heavy posts. Narrow gateways were at the ends of the streets running to the roads on the north, south, and west sides of the village. Fort Albany, with gun-mounted bastions, fenced with palisades, near the present intersection of State and Eagle Streets, was the most conspicuous structure in the place.

The houses, about one hundred in number, were mostly built of logs, or of framed timber, weather-boarded. Some were built of brick. The few stone buildings were of very rough masonry. Many of the houses were thatched with reeds, some were covered with shingles, and others were roofed with glazed tiles.

The settlers along the Upper Hudson were exceedingly terrified by the sudden attack on Schenectady, on the night of February 8th, 1690, by a party of French soldiers and Indians, when most of the unguarded inhabitants were massacred, and those who did not escape in the darkness were carried prisoners to Canada. Among those slain were Meyndert Janse Wemp, the son of Jan Barentsen Wemp, and Sweer Teunise Van Velsen and his wife.

The farm, between the Poesten Kill and the Wynants Kill, Madam Johanna Ebbingh sold to Juriaen Teunise Tappen, on July 7th, 1676. In the following year, on November 6th, he sold it to Captain Philip Schuyler, owning the farm opposite it, on the west side of the Hudson. In the deed, given his widow, in September, 1689, by the patroon of Rensselaerswyck, it is called Poesten Bouwery, then described as bounded on the north by a certain mill-creek or run, now or late in the tenure and occupation of Johannes Wendell, commonly called the Poesten Kill; on the south by a certain mill-creek or run, now or late in the tenure and occupation of Wynants Gerrits; and on the east by the hills. The bouwery, containing about four hundred acres, was sold by the Schuyler heirs, on April 24th, 1711, to Stephanis Groesbeck of Albany, for twelve hundred and forty-one pounds.

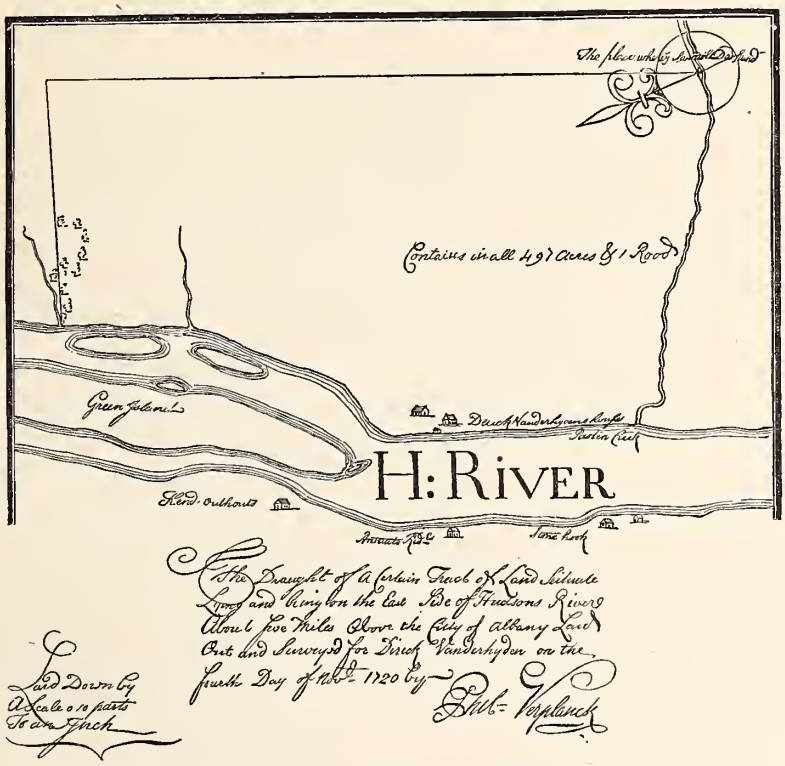
On May 3d, that year, Stephanis Groesbeck conveyed the farm to Myndert Schuyler and Peter Van Brugh, for the sum of twelve hundred and forty-one pounds. They, on December 29th, 1715, divided the farm; Myndert Schuyler obtaining the southernmost part, called by the Dutch farmers the "Laager Eind," (Lower End,) and Peter Van Brugh, the northernmost, known as the "Opper Eind," (Upper End). On June 19th, 1730, Myndert Schuyler sold his part to Henderick Oothout for nine hundred pounds, who, on June 22d, 1732, sold it to Edward Collins, for eleven hundred and sixty pounds.

Edward Collins, the grandson of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, conveyed his part of the farm, on the north side of the Wynants Kill, to Jan Van Buren, on November 30th, 1748, who, on March 5th, 1795, bequeathed one-half of it to his wife, Sarah, and the other half to Catharine, Sarah, and Hannah, the children of his deceased daughter, Agnietje Visscher. After his death, on August, 15th, that year, his widow continued to reside on the farm for some years.

The northern part of the Poesten Bouwery, about two hundred acres of land, immediately south of the Poesten Kill, Stephen J. Schuyler purchased on May 28th, 1771, of Sarah, the widow of Teddy McGinniss, and William, her

son, for £1,800. The Schuyler homestead, a brick building, with dormer windows and a gambrel roof, stood for many years on the south-west corner of First and Madison streets. Stephen J. Schuyler died in it, on December 14th, 1820, at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried in the family graveyard not far north of the house.

On June 2d, 1707, Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum sold his farm, extending from the Poesten Kill to the Piscawen Kill, to Dirk Van der Heyden, the son of Jacob Tysse Van der Heyden; the latter having immigrated to New Amsterdam, (now New York City,) about the year 1653. The title of the prop-



MAP OF VAN DER HEYDEN FARM, 1720.

erty was confirmed to Dirk Van der Heyden, on December 15th, 1720, by Maria and Hendrick Van Rensselaer, two of the executors of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the second patroon of that name. He was required, as also were his heirs and successors, to pay an annual ground rent on the farm, in lieu of all other dues, of three and three-fourth bushels of wheat and two fat hens or capons, to the patroon of Rensselaerswyck.

On the map of the farm, made that year by Philip Verplanck, the site of the homestead, and that of the old saw-mill on the Poesten Kill, is seen.

Opposite Van Schaick and Haver islands, and on the east side of the Hudson, was the farm of Abraham Jacob Lansing, a tract of land called by the Indians Tascamcatick. In 1771, a part of it was surveyed and laid out into building lots "for the erecting of a city by the name of Lansingburgh." The place was not a settlement of any importance until the close of the Revolutionary War, when a tide of emigration from the New England States largely augmented the number of its inhabitants

Believing that the government of Great Britain had not the right to tax the colonists of the American provinces without their consent, most of the settlers of the Upper Hudson courageously determined in 1775 to co-operate with their dissatisfied countrymen in protesting against the arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament. They not only complied with the recommendation of the Continental Congress in forming committees of safety, protection, and correspondence, but the same year took up arms to resist the arrogant attempt of Great Britain to coerce the people of the provinces into a compliance with the selfish plans of its ministry. Colonel Philip Schuyler, whose farm on the west side of the Hudson was opposite the bouwery of Jan Van Buren, having been appointed, on June 19th, 1775, a major-general, by the Continental Congress, took command shortly afterward of the Army of the Northern Department.

The settlers on the east bank of the Hudson, living on and near the site of Troy, were then mostly enrolled militia of the first company of the sixth regiment of the fourth Rensselaerswyck battalion. On October 20th, 1775, the officers of the company were Henry H. Gordinier, captain; Jacob Van der Heyden, first lieutenant; Adam Beam, second lieutenant; and Henry Tincker, ensign. The regimental officers, commissioned at that time, were Stephen J. Schuyler, colonel; Henry K. Van Rensselaer, lieutenant-colonel; Philip De Freest, and John J. Fonda, majors; Volkert Oothoudt, adjutant; and Jacob Van Alstyne, quartermaster. Serving afterward in differently designated companies and regiments of the militia of Albany County, they worthily discharged their respective duties as officers and privates.

In the summer of 1777, they marched with the Army of the North to stop the advance on Albany of the British troops under General John Burgoyne. Unsupplied with adequate ammunition, and unsheltered by tents, the small Continental force took a position near Fort Edward to oppose the progress of the enemy invading the province from Canada. Wanting ammunition, General Schuyler wrote with no little importunity to the General Quartermaster, at Albany, urging him to send at once to Fort Edward all the leaden ball that he could obtain, remarking:

"The citizens of Albany only can supply our immediate exigencies; re-

course must therefore be had to the committee, begging their interposition to collect such lead as is in the city; the lead windows and weights may, perhaps, afford a supply for the present. As soon as it is collected, Mr. Rensselaer will have it made into ball, and send it up without a moment's delay. Should a wagon be sent off with one box, as soon as it is ready, it must be pushed off; also all the buck shot."

There were other disheartening circumstances at that time affecting the *morale* of his troops, which he discloses in a letter written by him to General Washington:

"Desertion prevails, and disease gains ground; nor is it to be wondered at, for we have neither tents, houses, barns, boards, or any shelter, except a little brush; every rain that falls, and we have it in great abundance almost every day, wets the men to the skin. We are besides in great want of every kind of necessaries, provisions excepted."

General Schuyler was therefore compelled to abandon his advanced position at Fort Edward, and to seek one less distant from the base of his supplies, and nearer the general hospital at Albany. Slowly retreating along the west side of the Hudson, the Army of the North, on August 18th, reached the mouths of the Mohawk River, and encamped on Van Schaick and Haver islands.

The necessity of opposing Burgoyne's crossing at the ford at Half Moon Point, (Waterford,) was imperative. The Army of the North therefore began immediately the construction of a line of conspicuous earthworks, on the north side of Haver Island, under the superintendence of the noble Pole and engineer of the Northern Department, Thaddeus Kosciusko.

The head-quarters of the army was at the Van Schaick homestead, still standing on Van Schaick Island. There, on August 20th, Major-General Horatio Gates succeeded Major-General Philip Schuyler in the command of the Army of the Northern Department. General Gates, on August 22d, wrote to "His Excellency, General Washington":

"Upon my arrival in this department, I found the main body of the army encamped upon Van Schaick's Island, which is made by the sprouts of the Mohawk River joining with the Hudson River, nine miles north of Albany. A brigade under Gen. Poor is encamped at Loudon's Ferry, on the south bank of the Mohawk River. * * *

"Upon leaving Philadelphia, the prospect this way appeared very gloomy; but the severe checks the enemy has met with at Bennington, and in Tyron County, have given a more pleasing view of public affairs. * * * My scouts and spies inform me that the enemy's head-quarters and main body are at Saratoga, [Schuylerville,] and that they have lately been repairing the bridges between that place and Stillwater."

The Army of the North, having been largely reinforced and adequately provided with necessary munitions, marched, on September 8th, northward, and on the following day reached Stillwater. The unexpected surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, on October 17th, not only dispelled the dark clouds of war lowering over the Upper Hudson, but terminated the service of the militia of Rensselaerswyck in the Army of the North.

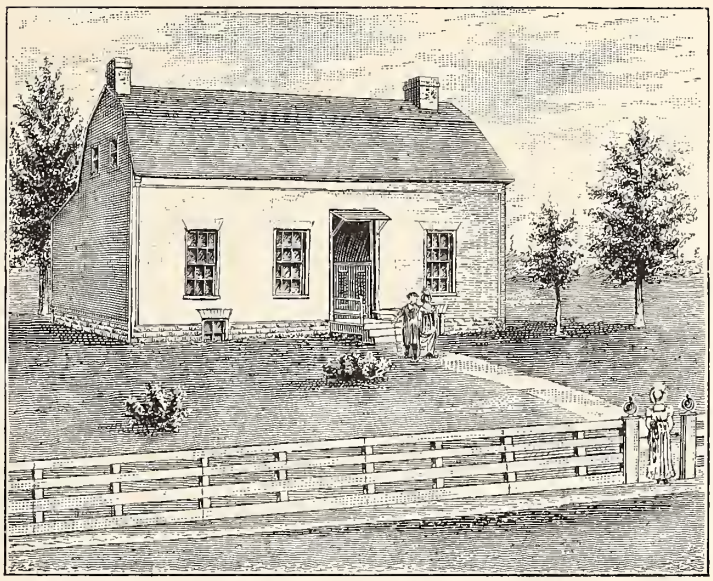
The changes of the ownership of the land, between the Poesten and Piscawen Kills, purchased, in 1707, by Dirk Van der Heyden, may be summarized in a short paragraph. In November, 1731, he deeded the property to his three sons, Jacob, David, and Mattys. In the following year, on March 2d, David released and conveyed his interest in the estate to his brother Jacob. By a partition deed, Jacob and Mattys divided the farm, on April 3d, 1739, into three parts; Jacob retaining the middle and northern sections, and Mattys the southern division. On the death of Jacob, on April 18th, 1746, his son, Dirk, came into possession of the middle and northern farms. The latter, on July 2d, that year, conveyed to his brother Jacob "two full equal just fourth parts" of the "two certain tracts of land." Although Mattys Van der Heyden, on March 1, 1770, willed his farm, on the north side of the Poesten Kill, to his sons, Dirk and John, and their sons, he mortgaged the whole of the property to Lucas Van Vechten on January 21st, 1771, for £200. By a deed of release, Jacob I., the son of Jacob, and nephew of Dirk, became, on May 11th, 1774, the owner of the farm on the south side of the Piscawen Kill. On the death of Dirk, in 1775, Jacob D., his son, inherited the middle farm; Jacob I. and Mattys Van der Heyden severally owning the northern and southern farms.

CHAPTER III.

VANDERHEYDEN.

1786–1789.

ACCESSIBLE as the three Van der Heyden farms were from the River Road, curving along the bank of the Hudson, little of the extent of the northern one, between the later line of Grand (Division) Street and the Piscawen Kill, was visible from the highway. From the meandering creek, flowing into the river at the foot of Jacob Street, northward to the rocky acclivity of Mount Olympus, a stretch of undulating ground rose almost steeply on the east side of the road and hid from sight the cultivated fields of the farm extending to the eastward hill. The one-story brick dwelling of Jacob I. Van der Heyden, built in 1756, stood on this rise of ground, not far north of the Hoosick Road.



JACOB I. VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE — BUILT, 1756.

The middle farm, between the lines of Grand and Division streets, was less rocky and undulating The eastern part of it was watered by a stream flowing from the hill east of the line of Federal Street and running southward to the Poesten Kill, along the line of Sixth Street. An orchard of old apple trees was on the bank of the river, between the lines of Congress Street and Broadway. A road from the country crossed the farm on the line of Congress Street.

The Van der Heyden homestead, a strongly-constructed, two-story, weather-

boarded building, stood on the east side of the River Road, where now is the New York State Armory. It was opposite the ferry, which for many years had been a source of income to the family. Jacob D. Van der Heyden, then enjoying the privilege of ferrying vehicles, animals, and people to and from Steene Hoeck, resided in the old house, in which the first three of his eight children had been born.

At the foot of the garden, behind the house, was the family burying ground, protected by a low fence and embowered by the spreading branches of several large trees. On the west side of the River Road was the "old garden," extending southwardly from the ferry to the line of Division Street. The south part of the farm was under cultivation. The north part, less fertile, was covered with a short growth of grass and clumps of scrub oaks.

A hundred feet or more south of the limits of the middle farm, and on the east side of the River Road, was the one-story brick dwelling, built by Mattys Van der Heyden, in 1752, in which his grandson, Matthias Van der Heyden, was then living. About thirteen hundred feet south of it, or between the lines of Adams and Jefferson streets, the Poesten Kill flowed through a wide mouth into the Hudson.

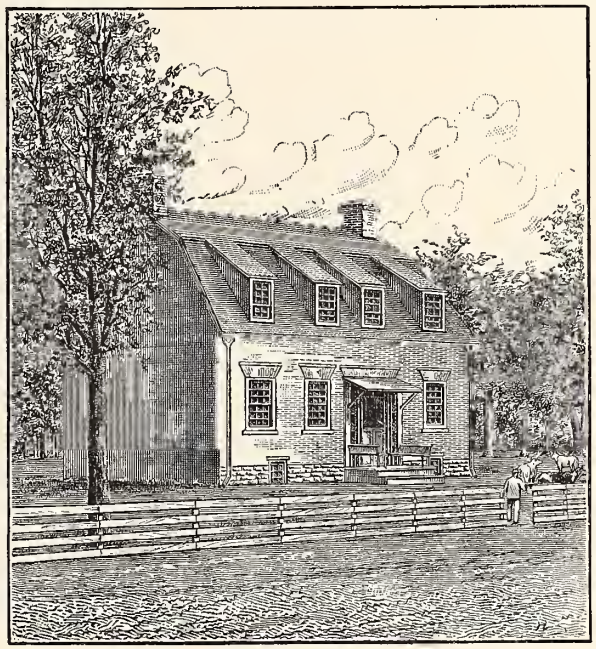
At the close of the Revolutionary War, the impoverished condition of the people of the New England States caused many of them to emigrate westward to better their fortunes. Some on their way to settle at Lansingburgh, finding that the farm of Jacob D. Van der Heyden was advantageously situated at the head of the navigation of the Hudson, vainly solicited him to lease them parts of it, on which to build themselves dwellings, stores, and other structures. Among those coming to his ferry in 1786 was Benjamin Thurber of Providence, Rhode Island. Failing to persuade him to lease a plot of ground for the site of a dwelling and store, he induced Jacob I. Van der Heyden to rent him a strip of land, now lot 36, on the west side of River Street, the second lot south of Hoosick Street. The enterprising merchant erected a two-story wooden building, a part of which he fitted for a store. The assortment of dry goods and groceries which he placed in it soon attracted the trade of the farmers of the neighborhood, and in a short time his line of customers was gratifyingly large. In the *Northern Centinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser* of June 4th, 1787, the third issue of the newspaper, he inserted the following advertisement:

"Benjamin Thurber Hereby acquaints the Public that he continues to sort his New Cash Store, at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, at the Fork of the Hoosack Road, near Mr. Jacob Van der Heyden's, with East, West India, and European Goods of all Kinds. For which he will receive, in lieu of Cash, black Salts, Shipping Furs, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Butter, Cheese, Flax and

Flax Seed, Tallow, Hog's lard, Gammons, Pork, Bees' Wax, and old Pewter. He also continues to receive ashes, as usual, to supply his new erected Pot and Pearl Ash factory, and will pearl black salts in the best manner on equitable Terms; and also will give the highest Price for black salts.

"N. B. A number of New French Muskets for sale at the above Store."

The next applicant to solicit Jacob D. Van der Heyden for a lot, in the spring of 1786, was Captain Stephen Ashley from Salisbury, Connecticut. Unable to convince the Dutch farmer that it would be profitable to dispose of a part of his land near the ferry to such of the New England emigrants as were of good extraction and standing in the places from which they were removing, he made known to Matthias Van der Heyden his desire to settle at Ferry Hook, as this part of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck was then called. Matthias Van der Heyden being in less prosperous circumstances than his kinsman, Jacob D., accepted the offer made him by Captain Ashley for a two years' lease of his brick house, on the east side of the River Road. Having fitted it for a public house, Captain Ashley called it the Farmers' Inn. Opposite the tavern he established a ferry, which soon obtained the name of Ashley's Ferry.



MATTHIAS VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE, — BUILT 1752.

On November 2d, 1786, Benjamin Covell, from Providence, Rhode Island, arrived at Van der Heyden's Ferry, and began boarding at the Farmers' Inn. Jacob D. Van der Heyden having refused to lease him a lot on which to erect a dwelling and store, the enterprising New Englander rented a building, near the tavern. Writing to his brother, Silas, on November 16th, from Ferry Hook, he remarks:

"This country is the best for business I ever saw. I will go into my store the 18th of November; hired it for six months for £12, lawful money. Done more business in one day than in one week in Providence. The night of the 15th, after sundown, took in twenty dollars. Got my goods first from Albany, but in the spring will go to New York. I am one mile from Benjamin Thurber's, down the river. They are all well. I board at Stephen Ash-

ley's; the same man I hire of. He appears to be a clever man, and keeps a large tavern, which is a great advantage to me."

Discovering the river to have a deeper channel along the middle farm, and the shore to be steeper and firmer than in front of their places of business, Captain Ashley and Benjamin Covell began urging Jacob D. Van der Heyden to have the western part of his land surveyed and laid out for the site of a village. After considerable reflection, he finally engaged Flores Bancker of Lansingburgh to lay out about sixty-five acres into lots, streets, and alleys. When the map of the plat was completed on May 1st, 1787, the Dutch farmer, in honor of his family, called the site of the projected village, Vanderheyden.

As related by an early settler, the place was, "with a foresight not always observed, laid out with a view of its ultimately being a place of considerable magnitude; and Philadelphia, with its regular squares and rectangular streets, was selected as its model by the advice of a gentleman, who had made a then rare visit to that celebrated city."

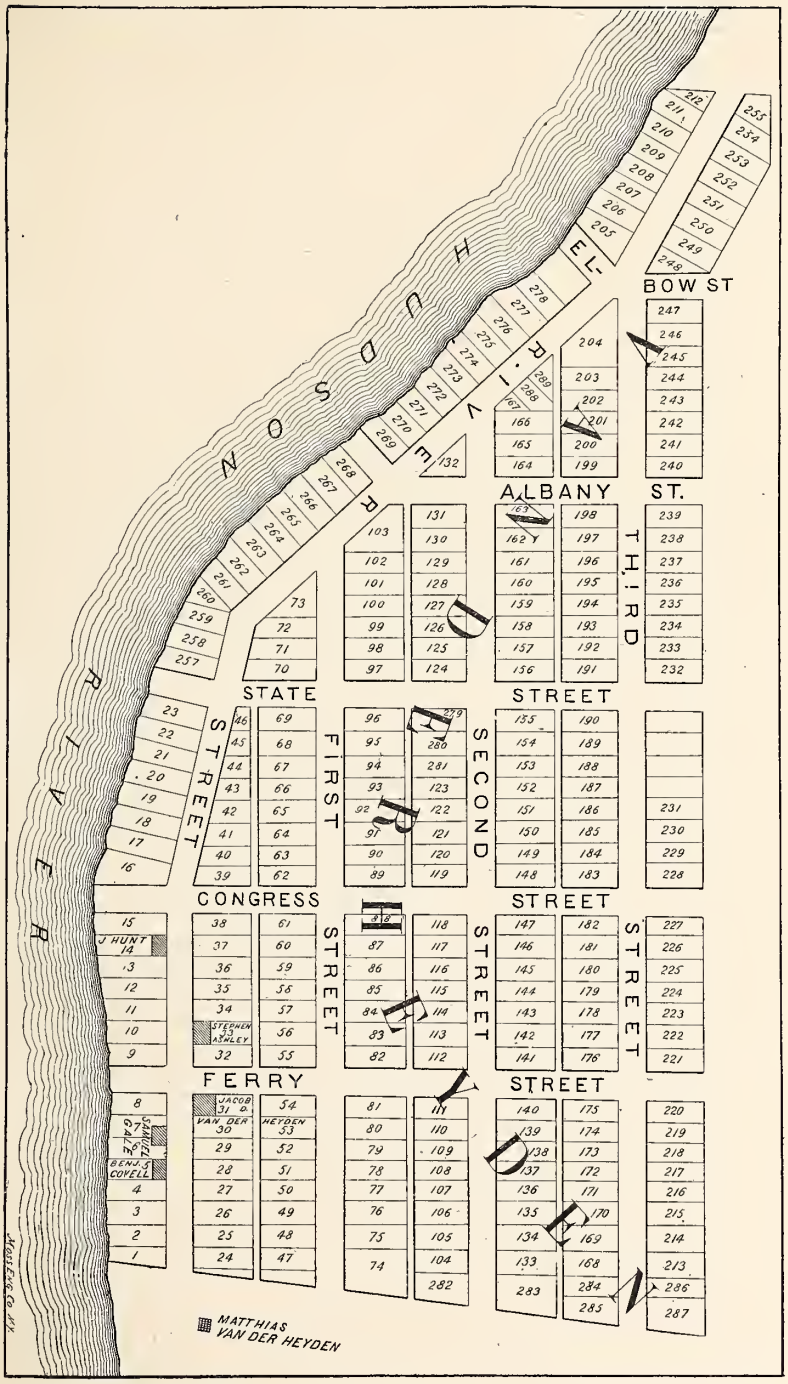
As seen on the map of Vanderheyden, the village comprised two hundred and eighty-nine lots, mostly fifty feet wide and one hundred and thirty deep, with alleys in the rear of them twenty feet wide; the streets having a width of sixty feet.

As soon as Jacob Van der Heyden had expressed his willingness to lay out a part of his farm into building lots, Benjamin Covell was the first of the settlers to bargain for the lease of one of them. When lot 5, on the west side of River Street, the fourth south of Ferry Street, was staked, he selected it and began making the necessary preparations to place on it the building which he had purchased. Writing to his brother, on May 3d, he informs him of the intentions he entertained:

"I have bought a store thirty-six feet long and twenty-two wide, and have to move it two hundred feet from where it now stands. I am drawing the brick for the chimney this day. I will move it as soon as I get the wheat out."

On June 20th, he obtained a written lease of the lot. On July 10th, he wrote to his brother telling him that it took two days, "with twenty hands," to move his store to it. In the letter, he mentions a small shipment of fur: "I send by Captain Benjamin Allen twelve pounds and ten ounces of beaver and sixteen raccoon skins for which I want you to send writing paper." Several months later, he ordered a number of other salable articles: "Send me as many sheep-skins as you are a mind to. Two of them will make a man a pair of breeches. * * * I want spelling books and paper. I will advertise in the New City paper. Don't sell your paper to anybody that belongs to New City."

In 1787, Lansingburgh commonly called New City, had between four and



MAP OF VANDERHEYDEN, 1789.

five hundred inhabitants, and Albany, known as the Old City, three thousand. On July 22d, that year, the people of Albany celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that city, which then contained about six hundred houses. The number of houses in New York City, in 1787, was said to be three thousand five hundred; in Boston, two thousand one hundred; in Philadelphia, four thousand six hundred.

Samuel Gale, a scholarly physician, from Killingworth, Connecticut, having arrived at Vanderheyden, with his family, in a sloop, at the beginning of September, and having been disappointed in obtaining a lease of a house at Lansingburgh, accepted the invitation given him by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to occupy a part of his dwelling until a house could be built for him. Having devoted his time during the winter to the practice of medicine, Dr. Gale, on May 1st, 1788, obtained from Jacob D. Van der Heyden a lease of lots 6 and 7, on the west side of River Street, north of the store of Benjamin Covell, and erected there a double, two-story, weather-boarded building, for a dwelling and a store. Having occupied a part of it as a residence, he, in October, began merchandising in the other part fitted for a store.

The transportation of freight and passengers between Vanderheyden and New York was undertaken by Casper Frats and Yalles Mandeville, who, on September 10th, 1787, inserted the following advertisement in the *Northern Centinel*, published at Lansingburgh:

"The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the schooner Flora of 60 tons burthen, (late from New London) will in future ply between New York and Mr. Vanderheyden's ferry, two miles below Lansingburgh, from which place she will freight for New York, or elsewhere, on the same terms they freight from Albany. The vessel has good accommodations for passengers. Those gentlemen who have any commands must apply to Abraham Van Arnam, near Benjamin Thurber's store, who makes it his business to wait on such as may please to favor him."

Captain Stephen Ashley, having obtained from Jacob D. Van der Heyden the lease of a plat of ground, on the north-east corner of River and Ferry streets, began erecting there a two-story wooden building for an inn. His intention to occupy it on the expiration of the two years' lease of the Van der Heyden house, known as the Farmers' Inn, caused Matthias Van der Heyden to insert, on May 10th, 1788, the following advertisement in the *Federal Herald*, published in Lansingburgh:

"The subscriber respectfully informs the public that as the time for which he leased his ferry to Captain S. Ashley hath expired, he proposes to exert himself in expediting the crossing of those who may please to take passage in his boat, which will ever be in readiness directly opposite the house at present

occupied by said Ashley. The terms of crossing will be as moderate as can reasonably be expected, and a considerable allowance made to those who contract for the season.

"He has in contemplation to commence keeping tavern in a few weeks from the date hereof, when no exertions of his shall be wanting to accommodate those who shall resort the house from which Mr. Ashley will shortly remove.

"N. B. Notice for crossing will be given by sounding a conk-shell a few minutes before the boat starts."

On June 5th, Jonathan Hunt rented lot 14, on the west side of River Street, the second south of Congress Street; and, on the 24th of the same month, lot 89, on the north-east corner of First and Congress streets. Having erected a building on the River Street lot and fitted it for a store, he, on October 4th, advertised in the *Federal Herald*, that he had "just received and opened for sale at Ashley's Ferry, three miles below Lansingburgh, a neat assortment of dry goods, iron mongery, and groceries."

Ephraim Morgan, having moved from New City, advertised in the same newspaper, on August 4th, that he had for sale "at the store lately occupied by Captain S. Ashley, three miles below Lansingburgh, an assortment of dry goods," and other commodities.

Richard Grinnell, on the 26th of the same month, announced in the *Albany Gazette* that he had imported "in the brig Jane, from London," and was then "opening at the house of Matthias Van der Heyden," a general assortment of "European and West India Goods." He further informed the public that he had received "likewise a chest of medicine, put up by the learned Doctor Griffith Williams of London, a gentleman well known throughout the United States for his attachment to America in defending their rights and liberties."

Daniel Carpenter, who had erected a two-story wooden building on the west side of the River Road, where now is the large establishment of George P. Ide & Co., collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturers, on the north-west corner of River and Hutton streets, was mentioned in the *Federal Herald* as having a store "two miles below Lansingburgh." On October 5th, an advertisement in the same newspaper informed the public that cash was paid "for good wheat by Morgan, Boardman, & Coit, at their store, [on the south-west corner of River and Congress streets,] three miles from Lansingburgh;" the last-named members of the firm having entered into partnership with Ephraim Morgan shortly before the announcement.

Robert McClellan & Co., another enterprising firm of merchants, obtained of Jacob D. Van der Heyden a lease of lot 17, on the west side of River Street, the second lot north of Congress Street.

Among the advertisements inserted in the *Federal Herald*, in 1788, was one

informing the public that "Asa Crossen, Taylor and Habit-Maker, from New London," was carrying on "his business in all its branches at Messrs. Ashley and Van der Heyden's ferry."

The zeal of the early settlers at Vanderheyden in advancing their local interests is noticeable in the advertisements they made of their individual callings. In the newspapers of Albany and Lansingburgh, where their most active competitors for the trade of the surrounding country were in business, they inserted not unfrequently the largest and most attractive advertisements found in those journals. The aggressive character of this competition did not escape remark and commendation.

Elkanah Watson, a political economist interested in the project of deepening the channels of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers for the passage of canal-boats, wrote in his journal the following observations concerning the enterprise of the alert inhabitants of the village: "From Schenectady [in the fall of 1788,] I pursued the road across a thickly settled country, embracing many fine farms, to Ashley's Ferry, six miles above Albany. On the east side of the river, at this point, a new town has been recently laid out, named Vanderheyden. This place is situated precisely at the head of navigation on the Hudson. Several bold and enterprising adventurers have already settled here; a number of capacious warehouses and several dwellings are already erected. It is favorably situated in reference to the important and growing trade of Vermont and Massachusetts; and I believe it not only bids fair to be a serious thorn in the side of New City, but in the issue a fatal rival.

"I spent a day examining this locality, and then walked on the bank of the Hudson, a distance of three miles, to New City, where I continued several days. This place is thronged by mercantile emigrants, principally from New England, who have enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, supplying Vermont and the region on both banks of the Hudson, as far as Lake George, with merchandise, and receiving in payment wheat, pot and pearl ashes, and lumber. But, as I remarked, I think Vanderheyden must, from its more eligible position, attain the ultimate ascendency.

"I crossed the river at Half-Moon, [Waterford,] a small hamlet containing about twenty dwellings; and about a mile from this place I visited the Cohoes Falls, upon the Mohawk River. * * * In view of ascending by locks from the Hudson into the Mohawk River, it appears to me that the obstacles at this place will be much greater than to cut a canal across the pine plains, into a grand basin, back of Albany."

Considering the name Vanderheyden too polysyllabic, Dutch, and strange, the settlers determined to select a shorter and more acceptable designation for the village. On Monday evening, January 5th, 1789, they met at Ashley's

Inn, near the north-east corner of River and Ferry streets, and voted that the action taken by them in the choice of a name should be published in the Albany and Lansingburgh newspapers.

In three successive issues of the *Albany Gazette*, the following *fac-simile* advertisement appeared, announcing the proceedings of the meeting:

To the Public.

THIS evening the Freeholders of the place lately known by VANDER HEYDEN'S or ASHLEY'S-FERRY, ſituate on the eaſt bank of Hudſon's-river, about ſeven miles above Albany, met for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a name for the ſaid place; when, by a majority of voices, IT WAS CONFIRMED, that in future, it ſhould be called and known by the name of

TROY.

From its preſent improved ſtate, and the more pleaſing proſpect of its popularity, ariſing from the natural advantages in the Mercantile Line, it may not be too ſanguine to expect, at no very diſtant period, to ſee TROY, as famous for her Trade and Navigation as many of our firſt towns.

Troy, 5th January, 1789. 3w

The summary repudiation of the original name by the settlers was harshly criticised by the members of the Van der Heyden family. Jacob D. Van der Heyden was sorely offended, and for a number of years thereafter continued using the former designation in his conveyances, by writing it, "Vanderheyden *alias* Troy." A week after the renaming of the place, a pretentious critic, under the name of "Nestor," presented his reflections on it in the *Federal Herald*, in the following paragraph:

"Yesterday I hear'd that a neighboring village had assumed the name of Troy—for what reason I cannot conceive, as I find not the least resemblance between the old city of that name and this small village. — Some classical critic has perhaps thought fit so to style it, from dissimilitude, as *lucus* is derived *a non lucendo*.—Some wag must surely have been playing a trick with the good people of the place, and is now laughing in his sleeve at their ignorance of ancient history. Let them consider what constructions may be put

upon their choice, when it is so publicly known how the letters of said title may be placed, and what they signify. First, *Tyro*, in Latin, is a novice, a fresh-water sailor, or a fair-weather soldier. Second, *Ryot*, (according to the old way of spelling,) and surely they are not so famous for kicking up a dust that the letters composing the name of their town designate their character. Lastly, *Tory;* this alone would be sufficient to induce them to reject what ever bears the least resemblance to so hated a character."

Satisfied as they were with the choice of the classical name, the emulous settlers directed their thoughts and energies to make Troy as famous for her trade and navigation as many of "the first towns" in the state If it be true, as it is said, that at the time of the naming of Troy there were five stores and about a dozen dwellings in the place, it would seem the stores within the limits of the village, were those of Benjamin Covell, Doctor Samuel Gale, Jonathan Hunt, Morgan, Boardman, & Coit, and Robert McClellan & Co. The number of inhabitants in 1789 did not probably exceed fifty.

CHAPTER IV.

THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

1789–1800.

THE advertisement of the naming of Troy besides giving publicity to the action of the settlers also popularized their expectations of the place becoming as famous for its trade and commerce as many of the older towns. The publication of this declaration was evidently the means of attracting many New England people to the settlement and not a few from Lansingburgh, Albany, and other places in the State of New York, for throughout the year 1789 the saw-mills on the Poesten and Wynants kills were taxed with orders for lumber, and during the summer and fall, the erection of new buildings was prosecuted with the utmost diligence and expedition.

On January 22d, Philip Heartt obtained a lease of lot 42, on the east side of River Street, between Congress and State streets.

In February following, the two brothers, Samuel and Ebenezer Willson, of Mason, New Hampshire, trudged across the hilly country to the little settlement. Samuel was then twenty-two years old and his brother twenty-seven. In the following summer they began making brick on the west side of Mount Ida, near the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Ferry Street. They made those with which the first brick building erected in the village was constructed,—the two-story dwelling, built in 1792, by James Spencer, on the north-west corner of Second and Albany streets. They also furnished the brick for the first court-house and jail.

Mahlon Taylor, an enterprising millwright from New Jersey, also settled at Troy in 1789. From Lansingburgh came Colonel Albert Pawling and Colonel Abraham Ten Eyck, two distinguished officers of the Revolutionary War, who had been merchandising in that village for a number of years. They erected the large two-story wooden building, burned on June 25th, 1867, on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets, where now is the more imposing Brown Building. Conrad J. Elmendorf was associated with them in business under the firm name of Abraham Ten Eyck & Co. After the withdrawal of Colonel Albert Pawling, the name was changed to Ten Eyck & Elmendorf. On November 1st, 1800, the partnership was dissolved.

James Caldwell, Josiah Kellogg, Israel Knapp, Henderick Oothoudt, and Isaac Rogers were also engaged in business in Troy in 1789.

The privilege of running a stage between Lansingburgh and Albany, granted Ananias Platt, an innkeeper of the former place, by the Legislature, in 1789, greatly benefited the people of Troy. The coach began running on April 21st, and stopped, going and returning, at Ashley's Inn. The fare for "a round trip" was four shillings. Five years later, two stages passed over the route daily, crossing the ferry at Troy.

The brothers, Christopher and Timothy Hutton, identified themselves with the interests of the village about the time it was called Troy. Tradition relates that Christopher Hutton suggested the classic name. They engaged in the business of purchasing and shipping grain and country produce, and erected, about 1790, the old wooden two-story building, forty by forty-three, demolished in November, 1889, which stood on the west side of River Street, opposite King Street, at the north end of the site of the extensive buildings of Cluett, Coon, & Co., collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturers. The two brothers also built the two-story brick dwelling, burned on December 7th, 1879, on the north-east corner of River and Hutton streets, where they lived for many years. Their name is still perpetuated in that of Hutton Street. Timothy Hutton was one of the first elders of the First Presbyterian Church, having been elected on August 8th, 1793. In 1813–14, he was president of the board of village trustees.

The spiritual interests of the inhabitants were not forgotten in the attempt to make the place an important center of trade and commerce. Some of the principal men began conducting religious services in the ball-room of Ashley's Tavern, and afterward continued them in the village school-house.

The Sunday meetings soon led those attending them to consider the feasibility of organizing a religious society, and of calling a minister to take charge of it. Most of the settlers were Presbyterians and they preferred to be members of a society of their own denomination. The others were Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Quakers. The Van der Heydens were members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The preference of the greater number prevailed, and on December 31st, 1791, at Ashley's Inn, "the inhabitants of the Town of Troy incorporated themselves into a Presbyterian congregation according to a law of the State of New York, in that case made and provided, and chose six trustees",— Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Samuel Gale, Ephraim Morgan, John McChesney, sr., Benjamin Covell, and Benjamin Gorton. On August 9th, 1792, "the inhabitants of the Town of Lansingburgh incorporated themselves into a Presbyterian congregation in the same manner and chose the same number of trustees."

The collections taken on Sunday having diminished largely in amount on account of the scarcity of small coin, the trustees of the congregation in Troy, began issuing to the members, on August 28th, notes of the value of two pence, which soon increased the weekly revenue of the church.

On August 30th, the inhabitants "subscribed a call for Mr. Jonas Coe, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, in the name of the United Presbyterian congregations of Lansingburgh and Troy."

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, having given the congregation in Troy three lots on the south side of Congress Street, fronting on First Street, the erection of a plain, wooden meeting-house, forty by sixty feet, was begun on the middle one, in the summer of 1792. For framing and inclosing the building, the contractors, Abel House, Robert Powers, Henry and John DeCamp, and Benjamin Smith were paid "forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, York money, in cash; and ninety-three pounds, seven shillings, in European and West India goods, at retail prices in Troy."

At a meeting of the trustees, on November 26th, a resolution was passed to solicit further contributions for the completion of the meeting-house. "Whereas the inhabitants of the town have begun and partly completed a church building, but by reason of the almost infant settlement, and a variety of other public expenses, which must necessarily attend a newly settled town, they find it burdensome for them to carry their wishes into effect without calling in the aid of their friends and fellow Christians, we therefore, the trustees of said congregation, * * * hereby appoint Jacob D. Van der Heyden to present our memorial to all whom he shall think proper, requesting their aid and assistance in the completion of the above undertaking."

In the following winter sufficient money was subscribed to pay for the flooring, which was laid in the spring of 1793. In order to use the meeting-house for the ordination of the Rev. Jonas Coe, on Tuesday, June 25th, a temporary platform was erected at one end of it, and boards resting on blocks of wood were placed in it for sittings. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered in the church, on March 8th, 1794, and was partaken of by the members of the united churches of the two villages. The building was not completed until some years later.

The high cylindrical pulpit was reached by a narrow flight of winding, balustraded steps. The canopy above it was surmounted with the figure of a dove. Below and in front of it was the desk of the clerk, who lined the psalms and hymns, and led the singing. The sittings were the plain, olden-time box-pews. In winter, hot bricks and foot-stoves filled with live coals were commonly carried to the building for the comfort of the aged and delicate members attending the Sunday services. Not unfrequently, when the

temperature was extremely low, the Rev. Jonas Coe preached in his cloak, with knitted gloves on his hands.

On June 1st, 1795, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, in consideration of five shillings paid him, conveyed to the trustees sixteen lots, including the three "on which the meeting-house stood."

In April, 1803, Albert Pawling and Nicholas Schuyler were appointed a committee to have "a substantial pale fence" built "round the public square to enclose the meeting-house," and to have the ground leveled, at a cost of $250.

In the winter of 1803–4, the introduction of a stove to heat the meeting-house caused considerable discussion, and a number of offended members withdrew from the church. When carpets were first laid in the aisles not a few had compunctions of conscience respecting the worldliness of the innovation. The use of a bass viol and several other musical instruments to support the singing of the choir was so much abhorred by some of the members that they never afterward entered the building.

In January, 1804, the Rev. Jonas Coe closed his pastorate of the united churches of Troy and Lansingburgh, and became the pastor of the Troy congregation.

In 1815, a collection of $450 was made "to purchase a suitable bell to be hung in the steeple." In 1819 a session-house was erected, on the south side of the church, for "a house of prayer" and other purposes.

In 1791, the following persons are named in the Lansingburgh newspaper as engaged in business in Troy: Asa and Zephaniah Anthony, Andrew Cathcart & Co., Lawrence Dorset, Benjamin and John Gale, grocers, (in the store previously occupied by Andrew Cathcart & Co.); Jonathan & Alsop Hunt, merchants; John Pease & Co., (adjoining the house of Jacob D. Van der Heyden); Amos Rathbun, Wait Rathbun, and William Willard, drugs and medicines.

The first mill for the manufacture of paper in Northern New York was erected on the Poesten Kill, in 1792. Mahlon Taylor built it "near his dwelling-house," on the west side of the creek. On the bank of the creek, near the site of the present Canal Mills of Andrew Ruff, he also erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill; the same flume supplying the three mills with water from the dam built by him, three or four hundred feet east of the grist-mill.

On December 29th, that year, Mahlon Taylor sold the paper-mill to Charles R. and George Webster, printers in Albany, Ashbel Seymour, and Perely Ensign, paper-makers, of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, for £400. The manufacturers shortly afterward advertised in the newspapers that they would pay at the mill three pence a pound for white, blue, brown, and check rags, and a proportionate price for other kinds.

In the fall of 1792, Silas Covell, who had married Rebecca Thurber, the sister of Benjamin Thurber, in 1783, moved to Troy from Providence, and, under the firm name of Benjamin & Silas Covell, engaged in business with his brother. Subsequently the brothers removed their stock of goods to a two-story wooden building on the west side of River Street, the second lot south of Congress Street, and continued merchandising there until they dissolved partnership, on October 5th, 1800.

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Mrs. Albert Pawling, describing, in 1847, the appearance of the village, when she as the wife of John Bird came to reside in it, writes: "When we went there in 1792, there were from fifteen to twenty stores of all descriptions; several from two to four stories high. Ten Eyck & Pawling's was where the forwarding store now is, [on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets]. * * * On the opposite [south-west] corner was the one * * * owned by Benjamin Gorton. Adjoining him, on the south, was William Bayeau's silversmith shop. * * * The next to him was [a large store], that of the two Messrs. Hunt, [Jonathan and Alsop], young men from New York. Adjoining them were the two Messrs. Knight, Quakers; also from New York; and that block was filled out by a Mr. Pease, [John], from Hudson, with a brick dwelling-house and store.

"On the opposite [south-west] corner of Ferry and River streets was Doctor Gale's * * * house and store, which was afterward burned down. The next two were occupied by Benjamin Covell.

"North of Ten Eyck & Pawling's store were several small shops. Then [on the north-west corner of River and State streets] was the store of Asa Anthony & Son, and then [farther north] came the high store of the Merritts.

"Next above Deacon [Philip] Heartt's, [on the west side of River Street, between State and Albany streets], lived Mr. [Joshua] Owen who kept a small tavern. He had three daughters, all pious. The oldest, [Mary;] Mr. Van der Heyden, the patroon, took for his second wife. He [Jacob D.,] was a widower, when I went there.

"On the opposite corner from Mr. Ten Eyck's house, [which stood on the north-east corner of River and Congress streets], lived a Mr. Pierce, [Jeremiah], about where the old Mansion House stood, [known in 1829, as Thurston's Hotel, No. 140 River Street]. He kept a respectable tavern and boarding house. Next was [the house of] Mahlon Taylor, who built the first flouring mill with elevator in that region of country, afterwards owned by the Merritts.

"Mr. Bird, myself, and little son, about three years old, went to Troy the first of November, 1792, and stopped at Captain Rathbun's boarding house, where we remained until our furniture could be brought in by sleighs in winter. They [Wait Rathbun and wife,] were a worthy couple from Stonington, Conn.,

and had a numerous and agreeable family of children, sons and daughters, grown up. Captain Rathbun's house, [on the north-west corner of First and Congress streets,] was the largest and best kept boarding house in the village. He built it himself. It is the one on the corner opposite George Vail's, where it now stands.

"He had several boarders, among whom was Benjamin Gorton, at that time by far the greatest beau in the village; always in full dress, with his hair powdered, a ruffle on his shirt-bosom, large bunches of ribbon on each knee, and large buckles on his shoes. Afterward he became a most pious person, no denomination was quite good enough for him, and like Swedenborg he had one of his own.

"The county of Rensselaer had recently been set off from Albany County, and a location for the court-house was to be decided at the session of the Legislature during the ensuing winter, which, at that time, was held in New York. It was evident that there would be a contest for the court-house, and the members from Rensselaer County to avoid the appearance of partiality and to save the county the expenditure of a little money, made it known that the village which would subscribe the most liberally for the erection of the building should be preferred. Lansingburgh was very sure of getting the court-house, but the Trojans knew their own interest too well to let such a prize be lost without an effort to secure it. The people were few in number compared with those of Lansingburgh; generally young adventurers, and having more on their hands than they could carry well; but they did not mind their burdens. One man told Colonel Pawling that he had subscribed more than he was worth, if his debts were paid;—which was a hundred dollars. All felt the importance of obtaining the county-seat for Troy, and they were united and zealous. Sometimes their zeal carried them too far as in the case of Colonel Pawling. He was sheriff of the county at the time, and when he went out on his special business he took the subscription for the court-house with him. Business once called him near the Massachusetts line, and when calling on a man to make an inquiry, he learned that the man was absent from home. On questioning the man's wife on her husband's views respecting the location of the court-house, he was surprised to learn that her husband was an inhabitant of Massachusetts.

"Troy subscribed one thousand pounds, and got the court-house to the great astonishment of the people of Lansingburgh. This success increased the popularity of Troy, and new settlers came very fast, not only from the country but many from Lansingburgh, or New City, before their neighbors knew it.

"The two Messrs. Lane, [Aaron and Colonel Derick Lane,] came down one moonlight night, [in 1799], and Colonel Pawling went with them, and

they situated the lots on which their houses and store were built; and many others did the same.

"Troy prospered greatly, which I always attributed to the way in which the people rightly started. They remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy. They commenced public worship when there was but one man in the village who could make a prayer. They began their worship in Ashley's ball-chamber, and afterward continued it in a small school house. They assembled at the blowing of a conch shell; the one used to call over the ferry boat. To notify the people of public worship, it was slower, more continuously, and longer blown. When heard precisely at nine o'clock, we were sure of preach-

BABCOCK'S CITY HOTEL, 1822.
(Originally Ashley's Tavern, 1788.)

ing at ten. The worship commenced with a prayer by Mr. Frazer, the sexton. After the prayer, Mr. Van der Heyden would line out a psalm, and the New Englanders, both men and women, would all sing. After the singing, a sermon was read by Doctor Gale or Colonel Pawling; both good readers and selectors of good sermons. The service closed as it began.

"Afterward we had preaching every other Sabbath statedly in the little red school house. On the alternate Sabbath we had the reading of a sermon as formerly, and were summoned in the usual way, but we had more persons who could pray. Deacon Heartt and old Mr. Owen went to Troy the same year I did. They could both pray. In the same autumn I went to Troy, the people of the village and of Lansingburgh had hired the Rev. Jonas Coe to preach alternately in the two places. In the same fall the people had going

a subscription for the building of a Presbyterian meeting house, which was raised and boarded the ensuing winter. The next summer a floor was laid and a temporary stage put up for the ordination of Mr. Coe. Boards supported on blocks were used for seats. * * * The people finished the meeting house, and commenced building the court-house that year. * * *

"The most noted tavern was Stephen Ashley's, at the Babcock stand,—a place where just such a tavern was needed for the accommodation of the rivermen and the people from the country, who would naturally resort to it, being near the ferry. Mr. Ashley had two signs which were quite characteristic. On the road running from the country, on the east side of the house, he had a small gate, hanging to a strip of board, supported by a tall post on each side of the road, on which was printed in large letters:

"'This gate hangs high, it hinders none, refresh, then pay, and travel on.'

"In front of his house was a tall sign-post on the top of which was an open three sided box, turning on a pivot and revolving whenever the wind blew. On each side of it, was lettered. 'Come, here is Ashley's, let us call.'"

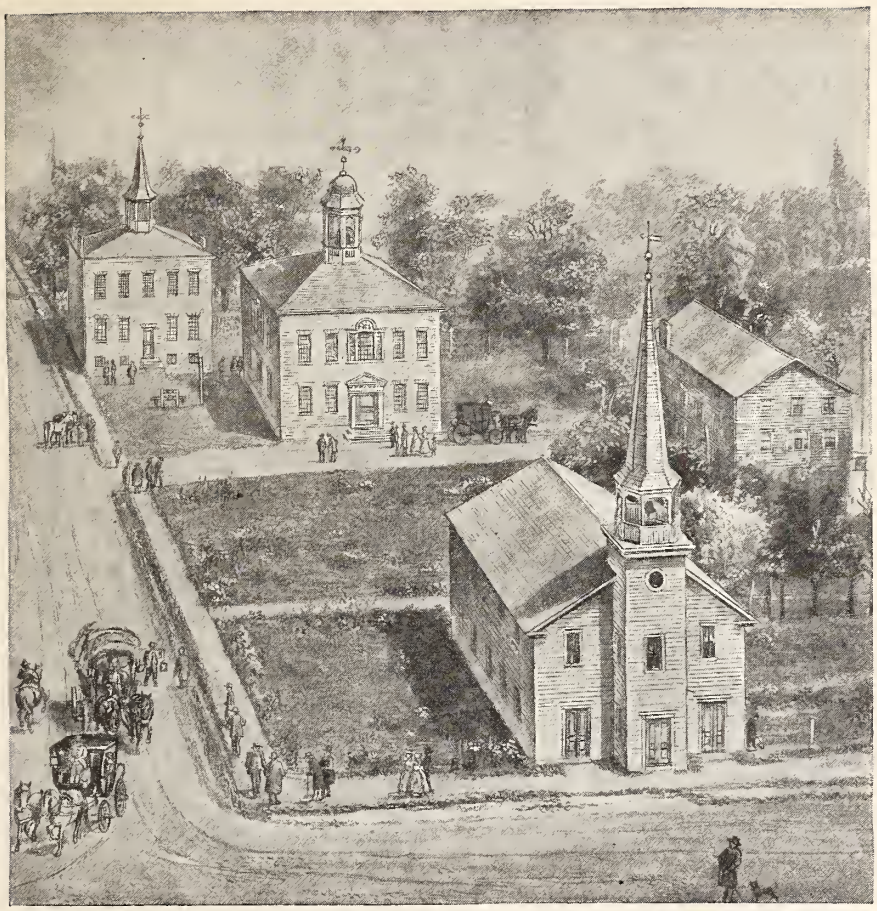
When Rensselaer County was erected, on February 7th, 1791, Troy ceased to be a village within the limits of Albany County. On March 18th, the town of Troy was formed from Rensselaerswyck, and the village became a part of the former.

The sittings of the first court held, in the new county, that of Common Pleas, began on Tuesday, May 3d, that year, at the inn of Ananias Platt, in Lansingburgh, where it adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of November following, at the inn of Stephen Ashley, in Troy.

In his "Reminiscences of Troy," the Hon. John Woodworth describes the competition in obtaining the decision of the Legislature regarding the location of the county buildings:

"In 1791 there was not much difference in the number of inhabitants each village contained; Lansingburgh was the older settlement, and put in strong claims for the court house; Troy was equally zealous, contending it was more central; an animated spirit of rivalry commenced; its influence was felt in the State election of 1792; the Trojans nominated Robert Woodworth for Senator, and an Assembly ticket of five members, composed of the following names: Christopher Hutton, Josiah Masters, Nicholas Staats, Jonathan Niles, and Jonas Odel. It was a mixed ticket, composed in part of federalists; but all in favor of Troy on the court-house question.

"Mr. Hutton was a federalist, he resided in the upper part of the village; he had been an officer in the army of the Revolution, and although not of high grade, it was well understood by persons familiar with the War of Independence, that he was highly esteemed, and considered an officer of great



PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE, COURT-HOUSE, JAIL, AND MOULTON'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 1798.

merit by Washington. There was much dignity in his personal appearance, accompanied by a suavity of manner that made a favorable impression; he was remarkable for calmness when others were excited; his conversation was always marked by good sense; in short, I considered him one of nature's noblemen.

"His brother and partner, Timothy Hutton, was an estimable man; without much training in schools, he was a gentleman of polished manners, of strict integrity, and always to be relied on as a valued friend; he was the father of the Rev. Doctor Hutton, an esteemed minister in the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York. My association with the brothers was constant and familiar. * * *

"The Troy ticket succeeded; their member of the Senate and members of the Assembly were elected. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, in the city of New York, in January, 1793, the court-house was established in Troy."

To influence the action of the members of the Legislature, the emulous settlers of Troy promised to pay to the county treasurer one thousand pounds to defray a part of the expense of the erection of the court-house and jail, should they be built in the village.

Having decided that Troy should be the county seat, the Legislature, on January 11th, 1793, passed the "act for the building of a court-house and gaol in the county of Rensselaer," authorizing the supervisors to levy the sum of six hundred pounds on the inhabitants of the county for that purpose, and an "additional sum of one shilling in the pound" for the collection of the tax. Cornelius Lansing, Jacob C. Schermerhorn, Abraham Ten Eyck, Mahlon Taylor, and Jacob D. Van der Heyden, were named commissioners to superintend the building of the court-house and jail, which, as provided by the act, were to be erected "within sixty rods of the dwelling house of Stephen Ashley, in the village of Troy, in the town of Troy."

Three days after the passage of the act the subscriptions began to be taken by Colonel Albert Pawling and Christopher Hutton. The sums subscribed ranged from fifteen shillings to three hundred pounds.

For the site of the buildings, Jacob D. Van der Heyden gave to the supervisors, on March 22d, the three lots, 145, 146, and 147, on the east side of Second Street, south of Congress Street.

The further sum of eight hundred pounds for completing the court-house and gaol was authorized to be levied by the supervisors by the act of legislature passed March 25th, 1794. On the completion of the court-house, a bell, lettered "Bailey & Henderly, C. F., New York, Fecit 1794," was placed in the belfry, surmounting the hip-roof of the two-story brick building. In November, that year, "proposals for building a gaol," on the alley, at the rear of the court-house, were advertised. Until the completion of the two-story brick jail, a room, with a iron-barred door and window, in the court-house, was used for the confinement of criminals.

A whipping-post and a pair of stocks were placed in the court-house yard. Occasionally criminals were publicly whipped there by the sheriff or his deputies; the offenders receiving a number of lashes less than forty. Those locked in the stocks were often objects of ridicule and frequently were pelted with offensive missiles by children.

On March 8th, 1793, Jacob D. Van der Heyden leased the west half of lot 112, on the north side of Ferry Street, between First and Second streets, to Samuel Willson, at an annual ground rent of thirty shillings, where the latter erected the two-story wooden dwelling, No. 43, still standing there. Some years later he and his brother Ebenezer engaged in the slaughtering of cattle. Having built "two large and convenient slaughter-houses," they, in September,

1805, were "enabled to kill, cut, and pack one hundred and fifty head of cattle" a day. During the war of 1812–15, they frequently killed and packed a thousand head weekly. In 1817, they dissolved partnership. Ebenezer died in New York City, on July 22d, 1825, aged 63 years, and Samuel, in Troy, on July 31st, 1854, aged 88 years. Some years after settling at Troy they omitted the double consonant in their surname, writing it Wilson.

The brewing of beer in the village was, as it seems, begun at a very early date, for Colonel Stephen J. Schuyler was advertised, in 1793, as having a brewery in Troy.

In 1794, Troy became the temporary home of several distinguished French refugees. The most eminent were Frédéric Séraphin, marquis de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet, and his lovely wife. The marquis had served with distinction as an officer in the French army, and at the beginning of the Reign of Terror, had loyally devoted himself to save Louis XVI from dethronement. Losing in a single day, in April, 1794, by ordered executions, his father, father-in-law, and uncle, and knowing that his own life was in jeopardy, he escaped arrest by concealing himself for six weeks in the city of Bordeaux. There he secretly succeeded in obtaining passports to America for himself, his children and their nurse. Disguised as peasants they embarked without detection and had a safe passage to the United States. The young and accomplished marchioness was also successful in securing a passport, dressed as a boy, under the name of Charles Lee, whose uncle, it was alleged, had died, leaving him property in the United States.

Sailing as they did in different vessels, the marquis and marchioness were some weeks later joyously united in New York City. It is said that the only property they brought with them was several hundred fine towels contained in two trunks. Bearing letters of introduction to certain wealthy citizens of Albany, they arrived in that city in a sloop from New York. Being advised that Troy would afford them a pleasant as well as a secluded residence, the anxious exiles came to the village in the early part of the summer, bringing letters of introduction to Mrs. John Bird, afterward the wife of Colonel Albert Pawling. Her kind offices and sympathy were gratefully accepted and appreciated by the homeless foreigners. Desiring to live in the utmost seclusion possible, they requested her to refrain from introducing them to her friends and acquaintances, and to shield them as far as practicable from any attentions which as strangers and persons of rank might be shown them by the inhabitants.

The marquis rented the vacant tavern, known in later years by the name of Mechanics' Hall, No. 140 River Street. It was the only unoccupied building in the village at that time suitable for a residence. On their occupation

of it, some rough boards were nailed across the front door-way to obviate the intrusion of undesired visitors. The bar-room, used for a parlor and dining-room, was cheaply and scantily furnished, and the bedrooms were also provided with the commonest furniture. The sum of eight thousand dollars, possessed by the marquis, was placed at interest, and on the small income it afforded, he undertook the maintenance of the family while in the village. The faithful nurse served them as a housekeeper. The food, fuel, and other necessaries were usually purchased by the marquis. Mr. and Mrs. Bird were the only visitors received by them. The marquis and marchioness were always affable and entertaining, and seldom made their misfortunes the subjects of conversation. In many simple ways they endeavored to dispel the gloom of their thoughts on receiving intelligence of the execution of their friends in France, and the adversities of the families to which they were related by birth or marriage.

The nephew of Comte de Rochambeau having made their home in Troy a temporary refuge, he and the marquis took long strolls into the country, on both sides of the river. Although Roman Catholics, they frequently attended services on Sunday in the Presbyterian meeting-house. Occasionally they were visited by Talleyrand and other proscribed compatriots.

Finding his limited means insufficient for the support of the family, the marquis purchased a small farm, three miles west of the village of Washington, later known as Port Schuyler, and moved from Troy to cultivate it, assisted by a number of slaves. A part of the produce of the farm he sold in Troy and Albany.

At the close of the French Revolution, the marquis returned to France with his family. His confiscated property was restored to him and his political ability was again employed in the services of his country. Under the Empire, he was prefect of Amiens and Brussels, counselor to the embassy at the Congress of Vienna, minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Netherlands, and afterward to Sardinia. In 1832, he retired to Lausanne, where he died in 1837, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

By the act entitled "an act to appoint trustees to take and hold certain lands therein mentioned and for other purposes," passed by the Legislature, on March 25th, 1794, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Benjamin Covell, Anthony Goodspeed, John Pease, Ephraim Morgan, Christopher Hutton, and Samuel Gale, were "declared to be the first trustees for the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the town of Troy," which lay within the original limits of the Van der Heyden farm of 1707, between the Poesten Kill and Meadow Creek. The act also ordained that the freeholders and inhabitants of the village should elect, on the second Tuesday of May, in each year, a similar num-

ber of trustees. The act further provided that they should "establish such prudential rules and orders" by which the streets in the village should be kept clean and in repair.

In 1794, Jacob D. Van der Heyden erected a two-story brick mansion, near the later south-west corner of Grand Division and Eighth streets. It was approached by a lane running eastwardly from the north end of River Street then terminating at the line of Grand Division Street. On the completion of the conspicuous building, he occupied it with his family and resided there until his death in 1809. His second son, John G. Van der Heyden, subsequently lived in it for a number of years. In 1826, Allen Fisk rented it, and opened there, in May, that year, his "select classical and boarding school." In 1834,

JACOB D. VAN DER HEYDEN'S MANSION, 1794.

it was rented by the trustees of the Rensselaer Institute, who moved the school to it from the old Farmers' Bank Building, at the north bounds of the village. The institute continued there until 1841, when its sessions were again held in the Bank Building. After the founding of the Warren Free Institute in 1844, that school occupied the building until the mansion was burned in the fire of May 10th, 1862.

The first newspaper published in Troy was "*The Recorder*," a small four-columned page folio. The only extant copy known to the writer is the one preserved in the library of the Troy Young Men's Association. It was issued on Tuesday, August 18th, 1795, and was "printed by George Gardner, near the court-house." The copy is number 208 of volume IV. It would seem that the publication of the *Recorder* was begun in 1791.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, having, in 1795, passed through

the villages of New City and Troy, wrote of them in his journal: "Two new towns built five or six years ago a few miles above Albany, on the eastern bank of the river, share this [northern country] trade. These two towns, which have rapidly raised themselves to a considerable degree of importance, and are but three or four miles distant from each other, carry on the same trade as Albany, with about twenty-five or thirty vessels, which belong to them, draw from the back country the productions of these fruitful provinces, transmit them to New York, take in return European goods, and supply with them those parts which were formerly supplied from Albany. The greater distance, however, and less depth of water, are circumstances unfavorable to these new towns. The freight thence to Albany is two pence per barrel; their largest ships are only sixty tons burden, and generally cannot take on board more than half their cargo, the remainder of which they receive from lighters, which attend them for that purpose, in the vicinity of Albany. Yet they continue their trade, increase daily, and will probably animate Albany to greater boldness and activity.

"New City contains about sixty or seventy stores or shops, and Troy fifty or sixty. These new settled merchants all prosper, and their number is daily increasing. The merchants of Albany, it is reported, view this growing prosperity of their neighbors with an evil eye, and consider it as an encroachment upon their native rights.

"On my return from Saratoga, I crossed the northern branch of the Mohawk River by Half-Moon, [Waterford,] to see the two new towns, New City and Troy, which, as has already been observed, were built a few years ago, and are already carrying on a considerable trade. The houses are very neat and numerous; almost every house contains a shop; the inns are excellent; vessels are moored near all the keys; tan-yards, potash works, rope-walks, and mills are either in full work or building. The sight of this activity is truly charming. A Mr. Taylor, who possesses about one hundred acres near the Poesten Kill, has erected here two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and one paper-mill."

In recounting the various circumstances of the early settlers and their local undertakings, the Hon. John Woodworth in his "Reminiscences of Troy" observes: "There was at that early day, and what has distinguished Troy in all its progress, and was so conducive to its prosperity, a concert of action; — a concentration of sentiment, and united efforts on all questions relating to the interest of the village. To all these, political questions held a secondary place; there was also a large proportion of practical business men of good sense and industrious habits, well-fitted for the positions in which they were placed; capital in a short time became abundant, although but little at the commencement; the rapid acquisition of wealth by regular business soon furnished an

ample supply. Of the original inhabitants, and those who came shortly after them, a number are within my recollection. * * *

"Daniel and Isaac Merritt occupied a store on the west side of River Street, near the location of the present Troy House. They were men of great industry, and upright in all their dealings. I was intimately acquainted with Daniel; in his manners kind and gentle; he was a member of the Society of Friends, and a fair representative of that highly respectable religious sect; always ready to advance the cause of benevolence. * * *

"Colonel Albert Pawling, already mentioned, claims particular notice. He was one of the earliest inhabitants; he had been well educated at an academy in Kingston; when quite a young man, he joined as an officer the army under General Montgomery, was engaged in the disastrous battle before Quebec's beleaguered walls, on the memorable night of December 31st, 1775. I never knew a man having higher notions of honor and integrity. Colonel Pawling was always among the foremost in promoting the interests of the village; untiring in his exertions to procure funds to build the court-house; liberal in contributions to erect the First Presbyterian Church, for the settlement of a pastor, and always the advocate of a high standard of morals. * * *

"The McCoun family came about 1793 or 1794; the sons were successful in trade; their store, adjoining the river, was nearly opposite the present Mansion House. Townsend McCoun, one of the sons, was a director of the Farmers' Bank, when I resided in Troy; he built a house on [the north-west corner of] Second Street, where his family now reside.

"The venerable Philip Heartt was a resident when I first came to the village; he became connected in business with Benjamin Smith and Joseph Russell; he was one of the founders and efficient officers of the Presbyterian Church, a particular friend of the Rev. Doctor Jonas Coe, from whom his son, the Hon. Jonas C. Heartt, derives his name.

"The firm of Morgan, Boardman, & Coit, were established as merchants as early as 1790. Coit removed soon after; Morgan and Boardman were respectable men, [and continued] in business a number of years. Mr. Boardman built the house on the west side of Second Street, [on the south side of State Street,] now occupied by his family. * * *

"Jeremiah Pierce came in 1793 from Massachusetts, and opened a tavern on River Street, [where afterward was Mechanics' Hall or Halstead's Hotel,] near the ferry. It was much resorted to by travellers for many years. After his death [in 1806], his son William continued the business, and kept one of the best taverns in the country. He was much esteemed, represented the county in the Assembly, and for some time held the office of postmaster in the city. * * *

"Benjamin Gorton was a merchant, who came from Hudson; had been to

China, and learned the meaning of a few Chinese words; being an old bachelor, he soon married Miss [Mary] Foster, a handsome young woman, and occupied a part of his store on River Street, as a dwelling. * * *

"Abandoning merchandise, he became a fanatic on questions of religion. * * * Notwithstanding these vagaries, Mr. Gorton was a man of strict integrity, no one doubting his purity of intention. * * *

"I could name a number of individuals, who would be an acquisition to any place, such as Ebenezer Jones, and his son-in-law, Captain Skelding, residing in the upper part of the village; Dr. John Loudon, Mahlon Taylor, owning the mills on the Poesten Kill, Jonathan and Alsop Hunt, sons of Mr. Hunt, of Hunt's Point, a Hurlgate pilot, who built a store near the ferry; Howard Moulton, who erected a building and kept a respectable tavern, near the court-house, on the ground now occupied by the justly celebrated Female Seminary of Mrs. Willard. * * *

"About the year 1799 [1794?] Moses Vail removed from the village of Nassau to Troy. He had an interesting family of sons and daughters; he had been a senator in the Legislature of this state for four years. After he came to Troy, he was appointed [in 1800] sheriff under the Federal administration. * * * He was a man of unquestioned integrity, kind and gentle in his manners. * * * Of him now dead, it may be said, 'his sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not.' Yet before his departure, he had the happy presage of their distinction, now verified in the person of George Vail, late president of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, a patron of agriculture, and the interests connected with it, and the Hon. Henry Vail, late a representative of the county in the Congress of the United States."

Moses Vail, it is well known, erected a flouring mill on the Poesten Kill, in 1794, between Mahlon Taylor's mill and Mount Ida Falls, and advertised in the following year "for flour barrels to be delivered at his mill one mile east of Troy."

Among the number of Baptists living in Troy at that time were Silas Covell, Adam Keeling, and Anthony Goodspeed. Desiring to have Elder Elias Lee preach to them and other inhabitants of the same religious belief, they, in 1793, requested him after conducting services on a Sunday morning in Albany to come and deliver a sermon at the dwelling of Silas Covell, on the north-west corner of River and Liberty streets. Arriving in the village, in the afternoon, on horseback, he preached to a small congregation, and afterward, at different times, on Sundays, in the warehouse of Benjamin & Silas Covell, on the river bank, in the rear of their store on the west side of River Street, and on the second lot south of Congress Street. Later the founders of the first Baptist society, worshipped in the court-house, at stated times. On

October 15th, 1795, they organized "The First Particular Baptist Church in the village of Troy." "In consideration of the sum of five shillings," Jacob D. Van der Heyden, conveyed, on January 30th, 1796, to the trustees of the church, lot 231, on the east side of Third Street, between State and Congress streets, "for the purpose of a burial ground and to erect a meeting-house for the sole and only use" of the society. The condition of the society in 1800, is disclosed in the resolution in the minutes of the Shaftsbury Baptist Association of June 5th, that year: "On motion of Elders [Isaac] Webb and [Lemuel] Covell, voted to recommend it to the churches, to lend some assistance to the Baptist Church in the village of Troy, towards building a house for divine worship. When we consider that their number at present is but small, and consists mostly of females, — there being not more than two or three males who can advance any thing toward such an undertaking: — and at the same time consider that there is a favorable prospect of their society's increasing, if they had a suitable place to meet in, and had preaching part of the time, (which they might have, if they had a house,) — together with the importance of having the cause of religion built up in that place; we flatter ourselves that our churches will come forward with promptitude, and contribute liberally for so noble a purpose."

In 1803, the Rev. Isaac Webb became the pastor of the society, and, on January 10th, 1804, Adam Keeling, Edward Tylee, Silas Covell, Ebenezer Jones, and Noble S. Johnson, were elected trustees of the church. At the June meeting of the Shaftsbury Baptist Association, at Clifton Park, in 1804, the Troy society was added to the number of churches connected with that body. At its next meeting in June, 1805, at Hoosick Falls, the membership of the First Particular Baptist Church in Troy was reported as embracing 75 persons; 34 having been added to the society that year. A small weather-boarded building was shortly thereafter erected by the society for a meeting-house. On January 8th, 1806, the pews in it were sold at auction. On June 4th and 5th, the Shaftsbury Association held its twenty-sixth meeting in the new building; sixteen Baptist ministers being in attendance.

In 1813, the society erected a building adjoining the church for conference and other meetings.

Among the number of distinguished Revolutionary officers who settled at Troy was Captain Howard Moulton of Stafford Springs, Connecticut. On the defeat of the Continental troops, on Long Island, in 1776, he was taken prisoner and confined in one of the British "prison ships," anchored in Wallabout Bay. With rare physical strength he resolutely endured the distressing privations to which the American soldiers were subjected in the dark hulls of those badly-ventilated vessels. Perceiving the rapid growth of Troy, he

selected lot 115, on the west side of Second Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, nearly opposite the court-house, for the site of the three-story, weather-boarded inn, forty by sixty feet, which he built there in 1795. Its site was then overgrown with scrub-oaks, for most of the settlers had erected their stores and dwellings on River Street, leaving First and Second streets to be built upon later. The Troy Coffee House soon gained the patronage of the public and Captain Moulton vied with Captain Ashley in keeping an excellent house of entertainment. He also engaged in merchandising but by the injudiciousness of his brother, lost the ample means with which he had embarked in business. This misfortune compelled him for a time to close the Troy Coffee House. In May, 1800, he informed "his friends and customers" that he had "again a tavern in the large and commodious house, fronting the Green, near the court-house." In 1802, he advertised the "Old Coffee House" for sale, describing it as having "one of the most pleasant situations in the place," and containing twenty-two rooms "completely furnished,—one an elegant ball-chamber, equal, perhaps, to any one in this State." In June, 1804, the trustees of the village voted to give him "the grass growing in the three lots enclosed in front of the court house" as "a compensation for setting out and taking care of the trees" in the yard.

In 1807, his brother, Josiah, succeeded him as landlord of the inn. In 1809, Howard Moulton, jr., took charge of the house. Some years later his mother assumed its management, which she continued until about 1819, when John Barney undertook it. In 1821, the municipal authorities purchased the property and renovated the building for the Troy Female Seminary.

A post-office having been established at Lansingburgh, in 1792, letters for the inhabitants of Troy were delivered there until 1796, when Troy became a post village by the appointment of Nathan Williams postmaster, then a law student in the office of John Woodworth, and later in life, at Utica, a circuit judge of the Supreme Court.

In the spring of 1796, a number of Free Masons in the village circulated a petition to obtain a warrant from the Grand Lodge to form a lodge in Troy. In May, the petition was sent to the Grand Lodge, which, on June 19th, acceded to the request of the petitioners and granted the charter constituting Apollo Lodge, No. 49. On December 5th, the organizers of the lodge met and selected the subordinate officers. Meanwhile a room in Moulton's Coffee House was suitably furnished for the meetings of the lodge, in which, on Monday, December 12th, the first officers were duly installed. The occasion was one of considerable local importance and was noticed in the *American Spy* of December 13th, published in Lansingburgh:

"Yesterday was installed in this village, [Troy] a new lodge by the name

of Apollo Lodge. The officers nominated in the charter are John Bird, Esq., W. Master; John Woodworth, Esq., Senior Warden; and Mr. Samuel Miner, Junior Warden. The ceremony of installation was performed by Mr. James Dole, Master of Hiram Lodge, Lansingburgh, together with his officers, and some of the respectable and knowing Masons of the city of Albany, who, with the members of the new lodge and occasional visitants, moved in solemn procession from Mr. Ashley's inn to Mr. Moulton's Lodge Chamber, where the ceremony was performed. The greatest decorum was maintained, and the cheerful yet decent hilarity which was excited on the occasion did honor to the principles of the institution and to the respectable characters who composed the company. We have reason to hope the new constellation will shed with steady and superior light in the galaxy of the royal art."

On Tuesday, December 13th, the first regular communication was held; and on Tuesday evening, January 3d, 1797, the by-laws were adopted.

The first and third Tuesday of each month, between September 25th and March 25th, and the first Tuesday of each month between March 25th and September 25th, "at the hour of six in the evening," were designated "general or publick lodge nights."

The lodge, in May, 1797, purchased a bassoon, a violoncello, two clarionets, a hautboy, and a French horn, with which some of the members furnished the instrumental music enjoyed at its meetings and on other occasions.

In October, 1799, a room was furnished for the use of the lodge in Pierce's Inn, on the east side of River Street, between Congress and Ferry streets.

In 1809, the musical instruments owned by Apollo Lodge, No. 49, were advertised for sale. From the spring of 1813 to February, 1824, the lodge held its meetings in a room in the Union Hotel, on the south-east corner of Third and Elbow streets. A large room, on the fourth story of the Troy House, was furnished for the use of the lodge, in 1824, and was formally dedicated as St. John's Hall, on Saturday evening, February 7th. The Marquis de La Fayette, when visiting the city that year, was there received and welcomed by the Free Masons of Troy.

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, familiarly called the patroon, on May 10th, 1796 "in consideration of the sum of five shillings," conveyed to the trustees of the village, "for the advancement of the interests and convenience of the inhabitants," the three lots, 116, 117, and 118, bounded on the north by Congress Street, east by Second Street, south by lot 115, and west by an alley, twenty feet wide, "for the use of a Public Square, and also for the purpose of erecting a public school-house or academy," if it should "be judged proper by the inhabitants." By the same deed, he likewise conveyed to them, the lot on the south-west corner of River and Elbow streets, for "the purpose of

a public Ship-yard for the use of the inhabitants;" also the parcel of land, bounded on the north by State Street, west by Third Street, east by an alley and south by lot, number 231, "for a public Burial Ground;" and also the plot of ground on the north-west corner of Seventh and State streets, described then as "beginning on the north line of State Street, eleven hundred feet from the west side of Third Street, and running thence north two hundred and fifty feet, then east one hundred and thirty feet, then south two hundred and fifty feet to State Street and then along State Street to the place of beginning," for "the purpose of a Burial Ground for the inhabitants."

In January, 1797, the publication of the *Farmers' Oracle*, a weekly newspaper, was begun in the village by Luther Pratt & Co., (Daniel Curtis, jr.,) who had moved their printing office to Troy from Lansingburgh. A copy of the *Oracle* is preserved in the library of the Troy Young Men's Association.

The removal of the enterprising merchants, George and Benjamin Tibbits, in July, 1797, from Lansingburgh to Troy, was an event of considerable local interest. The brothers purchased the store of Ten Eyck & Elmendorf, on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets, where they continued in business as grocers and grain dealers until the death of Benjamin, the younger member of the firm, on September 11th, 1802. On October 27th, Elisha Tibbits entered into partnership with the surviving member, when the firm-name was changed to G. & E. Tibbits. Their successors, Tibbits & Gardner, (Elisha Tibbits and Asa Gardner,) became partners, on October 2d, 1804.

The burning of the store of Asa Anthony, on the north-west corner of River and State streets, and that of P. & B. Heartt, north of it, on December 8th, 1797, prompted the inhabitants to form a fire company and to purchase an engine. A committee visited New York, where a second-hand apparatus was inspected, purchased, and forwarded in a sloop to Troy. When the news of the arrival of the vessel was made known, clerks and customers deserted the stores, farmers left their loaded wagons, men, women, and children hastened to the wharf to view the machine gleaming on the deck with all the brilliancy of its varnished paint. The body of the engine was a box-trough, about nine feet long, twenty inches high, and thirty wide. At the hinder part of it were the pumps in an upright box, three feet high. A horizontal shaft of iron entered it and put in action the pumps drawing water from the trough, and forcing it through the goose-neck pipe protruding above the table of the upright box. A curious combination of ratchet wheels, chains, treadles, and hand-brakes rendered the engine sufficiently serviceable to throw an inch and a half stream of water upon the roof of a two-story building. The novel apparatus was moved on four solid wooden wheels, eighteen inches in

diameter, sawed from two-inch lumber. It was housed for many years in a shed built on the south side of the court-house.

Under the "act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of the villages of Troy and Lansingburgh, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed February 16th, 1798, the inhabitants became "a corporation by the name and style of 'The Trustees of the Village of Troy.'"

By the "act to amend the act, entitled 'an act to reduce the several laws relating particularly to the city of Albany into one act,' and to make further alterations in the charter of the said city," passed March 3d, 1803, the north boundary line established by the act of March 25th, 1794, along Meadow Creek, near the line of Hoosick Street, was made coincident with "the south bounds of the village of Lansingburgh," near the Piscawen Kill, flowing into the river north of Mount Olympus.

The office of the *Northern Budget* having been moved from Lansingburgh to Troy, the proprietors, Robert Moffit & Co., issued, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1798, the forty-eighth number of that newspaper from their printing rooms, at the sign of Franklin's head, on the east side of Water (River) Street, four doors north of Pierce's Inn.

In 1796, the business advantages of the place induced Esaias Warren, the eldest son of Eliakim Warren of Norwalk, Connecticut, to become an inhabitant of the village. On November 2d, that year, he purchased of John Betts the south part of lot 103, on the east side of River Street, between First and Albany streets, and, as it seems, erected there a two-story wooden building for a dwelling and store. In 1798, he persuaded his father to sell his property at Norwalk and to engage with him and his brother, Nathan, in merchandising under the firm name of Esaias Warren & Co. In 1799, the three embarked in business on the west side of River Street, where now is the building No. 217, and there began selling, at retail and wholesale, dry goods, groceries, and hardware. A part of their capital was used in the purchase and shipment of wheat and country produce. On the withdrawal of the father from the partnership, his son, Stephen, became a member of the firm. The burning of their seven-story brick store, on June 20th, 1820, caused them the loss of merchandise of great value. On March 5th, 1822, A. J. Rousseau became a member of the firm, which, on March 1st, 1827, was dissolved. The firm of Rousseau, Richards, & Co. then succeeded to the business.

The records of Rensselaer County, removed from Lansingburgh to Troy, on October 9th, 1798, were kept in a building "a few doors north" of the Presbyterian meeting-house. On June 8th, 1812, the supervisors were authorized by the Legislature to raise fifteen hundred dollars by tax to erect a fireproof office for the use of the county clerk. A two-story brick building was

shortly afterward erected for that purpose on the south-east corner of Second and Congress streets. The upper rooms in it were rented for offices. The building was demolished when the present court-house was erected.

During the year 1798, the different lines of business in Troy were exceedingly remunerative. The flouring mills could not conveniently fill the orders given them; wheat sold at nine shillings and six pence a bushel, and nearly three thousand head of cattle were slaughtered in the village. For the relief of those persons suffering from the scourge of yellow fever, three hundred dollars were contributed by the inhabitants in October, the disease being at the time alarmingly prevalent in the city of New York and in Philadelphia. Navigation was closed by the freezing of the river on November 27th, at which time there was a depth of eighteen inches of snow upon the ground.

In order to facilitate the assessment of property in Troy, the assessors that year requested the inhabitants to prepare "lists describing the size and number of their lot or lots;" also "the size and height of their dwelling-houses, with the particular dimensions of all the windows," and "also the size and height of their back kitchens." They were instructed to furnish the assessors with the number, age, and sex of all their slaves, between the ages of twelve and fifty years.

In January, 1799, Aaron and Derick Lane, two highly-esteemed merchants of Lansingburgh, purchased the property of Ephraim Morgan, on the corner of River and First streets, where now is the Hall Building, and began erecting there, in the spring of that year, the three-story brick building used by them as a store, which was burned in the fire of 1820.

The Hon. John Woodworth, in his "Reminiscences of Troy," referring to the growth of the place at the close of the century, observes: "There was a healthful accession of numbers from Lansingburgh; there came the firm of George and Benjamin Tibbits, men of wealth and integrity, well qualified to conduct commercial operations on an extended scale. Next came the firm of Aaron and Derick Lane; the latter had served with reputation in the army of the Revolution, and after the lapse of forty years, had the happiness of receiving, at the river bank, on a visit from Albany to Troy, 1824, the Marquis La Fayette, his old companion in arms, and by his side conducting him to the house of reception. Not long after, Redfield and Bradley, who by honorable industry had acquired considerable wealth; also the Hon. John D. Dickinson, for a long time president of the Farmers' Bank, a lawyer of learning, of sound judgment, extensive practice; his house was the seat of hospitality, graced by an accomplished wife, who made every visitor feel himself at home, in their splendid mansion," [now the residence of the Hon. George B. Warren, No. 19 Second Street.]

In November, 1799, an appeal was made to the people, in the *Northern Budget*, to establish a public library. "How much to be regretted," remarks the writer, "that in a village which contains 2,000 souls, and whose population is rapidly increasing, amid secular concerns, the establishment of a public library should have been wholly omitted — an institution from which may be conducted to every door a correction of morals and a source of mental improvement." A subscription having been circulated to establish one, the subscribers, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1800, held a meeting at Jeremiah Pierce's inn, and organized the Troy Library by electing Benjamin Tibbits, Christopher Hutton, David Buel, and Jeremiah Osborn trustees of the institution. A small collection of books was obtained, and in the fall of the year the library was opened, to which the members resorted at appointed hours on certain days to get and return books.

No one except a stockholder was entitled to membership. The ownership of a share of the stock, valued at five dollars, and the payment of two dollars and fifty cents annually for four years, privileged a member to use the books in the library. Commendable care was taken to prevent the mutilation of the books while in the hands of readers; a fine of two cents being imposed "for a leaf doubled," and one of four cents "for a soil or grease spot."

At a meeting of the trustees, held at Titus' Inn, on March 31st, 1809, it was resolved that twenty-seven shares of the stock of the library should be sold to Apollo Lodge No. 49, at $15 each, to allow its members the privilege of using the books in the library.

The shares were sold, and thereafter the three senior officers of the lodge were annually elected trustees of the library. In 1820, the library was in the drug store of Ira M. Wells, on River Street, and on June 20th, that year, a number of the books were destroyed by the fire, which burned the building and nearly a hundred other structures that day. In January, 1835, the books of the Troy Library were by special agreement placed in the library room of the Troy Young Men's Association. In 1845, the shares of the stockholders were given to the association, which then purchased the twenty-seven owned by Apollo Lodge. Two alcoves in the Troy Young Men's Association Library now contain the books of the Troy Library.

The death of Doctor Samuel Gale, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1799, after a short illness, deprived the little community of one of its principal and highly-cultivated members. "The mode of his interment," in the words of a correspondent in the *Northern Budget* of the following week, "proclaims the high estimation in which he was held by the Society of Masons, while the melancholy looks of a weeping village, by an universal attendance at his funeral, mark how sorely they feel the loss of a respectable and worthy citizen."

As early as 1800, the small stream running along the Hollow Road, later known as Spring Avenue, supplied the inhabitants of the village with "pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes." The privilege of using the water, rising from a spring on the farm of Stephen J. Schuyler and filling the reservoir constructed to receive it, was conveyed on November 15th, that year, to Israel Clark, a physician, of West Windsor, New Jersey, by Stephen Van Rensselaer, on the express condition that the former should support and educate the infant son of Mahlon Taylor, deceased, during his minority, from the rents and profits of the water supplied the people of Troy through the wooden pipes or aqueducts, extending from the reservoir to the village. As described in the deed, the reservoir was built on the stream at a point where the same was "intersected by a right line running from the most southerly point or corner of the southernmost grist mill" of the said Mahlon Taylor, deceased, "standing in a direction south forty one degrees and thirty minutes east at the distance of about nineteen chains from the said most southerly point of said grist mill." For the water right, the grantee paid annually "twenty bushels of clean merchantable wheat."

On July 1st, 1806, the village trustees passed an ordinance "for the preservation of the aqueducts" and "to prevent the unnecessary waste of water brought therein for the use of the inhabitants." On December 22d, 1812, "the Aqueduct Water Works" were advertised for sale, by James Smith.

By the act of June 16th, 1812, incorporating "the proprietors of the Earthen Conduit Company of Troy," Abraham Ten Eyck, Derick Lane, Platt Titus, Nathan Warren, and Daniel Merritt, trustees, were permitted "to lay and conduct any number of conduits" to supply the inhabitants with water.

The act "to incorporate the proprietors of the Conduit Company of Troy," passed April 13th, 1814, constituted Daniel Merritt, Richard P. Hart, Nathan Warren, Townsend McCoun, and Derick Y. Van der Heyden, trustees, and privileged the company to discontinue the use of earthen conduits and to lay cast-iron pipes, manufactured at Salisbury, Connecticut, to conduct water into the village. The earthen conduits were about two feet in length, with a bore of an inch and a half in diameter.

The growth of Troy is thus adverted to in the *Northern Budget* of December 17th, 1800: "The new census is now completed in this village. We regret that it is not in our power to ascertain the increase of inhabitants since the last census was taken. To exhibit, however, some idea of the rapidity of our growth, it will be sufficient for us to observe, that, fifteen years ago, there were in [the compass of] this village (now comprising somewhat more than a mile square) but two dwelling-houses, and probably not more than fifteen inhabitants; and that, at the present time, it contains about three hundred

dwelling-houses (independent of stores, &c.,) and 1,802 inhabitants. A population so rapid has, we believe, but seldom been witnessed in the United States. Situated as we are at the head of the sloop-navigation of an extensive river, and surrounded on every side by a fertile country whose population has also experienced a rapid increase, our commerce has increased in at least an equal ratio with our inhabitants."

CHAPTER V.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

1800–1816.

THE establishment of a bank in the village began to be discussed at the beginning of the century with much interest by the people. To avoid the inconveniences of going to Albany to transact their banking business the merchants proposed to those of Lansingburgh and Waterford to unite with them in petitioning the Legislature to pass an act permitting them and their associates to organize a bank with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars; the location of the institution to be selected by a number of commissioners. The undertaking was successfully prosecuted and the act to incorporate the Farmers' Bank was passed on March 31st, 1801. Hosea Moffit, Jonathan Brown, John E. Van Alen, and James McKown were named to select a site for the banking-house near the road leading from Troy to Lansingburgh, not farther north than the Mill Creek, (the Piscawen Kill,) nor south than the house of Joshua Raymond.

The first directors constituted by the act were John Woodworth, Daniel Merritt, Benjamin Tibbits, Christopher Hutton, Townsend McCoun, and Ephraim Morgan of Troy; Elijah Janes, Charles Selden, John D. Dickinson, James Hickok, and William Bradley of Lansingburgh; Guert Van Schoonhoven, and Samuel Stewart of Waterford. On April 9th, they elected John D. Dickinson president of the bank, and Hugh Peebles, cashier.

The location of the bank was a matter of considerable importance to the people of Troy, and at a meeting of the directors held at Jacob's Tavern, in Lansingburgh, on June 29th, the following action was taken respecting it:

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That in case the lot for the temporary place of the establishment of the bank shall fall to the village of Troy, that we will point out to the commissioners the house of Joshua Raymond in the village of Troy as the house contemplated in the act, and in case it should fall to the village of Lansingburgh, we will immediately cause a temporary building to be erected on the middle ground at or near the place contemplated by the commissioners for transacting the business until the Legislature shall have decided on the petition of the directors. * * *

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That we will unite in a petition to the Legislature at the next session for obtaining the alterations in the act of incorporation to enable the directors to carry into effect the matters contemplated in the resolutions of the board respecting the permanent and temporary place for the building, and that we will unitedly and severally use our best exertions in the premises. * * *

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That this board will immediately proceed to determine by lot agreeable to the resolutions of the 6th day of June, as amended, the temporary place for the establishment of the bank, and that Mr. Bradley do prepare and roll up for the purpose five ballots with the word Lansingburgh written thereon, and five ballots with the word Troy written thereon; that the same be placed and shook together in a hat by Mr. Hutton, and drawn by Mr. Merritt blindfold in the presence of the board, and that the said temporary place shall be at the village, the name of which shall be written on two of the three first ballots so to be drawn. * * *

"Mr. Merritt drew one after another three ballots out of the hat so prepared, on opening which it appeared that the word Lansingburgh was written on the two first and the word Troy on the third."

In July, at a meeting at Ashley's Tavern, in Troy, the directors determined to accept two lots in Middleburgh, (a collection of houses around Mount Olympus,) tendered by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, and to purchase two adjoining lots, and to erect on the plot a two-story brick building, thirty by forty feet. In November, the directors met for the first time in the banking-house, and resolved that the bank should begin business on December 1st; that the banking hours should be from ten A. M. to two P. M.; that no note less than two hundred dollars should be discounted for a longer time than fifty-six days; that the rate of discount should be six per cent; and that all paper offered for discount should be inclosed in "sealed covers" addressed to the cashier.

By the act passed by the Legislature, April 6th, 1808, the bank's charter was extended to the first Tuesday in March, 1821, and the directors were permitted to remove the institution to "the compact part" of Troy.

A two-story brick building having been erected on the second lot south of the one on the south-west corner of First and State streets, the bank occupied it on November 15th, 1808. When the building was burned in the large fire of June 20th, 1820, the bank continued its business in the building on the north-east corner of First and State streets. In 1830, it occupied its new banking-house next north of it, where, on February 27th, 1865, it discontinued business.

The business men of the village to induce the farmers living west of the

Hudson to bring their grain and other produce to Troy petitioned the Legislature to pass an act permitting the construction of a turnpike from a point opposite the village to Schenectady. The act, constituting "the president, directors, and company of the Troy and Schenectady Turnpike" a corporate body, was passed April 2d, 1802. The capital stock consisted of three hundred and fifty shares of fifty dollars each. The first officers were Ephraim Morgan, president; George Tibbits, Abraham Oothoudt, (of Schenectady,) Derick Lane, Abraham Ten Eyck, Albert Pawling, John Bird, Silas Covell, and Daniel Merritt, directors.

The enterprise of the people of Troy in constructing the road is commented on by a writer in the following words: "The expense of first opening the road west was then quite an onerous one, and drew heavily upon their spare resources. The whole expenditure for the first three miles out was raised and paid for by the subscriptions of those interested in trade at the village, but this improvement amply repaid them for the outlay and returned its cost in a few years, while great subsequent remuneration came with the increased trade diverted from Albany to this point."

Mahlon Taylor, having, on July 18th, 1795, purchased of Matthias Van der Heyden eight acres of land along the Hudson, between the Poesten Kill and the line of Washington Street, erected a grist-mill on the north side of the Poesten Kill, where now is the malt-house of C. F. Conkey. The water power to move its machinery he obtained by constructing a raceway from a point on the Poesten Kill, a short distance west of the site of the present bridge across the creek on Spring Avenue, to the mill.

In 1803, S. Taylor fitted a part of the building "for manufacturing plaster of Paris," the property being known by the name of the "Red Mills."

In March, 1809, Benjamin Taylor advertised the "grist and plaster mill" for sale, which he described as having "two run of burrs, both turned at the same time by the same water wheel." Subsequently the "Red Mills" were owned and operated by Captain Daniel Hudson; later by Stephen Covell and Townsend M. Vail; and in 1828, by Townsend M. Vail and LeRoy Mowry.

The court-house bell, besides being rung at the time of the sittings of the courts, was also used to summon the inhabitants of the village to the services in the Presbyterian meeting-house until the congregation placed in 1815 a bell in the belfry. About the beginning of the century, the village trustees employed a bell-ringer to ring the court-house bell daily at the hours of 9 A. M., 12 M., and 9 P. M. Some years later it was also rung at two o'clock in the afternoon. In 1827 and thereafter, for a number of years, it was rung at 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, and 9 P. M. In later years the bells of St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, and St. Joseph's churches have been rung daily, except on Sunday,

at twelve o'clock noon; the sextons of the churches receiving from the city salaries for their services.

On the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph system in 1869, the practice of striking one stroke on the bells of St. Paul's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's churches, to denote the hour of nine o'clock in the morning and of eight in the evening, from the station at the Arba Read Engine House, was begun.

In 1803, there were four buildings on the east side of Third Street, between Elbow and Albany streets. On the site of the American House was the Mason's Arms, an inn kept by Joseph Munn,—a four-story brick structure, erected in 1798. On the third or fourth lot south of it was the weather-boarded dwelling of Abraham Frear. Two lots south of it was the one-story and a half wooden house built by Doctor Alexander Rousseau, who lived in it until his death in 1812. He came to Troy in 1791, and in 1793 married Mary, the daughter of John Frear, who, in 1803, was living in the two-story wooden building, forty by sixty feet, then standing on the north-east corner of Third and Albany streets. The property was owned in 1794 by Joseph Wescott, one of the early settlers of Troy. In 1807, Peter Frear and George Squire were occupying the building. On September 5th, that year, Nathan Warren purchased the property for one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, and, on January 2d, 1809, sold it to his brother Esaias, the grandfather of the Hon. George B. Warren, for two thousand dollars. Esaias Warren shortly afterward demolished the building, and on its site erected a two-story brick dwelling, in which he lived until his death in 1829. In 1871, the Troy Times Building displaced the brick building.

In 1810, Stephen Warren, the father of the Hon. Joseph M. Warren, bought the property of Edward Tylee, on the north-west corner of Third and Albany streets, and built there the two-story brick residence which he occupied until his death in 1847. In 1882, the dwelling was torn down to give place to the Keenan Building.

Eliakim Warren, the father of Esaias, Nathan, and Stephen Warren, was living in 1803 on the south-west corner of Third and Albany streets, in the two-story weather-boarded building, now standing on the west side of Third Street, a short distance south of its original site. Eliakim Warren died in 1824. Several years afterward, his son, Nathan, removed the wooden building to its present site, No. 47 Third Street, and erected on the corner the two-story brick building, now the residence of his two sons, Dr. Nathan B. and Stephen E. Warren.

Where now is the dry-goods house of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co., on the south-east corner of Third Street and Broadway, was, in 1819, the two-story weather-boarded dwelling of Micah J. Lyman, which was removed in 1855 to

give place to the present building, to which G. V. S. Quackenbush removed his stock of dry goods and carpets, on October 1st, 1856, when he vacated his former store, No. 202 River Street.

Along the pavements of the four houses on the corners of the two intersecting streets were rows of tall Lombardy poplars; a class of trees growing in all parts of the city at that time, but now seldom seen within its limits.

As early as the year 1795, the small number of Episcopalians in the village not unfrequently assembled in the Presbyterian meeting-house to engage in the services of the Episcopal Church conducted by a lay-reader and sometimes by an invited clergyman. Among the persons visiting Troy that year and taking part in the Episcopal services was Philander Chase, a graduate of Dartmouth College and afterward Bishop of Ohio. Having gone to Albany and applied for the position of a teacher in the city school, he, at the suggestion of the Rev. Thomas Ellison, rector of St. Peter's Church, came to Troy as a lay-reader and was cordially received by the churchmen living in the village.

This mission, as he relates, was disclosed to him by the zealous rector, who, thinking of affording him some occupation in the interval of his waiting the action of the school trustees, proposed it in these words: "A Sunday will intervene," said he, "and as you say you have been accustomed to read service among your friends in New Hampshire, why not do the like in this neighborhood? There are a few church people in Troy; suppose you spend the Lord's day there as a lay-reader? Your commission so to do will not be inferior to that of others. Take a manuscript sermon of mine, and if you can read it, do so."

Willing to follow this advice, he took the sermon given him and set out to walk to his destination. As he further remarks in his "Reminiscences," "in a few hours the writer was in Troy, and being furnished with a letter from Mr. Ellison, soon found himself among friends. Dr. Lynson, whose widow afterward married Jesse Oakley of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Williams, [postmaster of Troy in 1796,] subsequently Judge Williams, of so much worth in Utica, and a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, the then faithful rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, were the persons whose civilities the writer enjoyed in this first visit to that dear place now called Troy, the favorite city for benevolence in New York.

"All denominations then met in one house, and the afternoon of Sunday was assigned for service of the church, to be conducted by the writer. The assembly was large and decorous; and though he was but the organ of others, yet the writer saw, from the specimen before him, what opportunities God might give him of doing good when duly qualified and authorized to perform

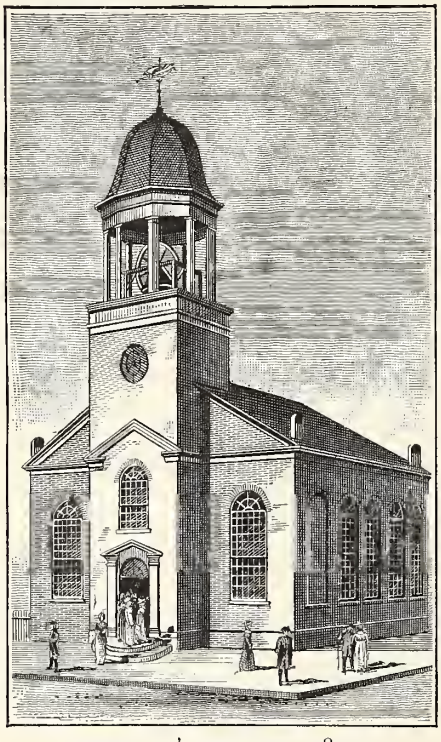
the sacred functions. This encouraged him to proceed with more confidence in the goodness of Providence." Having been ordained a deacon on May 10th, 1798, he again visited Troy and officiated in the Presbyterian meeting-house.

In 1803, the Rev. David Butler, rector of Christ Church, in Reading, Connecticut, likewise conducted the services of the congregation. Learning that Trinity Church, in New York City, had proffered it aid in building a house of worship, he advised those interested in its welfare to become an incorporated organization and to undertake the erection of a suitable church. Encouraged and stimulated, the "male persons of full age attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church," assembled in the court-house on January 16th, 1804, and "unanimously resolved and determined" that they and their successors should thereafter and forever "be a church or congregation and body corporate," known "in law by the name of The Trustees of St. Paul's Church in Troy." They then elected Eliakim Warren and Jeremiah Pierce, church wardens, and Nicholas Schuyler, David Buel, Lemuel Hawley, Thomas Davis, Thomas Hillhouse, John Bird, William S. Parker, and Hugh Peebles, vestrymen.

The Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, conceiving that St. Paul's Church of Troy and Trinity Church of Lansingburgh would be benefited by being united in one parish, suggested the erection of a church midway between the two villages. The inconveniences of distance were too many for the Troy people to favor the building of a church near Mount Olympus, and they therefore decided to erect one in the central part of the village. On March 26th, the eastern halves of lots 183 and 184, forming a plot sixty-five by one hundred feet, on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets, were purchased for $425. David Buel, Thomas Davis, and Nicholas Schuyler, the building committee, were instructed "to contract with proper workmen to put up the building of the church; the frame to be well put up and filled in with brick, one thick; the roof well covered to the top of the brick of the steeple; and the house to be in every respect well inclosed." The Rev. David Butler, "who had previously been chosen rector by the vestry, laid the corner-stone on Monday, July 2d, that year. On the following day, an account of the ceremonies of the occasion was published in the *Troy Gazette:*

"It cannot but be pleasing to the friends of religion to notice the ardour for erecting convenient places of public worship which at present actuates the citizens of this flourishing village. This ardour is not confined to any particular sect or class of worshippers, but seems equally diffused through all classes; which will plainly show itself in their liberal subscriptions for the erection of churches the present season. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the Rev. David Butler, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coe, and a respectable number of

citizens, formed in procession, and proceeded to the spot destined for a Protestant Episcopal Church, and with the usual exercises of prayer, vocal and instrumental music, etc., laid the corner-stone, upon which to build an edifice for the public worship of God."



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1819.

St. Paul's Church and Trinity of Lansingburgh having united in giving the Rev. David Butler a call, he, on August 2d, after his return to Reading, addressed his letter of acceptance "To the vestry of the Church of Troy and Lansingburgh." "I shall endeavor," he wrote, "to make myself ready to remove with my family whenever it may be convenient for Mr. Warren to come down with his vessel."

Early in the summer of 1805, the church was completed. On Wednesday, June 26th, "the pews and seats" were "sold at public vendue." The persons who had subscribed and paid money to erect the building or to purchase the organ were privileged to have the amount deducted from the sum paid by them for pews and seats.

For the erection of the building, Trinity Church of New York paid $2,000. The organ purchased by the congregation had been constructed in England, and had for many years been used in the old French Church on Nassau Street. It was the only instrument of its kind in Troy for more than twenty years after its introduction into St. Paul's Church. The pulpit, lectern, and clerk's desk were constructed one above the other as in old English churches.

On Wednesday, January 8th, 1806, the Rev. David Butler was instituted rector of St. Paul's parish, and on the following day that of Trinity, Lansingburgh. Every Sunday he conducted one service in Troy and one in Lansingburgh, except on every fourth Sunday, when he officiated in Waterford. On Thursday morning, August 21st, the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore consecrated the church. In the afternoon about seventy persons were added to the church by the rite of confirmation. In 1807, the communicants numbered thirty-three,—thirty more than there were in 1804, when the church was organized,—Eliakim Warren, Phebe Warren, (his wife,) and Lemuel Hawley having been the first.

The parish-school instituted by the vestry in 1808 was opened for the reception of scholars in October that year, in a building on the north side of the Public Market, then on the north-west corner of Third and State streets. Besides the common English branches, Latin and Greek were included in the list of studies. In May of the following year, Miss Ann Scribner took charge of the Girls' School in the "Episcopal Academy." "Plain sewing, muslin-work, drawing, painting, embroidery, fruit work and filigree," were embraced in the course of instruction. The "Episcopal Master's School" was also opened in the same building, in June, 1809.

In 1814, Trinity Church, in Lansingburgh, having obtained the services of another rector, the Rev. David Butler officiated thereafter only in the parish of St. Paul's Church. An addition to the length of the church of thirty-five feet was made in 1819, by which the building was, including the projection of the tower, ninety feet long and forty-five wide. Until the enlargement of the building, the Canticles were always read. From that time, to please some of the members disliking the innovation of chanting them, it was ordered that only one should be chanted, either the *Venite* or *Jubilate*. Later, however, all the Canticles were sung except the *Te Deum*, which was never sung while the congregation worshipped in the building.

The few Friends in the village, having requested permission of the Easton Monthly Meeting to hold meetings in Troy and having been granted it, held their first Preparation Meeting on May 30th, 1804. An unfinished dwelling, on the south-west corner of Fourth and State streets, belonging to Daniel and Jacob Merritt, was purchased on October 20th, 1807, by Edward Southwick and Abraham Staples, members of the Troy Society; the building having been fitted for the meetings of the Friends when rented by them in 1806. In 1823, the school-house west of the meeting-house was built. In 1825, Miss Elizabeth Williams began teaching in it and continued to have charge of the school there through a period of more than forty-three years. On April 19th, 1836, the lot south of the corner one was purchased by the society.

The two lots and the buildings on them were sold in 1874 to the First Unitarian Church. On Monday, October 12th, that year, the demolition of the old meeting-house was begun.

In 1805, the village trustees appropriated twenty-five dollars to place boards on the houses at the corners of certain streets on which the names of the intersecting streets were painted.

A sketch of the growth of the village, published in the *Troy Gazette* of May 26th, 1806, and in the issue of the following week furnishes some interesting as well as significant facts regarding it:

"As part of the village, built on the estate of Jacob I. Van der Heyden,

deceased, has not been regularly laid out, no other street yet intersects River Street in a northerly or southerly direction, except one by a circuitous passage. This one is a continuation of Fifth Street, which, when laid out in a direct line, will run into River Street about a mile from the south end of the latter, and with the upper end of that form a street nearly straight, through the whole length of the village. Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth (and perhaps other streets) if continued from the north line of the original plan, will run in like course, east of north, without intersecting or touching River Street at all. But on the south, these streets will strike the hill before mentioned, on the east side of the village, and not extend to the south bounds of the same — some perhaps not more than half the length of it.

"The extent of the village, as already compactly settled, measuring River Street in its winding course is one mile — but running directly south from the upper end of the compact settlement, and leaving River Street on the right hand, the distance is perhaps 35 or 40 rods less. But on the north end of the compact part of the village there is nearly a quarter of a mile which will afford as good water lots for stores and docks as are found for nearly the same distance below, already occupied. The house and store (heretofore mentioned) built in 1786, stand on this ground, which will probably be mostly taken up in a few years. Above this the navigation of the river and the building of docks become more difficult; and the lots will not probably be occupied for many years, though the river is much better even here than it is just above within the bounds of Lansingburgh. But there are already some dwelling-houses and other buildings, at no great distance from each other, all the way from the compact part of the village to its northern limits above the Farmers' Bank — somewhat more than half a mile.

"The buildings are chiefly situated on River, First, Second, and Third streets. The lots in those streets are taken up, and with some exceptions occupied with buildings; and many lots, especially in River Street, have two and some three buildings in front. Fourth Street already contains several buildings and many inhabitants; and several new and good buildings are soon to be put up there, as the lots are taken up and considered very valuable. Fifth Street has but few houses, as yet, and but few of the lots in Sixth Street are taken up.

"The streets are all crossed at right angles by others running east and west from the river to the hill, forming the whole village into squares, or rather parallelograms. Beginning at the south end of the village these latter streets are Liberty, Division, Ferry, Congress, State, Albany, Elbow, and Grand Division streets. The breadth of the level ground, between the foot of the hill and the water's edge, is 143 rods, measuring in Congress Street. — State

and Albany streets are about the same length: the others are shorter, and Grand Division is not more than two-thirds as long. * * *

"Six hundred and eight lots are already laid out on the estate of J. D. Van der Heyden, Esq., and several more on land further south. All those lots that lie on the cross streets will afford at least two additional house lots, should the population of the village ever require, or the high price of building lots tempt the subdivision of them — a thing no way improbable. Even the lots, fronting the other streets only, may afford two building lots, as has been the case with many of them already. So that the land of J. D. Van der Heyden, Esq., will admit of the erection of fifteen or sixteen hundred dwelling-houses and stores, together with out-houses sufficient for the same. The land at the south part of the village will afford building lots even to the bounds of the corporation, by bringing earth from the hill, which is near.

"The land north of Grand Division Street will make good building lots to the north bounds of the village, as incorporated. As circumstances require, therefore, the village will extend about two miles on the river and a half a mile back—affording room for 4 or 5,000 houses and their requisite outbuildings. To this may be added the hills on the east, which, with the same expense, would afford as good building lots as those on the hill and its declivity in the city of Albany, which already constitute nearly half that city. At the middle and upper parts of the village the hill is neither very rough nor steep; and even where it is so, it will gradually be leveled and smoothed down, as there is now and will for many years to come be wanted immense quantities of earth to make docks (or wharves) to form another street below River Street on the head of the docks, and to raise and prepare the ground for buildings, yards, etc., in those parts of the village where the land is low and wet. The bounds of the corporation may, moreover, be extended eastwardly to a great distance, if necessary — and perhaps northerly; which is not, however, probable now, though possible hereafter.

"This village is situated (by calculation) in latitude 42° 45′ north, and nearly 73° 30′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is 166 miles from New York, 36 from Hudson, and 6 from Albany, on the south — 3 from Lansingburgh, 4 from the village of Waterford, 24 from Ballston Springs, 140 from Burlington, Vt., and 220 from Montreal in Canada, on the north — 180 from Boston, and 34 from Williamstown, Mass., on the east — and 13 from Schenectady, on the west.

"It was incorporated by an act of Assembly, in April, 1801, and its bounds were altered, in 1803, so as to extend from the Poesten Kill, on the south, to a small creek, [the Piscawen Kill,] on the north, which is also the south bounds of the village of Lansingburgh. On the petition of the inhabitants a new act

of incorporation was passed, [April 4, 1806,] at the last session of the Legislature of this State, vesting in the president and trustees powers competent to the enacting and rigorously enforcing of such laws and ordinances as shall be deemed conducive to the interests, peace, and safety of the inhabitants within the corporation. * * *

"By a census taken in each ward separately, in February last, the village was found to contain 514 buildings, exclusive of mechanics' shops, stables, out-houses, etc. Of these, 97 were merchants' stores and 417 dwelling-houses, and there are eight or ten of the stores, in each of which two mercantile companies transact business. The number of inhabitants was 2,955, of whom 89 were free blacks, and 79 slaves. Since February the influx of people, who have fixed their residence here, has been greater than in any former spring; so that the present number of inhabitants may be safely estimated at 3,200. Of the number of buildings above stated, upwards of 40 were built last summer; and there have been already finished or begun, upwards of 30 more, since the breaking up of the winter." * * *

Under the "act relative to the village of Troy," passed by the Legislature, on April 4th, 1806, the village was divided into four wards; the first ward comprising that part lying south of a line drawn through the middle of Ferry Street; the second, that part between the first ward and a line drawn through the middle of State Street; the third, that part between the second and a line drawn through the middle of Elbow Street; and the fourth, that part north of the third ward.

Under this act the president of the village, previously elected by the Board of Trustees from their number, was to be appointed annually by the Governor, "with the advice and consent of the Council of Appointment," "out of the citizens and inhabitants" of the village.

John Lambert, an English traveler, passing through the village in 1807, makes the following mention of the place: "We reached Lansingburgh about four o'clock in the morning, but it was so dark that I could only discern that it consisted of one long street of large brick houses, many of them apparently handsome buildings.

"Troy is situated but a few miles from Lansingburgh, and we arrived there about five o'clock. We put up at a large inn.

"Troy is a well-built town, consisting chiefly of one street of handsome, red-brick houses. * * * There are two or three short streets which branch off from the main one; but it is in the latter that all the principal stores, warehouses, and shops are situated. It also contains several excellent inns and taverns. The houses are all new and lofty, and built with much taste and simplicity, though convenience and accommodation seem to have guided the

architect more than ornament. The deep red brick, well pointed, give the buildings an air of neatness and cleanliness seldom met with in old towns.

"The trade which Troy has opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the states of New York and Vermont, as far as Canada, is very extensive, and in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany. Its prosperity is indeed already looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the people of the latter place."

The few followers of John Wesley, living in the village in 1793, began meeting together at their dwellings to engage in prayer, singing, and exhortation. A class was formed, and its members were placed in 1795 under the pastoral care of one of the traveling preachers on the Cambridge Circuit. In 1797, the Troy class was reported by "Brother Betts" as having thirteen members. Lorenzo Dow, who was on the Cambridge Circuit in 1798, preached that year to the little congregation for the first time. In 1800, Troy was embraced in the Pittsfield and Whitingham Circuit of the New England Conference, and Michael Coates took the pastoral charge of the class, which then numbered thirty persons, under the leadership of William Cleveland.

Phebe, the daughter of Caleb Curtis, in her brief historical sketch of the "Rise of Methodism in Troy," relates that some "very worthy persons" were members of the class at that time. "They were the parents and brother of the wife of the Rev. Joel Ketchum, Samuel Goodrich, the principal of the academy, Mrs. Honor Goodrich, Samuel Goodrich, jr., a dry-goods merchant, Miss Day, a relative of the Goodrich family, a boarder and pupil in the academy, Mr. Cannon, his wife, and Mrs. Plum, the mother of Mrs. Cannon, and Mr. Cleveland, the class leader. They were from New England. Mr. Goodrich's family came from Middletown, Conn. Among the members of the class were persons of piety, refinement, and intelligence. The following were also members of the class in good standing, and remained so until removed by death or until they left Troy for other places: Benjamin Betts, Jane, his wife, Jared Betts, Mrs. Jillson, Laura Waterman, Mrs. Hannah Pettit, Mrs. McAlister, Mrs. B.'s mother, Mrs. Carlo, Mrs. Boutwell, Archibald Gray and wife, and Mina, a mulatto woman.

"I have thus been particular because it was asserted at a love-feast that the first society was composed of the lower order of persons, and, at the same time, it was said that the time was when there was no place to hold prayer meetings except in the basement of a house occupied by a black family. It is true that the prayer meetings were held there sometimes. * * * The person who made the statement must have been misinformed."

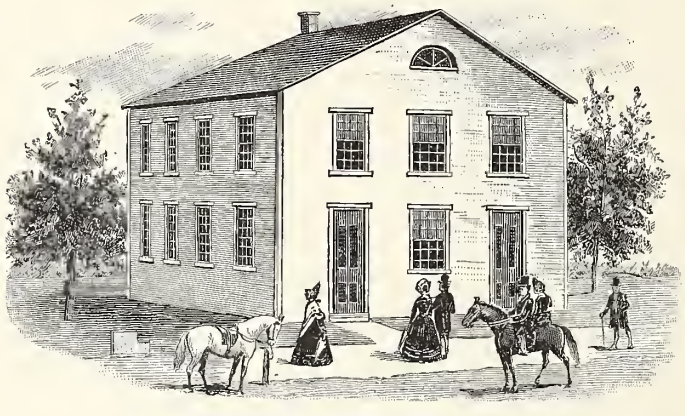
She also relates that she attended prayer meetings at the Goodrich dwell-

ing, "in a well-furnished room," having an "imported carpet" on the floor. "Meetings, too, were certainly held at Mr. Cannon's house, under the same roof with the store."

Referring to the inconveniences attending the meetings held at the dwellings of the members of the class and at the court-house, she remarks: "In the court-room, sometimes on summer evenings, it would be nearly nine o'clock before the congregation could be seated. This was not owing to the slackness of the brethren in making timely application for its use, but because the person who had the key, or the one who rang the bell, had no interest in our prosperity."

Determining to undertake the erection of a meeting-house, the members of the class met on November 29th, 1808, at the dwelling of Samuel Scoby, and organized, by electing David Canfield, Eliphalet King, and Samuel Scoby trustees of "the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village of Troy." The congregation having thus become an incorporated body, purchased of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, on December 25th, that year, lots 743 and 744, on the east side of the alley, on the east side of State Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for $500.

On January 2d, 1809, subscriptions began to be taken "for the purpose of building a meeting-house" for the society, and in a short time about five hundred dollars were contributed toward its erection.



METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE, 1811.

On the Common, as the unfenced ground east of Fourth Street was then called, the congregation erected the plain, two-story, weather-boarded meeting-house, which, when first used in 1811, was still unfinished and unfurnished. In 1810, when Troy was made a station by the New York Conference, the Rev. William Phœbus was appointed to take charge of it.

The Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, who had been in Troy when it was only a small collection of houses, visited the city in 1817, and found the society in a flourishing condition. The incidents of the later visit, as described by his biographer, are particularly noteworthy and interesting: "From Schenectady they [he and his daughter] returned to Troy and put up at the house of the

Hon. George Tibbits, whose hospitable mansion is delightfully situated on the side of a sloping hill ascending from the eastern part of the city, denominated Mount Ida. On the Sabbath, Mr. Garrettson preached in the Methodist Church, in this city, morning, afternoon, and evening, to an attentive congregation; and 'truly,' says he, 'it was a good day.' He remarks, that when he first visited this place about thirty years before, there were only a few scattering houses, and no Methodist society; but that now he was rejoiced to find a flourishing little city, in which there were four houses of worship, and not less than three hundred members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. What seemed to add to his religious enjoyment was the catholic and friendly spirit manifested by the several religious denominations toward each other."

The water-power of the Wynants Kill, although early utilized by the Dutch settlers to saw lumber, was not otherwise used until 1789, when David De Freest erected a fulling-mill on the north bank of the stream, not far east of the present bridge, at the terminus of the street railway. In 1796, Thomas L. Witbeck obtained from him a lease of lot 1, on the south side of the creek, where now are the steel-works of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, and where he erected a flour-mill. In 1807, John Brinckerhoff of Albany, having purchased the fulling-mill property, began building on the site of the mill, a small wooden rolling-mill in which to convert Russia and Sweden bar-iron into plates, and to slit them into narrow strips of different lengths to make nails. The firm of John Brinckerhoff & Co., in October, that year, announced the completion of their "Albany Rolling and Slitting Mill," in the following advertisement: "The subscribers have during the summer past been erecting a rolling and slitting mill, in the vicinity of this city, [Albany,] which they expect will go into operation by the 20th inst. All orders for hoop iron and nail rods directed to them, at the sign of the Broad Axe, No. 71 Market Street, will be attended to without delay." In January, 1808, the machinery in the building, then called the "Albany and Troy Slitting Mill," was in full operation.

The first military company formed in the village, it seems, was the organization called the Troy Grenadiers, of which, in 1796, Thomas Davis was captain. The company disbanded some years later.

The Troy Fusileers were organized in 1803. The officers of the company were Nathaniel Adams, captain; Amos Salisbury, lieutenant; and Oliver Lyon, ensign. On July 4th, 1807, the company was presented a stand of colors by the ladies of the village.

The first officers of the Trojan Greens, organized in 1806, were Thomas Davis, captain; William S. Parker, lieutenant; and Stephen Warren, ensign. The colors carried by the company were embellished with emblems painted

by Ralph E. W. Earl, and were presented the company, in November, 1807; Colonel Derick Lane making the presentation speech.

The Troy Invincibles were organized in 1808. Hazard Kimberly and Guilford D. Young were captains of the company.

The act to incorporate the Bank of Troy was passed March 22d, 1811. The capital stock was divided into 20,000 shares, of $25 each, exclusive of the amount taken by the state, which could not exceed 2,000 shares. The institution was under the management of seventeen directors; three chosen by the governor and council of appointment, (of these three, one director resided at Lansingburgh, another at Troy, and the third at Waterford,) the other fourteen elected by the stockholders, (four resided at Lansingburgh, six at Troy, and four at Waterford.) The directors were permitted to establish branch banks at Lansingburgh and Waterford, but no paper was to be discounted there. On March 12th, 1813, the bank was authorized to establish a branch bank at Waterford for deposits and discounting paper. On April 9th, 1813, another act was passed permitting the five directors residing at Lansingburgh, to reside in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. The act of February 4th, 1814, permitted the five directors residing at Waterford to reside in any part of the state. By the act of April 22d, 1829, the right of the directors to establish a branch bank at Waterford was abrogated. The first directors were: Albert Pawling, Benjamin Smith, Joseph. D. Selden, Ebenezer Jones, Esaias Warren, Richard P. Hart, Jacob Merritt, Thomas Trenor, Alanson Douglas, Jonathan Burr, John Stewart, Roger Skinner, John Cramer, John T. Close, Moses Scott, Richard Davis, jr., and John House. The bank building was on the north-west corner of First and State streets. The institution discontinued business on February 27th, 1865.

It would seem that a boat, named the Trial, moved by "machinery invented by Abraham Randal," plied between Troy and Albany, in 1810. In the following year the Trial was advertised to "begin her course" between the two places; two shillings being the fare for a round trip. The first steamboat touching at Troy as a landing was the Fire-Fly, having a tonnage of 118, built in 1812. She began plying between Troy and Albany in the fall of that year. Job Fish, "master on board," announced in an advertisement that the Fire-Fly would leave Troy at seven o'clock in the morning and at one in the afternoon. On Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, she made two more passages between the two cities in order to accommodate the passengers arriving at Albany in the large boats and "bound northwardly."

The patronage obtained by the Fire-Fly lessened that of the line of stages running between the two places, and the steamboat was therefore considered an unnecessary means of conveyance by some of the inhabitants of Troy

favoring the earlier mode of transportation. "For ten years," remarks the writer of a communication in the *Troy Post*, on June 1st, 1813, "at least two stages have run from Troy to Albany and back, twice a day, with two or four horses, as the season and roads required, at a very considerable expense to the owners. * * * These stages have been considered a public blessing. Shall we be deprived of it by the Fire-Fly, a small steamboat running from Albany to Troy?"

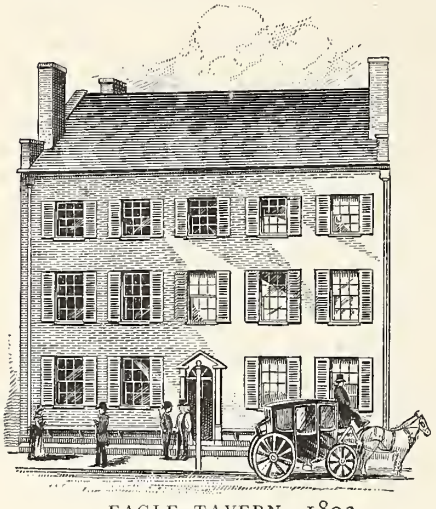
In 1813, on the south-west corner of Second and Albany streets, where now is the book and stationery store of Nims & Knight, was the weather-boarded dwelling and cooper shop of David Sherman, which, in May, 1818, became the coach-factory of Charles Veazie. West of the house on the corner was a wooden barn, thirty-five feet long and twenty-five deep, which was renovated and fitted for two law offices in 1814. The one nearest Second Street was occupied by Daniel Hall until 1823, and the other by David Buel, jr., until about 1820, when James A. Zander rented it for a barber shop, where he continued his business until 1835. On the site of the dry-goods bazaar of William H. Frear was a two-story wooden building, known from 1806 to 1814, as the Bull's Head Tavern, kept by Elias Lasell. The inn derived its name from the effigy hanging in front of it. Subsequently Daniel Oatman rented it and kept a grocery store on the first floor for a number of years. The site of these structures became known as Cannon Place in 1835, when Le Grand Cannon erected there the imposing building extending from Second Street to the alley west of it.

On the south-east corner of Albany and River streets, where now is the drug store of Charles H. Wiberley, was, in 1813, a two-story wooden building, on the first floor of which was the jewelry store of James Fellows. The adjoining building on River Street, standing where the hat and fur establishment of E. W. Boughton & Co. is now, was also a two-story weather-boarded one, in which Abraham Fellows, also a goldsmith and watchmaker, pursued his trade. Next south of it was another two-story wooden building occupying the site of F. W. Sim & Co.'s jewelry store, No. 246 River Street, in which Henry Bayeau, also a goldsmith and watchmaker, conducted his business. In 1829, G. M. & C. B. Griffin, watchmakers and jewelers, had their store there.

The ground between this building and the public house kept in 1813 by Platt Titus had been leased by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, on January 9th, 1794, to James Betts, sr., who, on November 2d, 1796, conveyed it to Esaias Warren, who, having erected a two-story wooden dwelling, where now is the store of A. Ametrano, merchant tailor, built immediately north of it, in 1803, a two-story brick house, in which he lived until he moved to his last residence on

the north-east corner of Third and Albany streets. The two buildings and other property owned by him on the east side of River Street, north of Platt Titus' Inn, he sold to Lydia Stillwell, on February 1st, 1821, for $4,000. In 1853, Charles H. Wilson purchased the Stillwell property, and, in 1857, renovated and enlarged the brick building, and, in 1872, demolished the old wooden one south of it.

About 1810, the front room on the first floor of the brick building was rented by Houghton & Buel for a law office. In 1833, Joseph Windmill opened a shoe store in it. In 1836, John L. Williams succeeded him and remained there until June 6th, 1851, when Charles H. Wilson, who had served him as a salesman from August, 1840, purchased his stock and good-will, and continued the business.



EAGLE TAVERN, 1803.
(Platt Titus' Inn).

The lower part of the wooden building south of the brick one was occupied about 1809 by James A. Zander, who had his barber shop there until he moved it to No. 4 Albany Street. The tailoring rooms of J. & N. Raymond were in 1813 on the second floor and were reached by a flight of steps on the south side of the building. The law-office of Paine & Hall, (Amasa Paine and Daniel Hall,) on the second floor of the two-story wooden building next south, was also entered from the same stairway. On the lower floor were the millinery rooms of Lydia Stillwell, sign of "the Band Box."

A wide wooden gate, hanging between the last-mentioned building and the one south of it, opened into the tavern yard. The site of the inn was leased by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, on May 1st, 1790, to James Wardwell, a blacksmith, who erected on it a dwelling and smithy. The inn was opened, it seems, in 1797, by Captain Henry Slason, whom Platt Titus succeeded in April, 1803, when, by an advertisement, he informed "the public and particularly his late friends," that he had "removed from the village of Washington to Troy," and had "taken the large and elegant three-story brick house, at the sign of the Eagle," which had "lately been occupied by Mr. Henry Slason."

The two-story wooden building south of the inn on First Street, was occupied by Veazie & Barnard, carriage makers, in 1815.

In 1814, Elias Lasell moved from the tavern kept by him for eight years on the site of Cannon Place, and occupied the two-story brick building, on the south-east corner of Second and River streets, which Elam Buel had opened

in 1807 as "a house of entertainment," and which, as the latter advertised, was "spacious and airy, and the yard and stabling large and convenient." In 1809, when George Reab was the landlord of the inn, it was called the Indian Queen. On the occupation of the house by Elias Lasell it took the name of Bull's Head Tavern from the sign suspended in front of it. In 1828, it was known by the name of the Rensselaer House, kept by Dorlons & Huddleston. In 1830, George V. Huddleston, on the withdrawal of Elias and Philip Dorlon, continued in charge of the house until 1832, when he assumed control of the Mansion House.

The triangular space, bounded by Albany, Second, and River streets, laid out in 1787 as lot 132 on the map of Vanderheyden, was on February 20th, 1792, leased by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to James Spencer, who built on the south-east corner of the plat, a two-story brick house. Twenty years later, there was a flat-roofed, two-story, weather-boarded building, with a narrow veranda, standing on the plat, at the angle of Albany and River streets. In the basement was the bakery of John Lantrow. On the first floor were the departments of Madam Kelly, a fashionable milliner. On the River Street side, and north of the latter building, was another weather-boarded one, in which was the grocery of Jacob and Philip Dater. Beyond it, on the south-west corner of River and Second streets, was a third two-story, weather-boarded building; the rooms on the first floor being occupied by a shoemaker, and those on the second by a tailor. At the curb of the sidewalk, in front of the house, was a street-pump. On July 1st, 1815, James Spencer sold his lot and the buildings on it to Jacob and Philip Dater for $5,000. By an agreement made by certain merchants and others owning buildings in the vicinity who had contributed the money to buy the property, Jacob and Philip Dater were to convey the plat to the city of Troy after the removal of the brick house and the three wooden buildings on it. On June 5th, 1816, they conveyed the ground to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Troy "for a publick street or open common, to be at all times by them kept open and unencumbered with any building or buildings, and for the free and publick use of the inhabitants of the said city." On September 3d, 1818, the common council gave it the name of Washington Square. About the year 1835, a marble fountain, with three basins, was erected in the center of the plat. In 1848, an iron fence was built around the circular space occupied by the fountain. Some years later the fountain was removed. The evidences of the growth of the village are interestingly presented in the description of Troy, published in 1813, in the *Gazetteer* of the state of New York:

"The village of Troy is finely seated on a handsome gravelly plain, on the east bank of the Hudson, six miles north of Albany. It is incorporated as a

village, is regularly laid out into streets and squares, and contains 660 houses and stores, 5 houses of worship, 2 banks, the court-house and prison for the county, a market-house, and many other buildings. A large proportion of the houses are wood, but many of them are large and elegant, as are also those built of brick, which form a considerable number of the whole. The ground on which the village stands is very level, composed of a loose and remarkably clean gravel.

"The streets are wide, with sufficient sidewalks, but pavements are not yet in use. River Street, the principal avenue, extends along the river about one mile; and as it curves with that, receives all the shorter streets that run north and south, as well as those that lead east and west. Excepting River Street, the others all run at right lines, forming the rear space into perfect squares, and the straight streets are each sixty feet wide. No town on the Hudson is laid out with better taste or judgment, and no one appears to better advantage.

"There is a long rope-walk in the south part of the village, and almost every branch of common mechanical industry, with a considerable variety of manufacturing. The trade of Troy is very extensive, and it employs a great number of sloops, etc., on the Hudson; in all about thirty sloops and eighteen smaller vessels. In wealth and trade, Troy takes the third rank in the state among its populous towns. * * *

"There are two banks in this village, with an aggregate capital of $850,000, and the houses belonging to these bank companies are of brick, handsome edifices, that are very ornamental, and stand contiguous, in a central part of the village.

"The river-hill which rises in the rear of Troy is very appropriately called Mount Ida, and its fine sides and summits present most elegant sites for building that command an extensive view of Troy and the surrounding country. From the summit of this hill, the view embraces Albany, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, and the Cohoes Falls of the Mohawk, with the whole extent of intermediate country, while Troy lies like an embossed map just at your feet inviting to nearer view. And there are falls of Mount Ida also. The Poesten Kill is roaring along toward the Hudson, and presents some falls of a most interesting appearance, where are mills and various water-works. The descent is very great in a short distance, and I regret that I have no account of an exact measurement. * * *

"There are now, [in] 1812, about 540 dwelling-houses, [and] 120 stores [in the village], many of which are very large and elegant, and a large number of shops. * * * Troy is governed by a president and several trustees. The president has a salary of $150, and a clerk and an attorney for the corporation have each a salary of $30. * * *

"Few, if any, of the towns on the Hudson enjoy greater facilities for manufactures than Troy. Its conveniences for water-works are very great. * * * There are a rolling and slitting-mill, an extensive cotton and woolen factory, a paper-mill, carding machine, fulling-mill, a manufactory of fire-arms, and one also of shovels and spades, besides several nail works, a distillery, and several grain and saw-mills."

During the war of 1812–15, the Army of the North was supplied with large quantities of provisions by the merchants of Troy. One firm, in September, 1812, paid thirty thousand dollars for the transportation of supplies to Plattsburgh and Greenbush. At the latter place, the United States government, having purchased, in May, about three hundred acres of land, had erected a number of large wooden buildings for the use of the troops of the Northern Department. In the fall of 1812, the movement of infantry and artillery through the village was quite frequent. On Thursday, September 3d, an artillery company and two regiments of infantry, under the command of Brigadier-General Bloomfield, on their way to Plattsburgh, encamped near the village.

"General Bloomfield's veterans are very unskillful watermen," an editor of one of the village newspapers remarked a few days afterward. "We are informed that many of the batteaux which have passed this town, manned by soldiers only, were in a very leaky condition, and that a large quantity of bread, powder, and other articles on board of them was spoiled by being wet."

In the second week of September, the drafted militia of Rensselaer and Columbia counties went into camp about a mile from the village.

The two military companies, the Troy Fusileers and the Troy Invincibles, were also called into active service. On Saturday, September 19th, they, respectively commanded by Captain Oliver Lyon and Captain Benjamin Higbie, began their march to Plattsburgh in obedience to orders received from his excellency, Governor Tompkins. "They were joined in the village by a company of riflemen from Watervliet, who had volunteered their services to the President of the United States, and a company of cavalry from Saratoga County, and at Lansingburgh by Captain King's company of artillery. His excellency, the Governor (very graciously) accompanied them to Waterford. The whole were escorted to the latter place by the rifle company, the Trojan Greens, under the command of Lieutenant Dole."

A British reconnoitering force having occupied the village of St. Regis, the Fusileers and Invincibles, at French Mills, were ordered, on October 22d, to capture them. They surprised the enemy, killing four, mortally wounding one, and capturing forty with their colors, two batteaux, and thirty-eight stand of arms.

The two companies returned to the village in December bringing with them the captured colors. On January 5th, 1813, they were taken to the capitol at Albany and formerly presented to the state of New York.

John E. Wool, who, after the burning of his dry-goods store on River Street, in 1810, had begun the study of law, was appointed in the spring of 1812, by the recommendation of Governor Clinton and other influential men, a captain in the Thirteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. In February, 1813, he opened a recruiting office in the village, and circulated an appeal "to the patriotic young men of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington" urging them "to avenge the wrongs committed on our sacred country, or die in the attempt."

Among the contractors supplying the Army of the North with provisions was Elbert Anderson, jr., who, on October 1st, 1812, advertised in the Troy and Albany newspapers for proposals for "two thousand barrels of prime pork and three hundred barrels of prime beef," to be delivered to him in the months of January, February, March, and April, at Waterford, Troy, Albany, and New York. Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, who were then extensively engaged in slaughtering cattle in the village, contracted to furnish him a quantity of beef "packed in full-bound barrels of white oak." From time to time they delivered it at the camp at Greenbush, where the soldiers from Troy designated it as "Uncle Sam's," implying that it was furnished by Samuel Wilson, whom they and other people of the village were accustomed to call "Uncle Sam." The other recruits, thinking that the term was applied to the letters U. S., stamped upon the barrels by the government inspector of beef, began using the appellation "Uncle Sam" figuratively for the United States, in the same way that the name "John Bull" is used to designate the English nation.

In August, 1814, the Trojan Greens, commanded by Captain Sidney Dole, having tendered their services in the defense of New York, then menaced by the enemy, were sent there with other troops from Albany. In September, the Troy Fusileers and the Troy Invincibles were likewise accepted for the same service and were also transported to the metropolis. In the latter part of November the three companies returned to Troy having received high commendations "for their patriotic and faithful services."

The reception of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, on Saturday, December 3d, that year, by the people of the village, was an occasion of considerable enthusiasm.

On the reception of the news of the ratification of peace between the United States and Great Britain in Troy, on Tuesday afternoon, February 21st, 1815, it was ordered that the people should give expression to their joy on the following day, Wednesday. "The bells were rung, and at eleven o'clock a

numerous procession was formed," which marched to the Presbyterian meeting-house, where suitable religious services were conducted by the ministers of the different churches. In the evening, the dwellings and stores were illuminated. From sundown until nine o'clock, "the roar of cannon was almost incessant, and at intervals in the evening the beauty of the whole scene was much heightened by the appearance of rockets let off from the United States Arsenal," at Gibbonsville.

In the fall of 1814 began what was afterward known as "the panic" of that year. It was primarily caused by the great diminution of gold and silver coin in the country by payments for foreign goods in specie during the existence of the rigorous blockade of the ports of the United States. Later the adversities of the war occasioned alarm and distrust, particularly the success of the British in destroying the public buildings in Washington, on August 24th, that year.

The suspension of specie payments by the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Troy, on September 5th, was in compliance with a resolution adopted by the inhabitants who deemed it expedient, having had intelligence of the action taken by the citizens of Philadelphia, New York, and Albany to protect the banks in those places.

The village trustees, in view of the scarcity of small change, authorized Parker & Bliss, on September 10th, to issue printed notes of denominational values, not exceeding twelve and a half cents, to the amount of $1,000, in order to remedy the inconvenience resulting from the withdrawal of silver coin.

In 1814, the people of Troy inaugurated their notable opposition to the building of a bridge across the Hudson at Albany, which they persistently continued for more than half a century.

The population of the village in 1815 was 4,254, showing an increase of 1,999 inhabitants in ten years.

Few places in the United States at this time displayed as much local pride and activity as Troy. The energy and ambition of its settlers were the praise of all travelers and sojourners. With Lansingburgh and Albany the people of Troy had successfully competed for the trade of the surrounding country; they had built mills and factories and had made them busy with remunerative orders; they had generously welcomed all comers to the seat of their thrift and enterprise; and had freely given their influence and money for the furtherance of state and national interests.

The consideration of the advantages to be obtained by changing the form of their local government and franchises caused the majority of the electors to favor the incorporation of Troy as a city. The last meeting of the Board of

Trustees was held at Titus' Inn, on Thursday, May 9th, 1816. The proceedings were unimportant and brief, without any declaration of the event that was to mark the beginning of an era of the larger commercial and manufacturing interests of the people of the city of Troy.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CITY OF TROY.

1816–1824.

THE charter, entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Troy," passed by the Legislature, on April 12th, 1816, constituted the inhabitants a corporate and politic body, "by the name of 'The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Troy.'" The municipal territory comprised "all that district of country, in the county of Rensselaer, contained within the boundary lines of the town of Troy." By the act, the city was divided into six wards. The first, second, third, and fourth were within the same limits given in the act of April 4th, 1806. The fifth ward comprised that part of the city, not included in either of them, lying north of a line beginning at the bridge spanning the Poesten Kill, near the grist-mill of Townsend McCoun, and crossing the bridge and running along the south line of the Hollow Road until it intersected the Schuyler Road, where it turned due south and ran to the south limits of the city, or the north line of the town of Greenbush. The sixth ward embraced all "the rest and residue" of the city not within the bounds of the other five wards.

The act ordained the election and appointment of the following city officers: a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, four assistant aldermen, a clerk, a marshal, a chamberlain, a supervisor, one or more collectors, six assessors, and six constables.

The act provided for the annual appointment of a mayor, a recorder, and a marshal by the Governor and Council of Appointment, and also for the annual election in each of the wards of an alderman, an assistant alderman, a constable, and an assessor, except in the fifth and sixth wards, where no assistant aldermen were to be chosen.

The act further ordained that these officers should be chosen at an election held on the second Tuesday of May in each year.

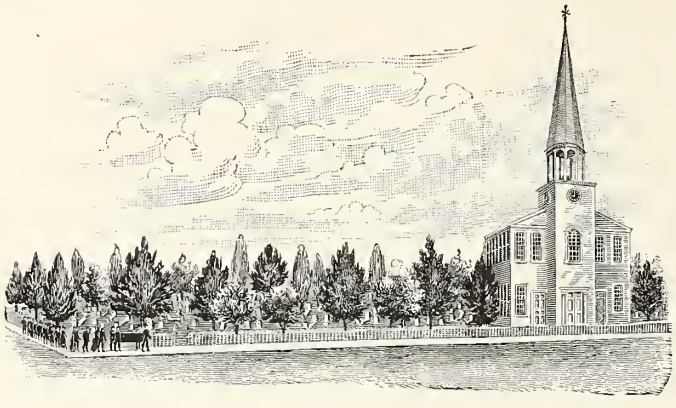
It likewise provided that the common council composed of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistant aldermen should hold its meetings at such times and places as the mayor, or in his absence or sickness, the recorder, should appoint, and that the mayor, or in his absence, the recorder, should preside at

the meetings of the common council, and in their absence, one of the aldermen appointed by the members then present.

In compliance with the requirements of the charter an election was held on Tuesday, May 14th, in each of the wards.

The first meeting of the common council was held at the court-house on Tuesday, May 21st; the mayor, Colonel Albert Pawling, presiding.

The mayor's court, as provided by the charter, was held at the court-house on the first Tuesday of each month.



FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH AND THIRD STREET BURIAL GROUND, 1824.

The alterations in the Baptist meeting-house in the summer of 1816 having temporarily unfitted the building for use, the members of the Presbyterian Church tendered the Baptist congregation their meeting-house for the ordination of the Rev. Charles G. Somers, on July 10th that year. In 1824, the first public clock in the village was put in the tower of the First Particular Baptist meeting-house. In 1826, an addition of eighteen feet was made to the length of the church affording room for twenty-eight new pews.

The summer of 1816 was remarkably cold. The year, as described by a newspaper, was known as the one "without a summer." The farmers designated it "eighteen hundred and starve to death." "January was mild as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice, and winter cold. In May, ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen, and corn killed. Frost, ice, and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of nearly three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the fifth ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northern wind prevailed nearly all summer.

"Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England. * * * Farmers were obliged to pay $4 or $5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the next year's planting. The

first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable."

The weather of June that year was long remembered by the inhabitants of the city, for many had their fears excited by the prediction of the eccentric religionist, Benjamin Gorton, that the world would be destroyed by fire on the eighth of the month. He and his followers were therefore greatly derided when on the day for the fulfillment of his prediction the weather was extremely cold, the brooks being frozen and the ground white with fallen snow.

On Wednesday, June 26th, the following advertisement inaugurated the earliest known action of the people to organize a Sunday School in Troy:

"All the citizens friendly to the institution of Sunday Schools are requested to meet at the court-house, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting a plan of association." The meeting was held at the time designated, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. On July 8th, the Troy Sunday School Association was organized by the election of the following persons as its officers: Joseph Russell, president; Silas Covell, vice-president; John Loudon, treasurer; David Buel, secretary; they severally representing the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal churches of the city. Undenominational schools were formed in several of the six wards. Sunday School No. 1, in the first ward, was opened with twelve teachers and twenty-seven scholars, on Sunday, July 14th, in the school-house on the south-east corner of Second and Ferry streets, "occupied by Mr. Dumbleton." The school in the second ward held its sessions in a room in the court-house. The exercises consisted of prayers, singing, exhortations, spelling, reading, and recitations of memorized verses of scripture. At first two sessions were held on Sundays; one at eight o'clock in the morning, and another at two o'clock. In the following winter, the schools had only one session on Sundays, and that began at two o'clock.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city on Sunday morning, October 5th, 1817, at forty minutes after eleven o'clock. The undulation lasted about fifteen seconds.

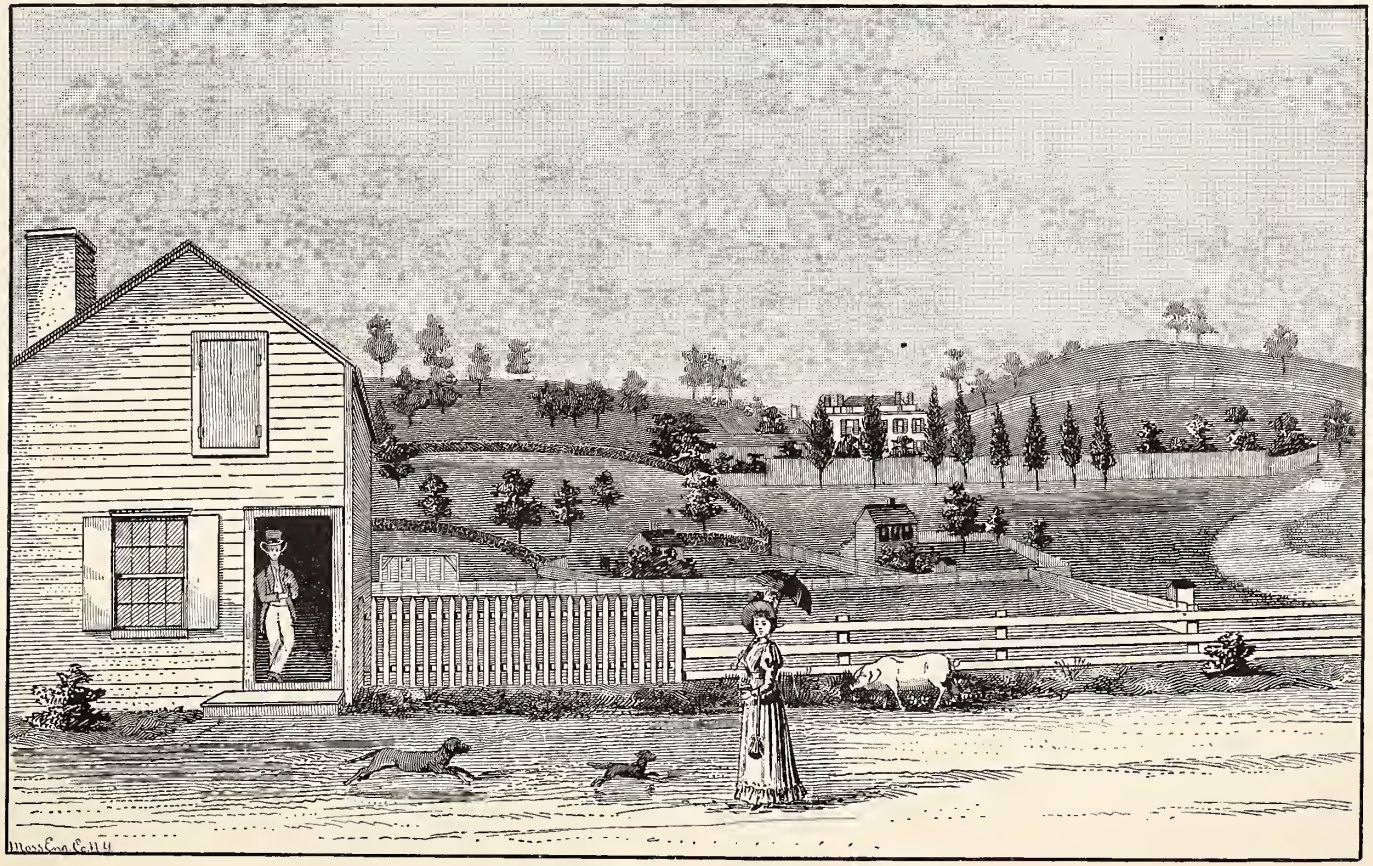
On Monday night, March 2d, 1818, when one-fourth of the area of the city was deeply inundated by a freshet, the rise of the river was eighteen inches higher than it had been during the preceding twenty years. Mr. Hoyle, who was occupying the brick farm-house, still standing near the river, between the Poesten Kill and the Wynants Kill, previously the property of Major Henry Schuyler, "lost ten sheep, two neat cattle, and all his hogs" by the flood. The members of his family were conveyed from the house in a boat.

In 1818, the Troy Lyceum of Natural History was projected. On November 9th, that year, the first officers were elected; John D. Dickinson, president; James Dalaby, first vice-president; David Buel, second vice-president; Obed Rice, recording secretary; Amatus Robbins, M. D., corresponding secretary; Albert Pawling Heartt, treasurer; and Moses Hale, M. D., Ira M Wells, M. D., and Amatus Robbins, M. D., curators. "A year from its commencement it numbered among its members some of the most celebrated men in the United States, and the publications of its transactions were circulated from one end of the country to the other. This was, indeed, the first society of the kind in America. The celebrity of this one brought others into existence elsewhere. * * * The society first met in the school-house near the old church of St. Paul's, but subsequently a suitable hall was procured in the court-house in which the specimens were kept and where the meetings were held." The society was incorporated on March 7th, 1820.

The map of Vanderheyden, made by Flores Banker, on May 1st, 1787, from his survey of the farm of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, became a part of the different maps representing the village and city surveys of later date. On February 9th, 1793, John E. Van Alen made a map of the property of Jacob I. Van der Heyden, between the line of Grand (Division) Street and the Piscawen Kill, and also of that of Matthias Van der Heyden, between the line of Division Street and the Poesten Kill, on May 10th, 1793.

The map of the city of Troy, made by John Klein, in 1818, accurately represents all the surveyed parts of the three farms between the Poesten Kill and North Street, beyond Mount Olympus. The site of the mills of Townsend McCoun, Ephraim Morgan, and Isaac Merritt, on the Poesten Kill, the mansion of Philip Heartt, on Mount Ida, that of George Tibbits, now the Day Home, that of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, west of the line of Eighth Street, near Grand Division Street, that of Colonel Albert Pawling, on the south side of Washington Street, between River and Court (First) Street, and the mill of Daniel Hudson, near the mouth of the Poesten Kill, are severally delineated on it. First, Second, Third, and Fourth streets, south of Division Street, were then known as Court, Vanderheyden, Federal, and Taylor streets, and the first street south of Washington, since laid out into building lots, was called Congress Street. The first bridge spanning the Poesten Kill, was opposite the tan-yard property of George Allen, where now is the building known as 168 Hill Street.

In 1798, the ferry, from the foot of Ferry Street to Gibbonsville, (West Troy,) began to be called the Upper Ferry, to distinguish it from the Lower Ferry, established in May, that year, by Mahlon Taylor, at the foot of Washington Street. The first ferry-boats were scows, propelled by iron-pointed



MANSION OF HON. GEORGE TIBBITS.

(From a painting by Cornelia A. King, August, 1819.)

poles. About the beginning of the century, the scows were attached to cables stretched across the river, and were driven by the force of the current from one landing to the other.

In May, 1819, the teamboat, invented by Barnabas Langdon of Whitehall, began running between the landings of the Upper Ferry. Professor Benjamin Silliman, who crossed the river on it that year, described the singular construction of the new boat. "A platform covers a wide, flat boat. Underneath the platform there is a large horizontal solid wheel which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform or deck is cut through, and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner for teams, the whiffletrees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels or grooves cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward, and although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this, by a connection of cogs, moves vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat, and these, being constructed like the paddle wheels of steamboats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather; they do not appear to labor harder than common draft horses with a heavy load." The boat was eighty feet long. A similarly constructed boat was shortly afterward placed on the Lower Ferry.

The first steam ferry-boat began plying on the Upper Ferry in July, 1826. It was built by John C. Langdon & Co., for John G. Van der Heyden, the owner of the ferry. It was constructed like a scow; drew about two feet of water, and was propelled by an engine of ten-horse power. It was seventy-five feet long and eighteen wide.

In 1854, by a decision of the Supreme Court, the exclusive privilege of possessing the ferry rights on the river opposite the city by the Van der Heyden heirs and their successors was annulled, and the right to receive tolls by those maintaining the ferries became a state franchise.

About that time a ferry was established at the foot of Broadway; the landing on the west side of the river being at the south end of Green Island. The fourth ferry, at the foot of Douw Street, with a landing at Tibbits Street, Green Island, was established some time after the construction of the State Dam.

On Friday morning, October 13th, 1854, the ferry-skiff, plying between the city and Green Island and having seventeen passengers aboard, was upset in the middle of the river by swells from the steamboat Alice, and eleven persons were drowned.

It would seem that Joshua Thurston, from London, England, who began manufacturing pianos in Troy in 1819, was the first person to engage in the business in the state of New York. In May, that year, he informed the citizens of Troy and Albany, in an advertisement, that he had "a good, three-stringed, cabinet piano forte," which he should offer for sale as soon as it was finished. In July, following, he advertised "a grand cabinet piano forte, with drum accompaniment," for sale, at Union Hall. "The amateurs of music and friends of home manufacture," he announced, "are respectfully invited to call and inspect his six octave, grand cabinet piano forte, which he assures them is equal to the best that has been imported in touch, tone, appearance, and for strength and standing in tune superior to all."

In July, 1819, the appointment of Thomas Turner as mayor in place of Colonel Albert Pawling, who had held the office since the incorporation of the city, was so adversely criticised by the citizens, that he declined it. In February, 1820, Esaias Warren was appointed mayor of the city by the Governor and Council of Appointment. In February, 1821, Colonel Pawling was again appointed to the office but courteously declined it and recommended the reappointment of his successor, Esaias Warren, who was again given the office. From 1822 to 1840, the Common Council annually elected the mayors. Since 1840, they have been chosen by the popular vote.

The recorders of Troy were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment until 1822; from 1822 to 1847, by the Governor and Senate; and in 1847, and until the office was abolished by the Legislature, on April 17th, 1867, to take effect on January 1st, 1868, they were elected by the people.

The first fair of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society, organized June 3d, 1819, was held on the Common, south of Hoosick Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12th and 13th, that year. At nine o'clock in the morning, on the first day of the fair, a procession of citizens and country people marched from the court-house to the grounds.

On the second day of the fair, the society, "accompanied by the clergy of the city and neighboring towns, under the direction of the Marshal, Colonel Knickerbacker, Assistant Marshal, General Carr, and escorted by the fine company from the United States Arsenal, commanded by Lieutenants Morton and Walker, preceded by the excellent band, * * * moved down River and First streets to the Presbyterian meeting-house, where had assembled a large audience of females from the city and country. The services at the

church were commenced by an appropriate ode sung by the large choir under the direction of Mr. Hastings, in a style of unrivaled excellence. * * * The throne of grace was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Coe in his peculiarly impressive and appropriate manner. A second ode was followed by a very able, instructive and interesting address from the president, [the Hon. George Tibbits.]

"The premiums which had been awarded by the committee were then announced, after some pertinent prefatory remarks by Elkanah Watson, Esq.

"After the distribution of premiums an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Somers concluded the services at the church.

"The society then again formed and proceeded to Barney's Hotel, where they partook of an excellent farmers' dinner."

On Tuesday afternoon, June 20th, 1820, about four o'clock, a stable in the rear of Colonel Thomas Davis' residence, on the west side of First Street, north of Congress Street, was discovered to be on fire. The wind was blowing briskly from the south and the flames had a rapid course northward, destroying on First, State, and River streets, ninety buildings, of which sixty-nine were stores and dwellings. All the buildings on the west side of First Street, from and including Colonel Thomas Davis' residence, on the site of the building No. 37 First Street, to the intersection of First and River streets, excepting the Bank of Troy, were burned. Likewise all the buildings on the east side of River Street, from and including the brick store of H. & G. Vail, on the site of the building No. 158 River Street, to the intersection of River and First streets. And also all those on the west side of River Street, from Samuel Gale's drug store, on the site of John L. Thompson, Sons, & Co.'s building, northward to the site of the building, No. 227 River Street, occupied by Corning & Co.'s drug store, opposite the Troy House; besides the buildings on the north and south sides of State Street, between First and River streets.

The citizens, "with the timely aid of some fire engines from Lansingburgh, Albany, Waterford, and the United States Arsenal, and the citizens of those places, made a great and successful effort to stop the fire at Dr. Corning's store."

"The immense quantity of grain, flour, provisions, etc., with which many stores four, five and six stories high were crowded full," as the *Northern Budget* of July 4th, 1820, relates, "still burn like a coal-pit, and such is the depth of the cellars, that it is quite impracticable totally to extinguish the fire. It is a singular fact that whole barrels of wheat flour have been completely charred by the late fire, and, without the aid of water, formed a coal harder than that made from hard wood. A piece of this coal was taken from the ruins by a gentleman, who kept it some time in his hands and handed it to others, and

then carried it to Platt Titus' Tavern, [Troy House,] and delivered it to him to keep until he should leave the city, as he intended to take it with him. Platt Titus laid it in his bar, and after some time it was discovered that the coal was on fire, and was burning so freely that had it not been discovered, it is probable the house would soon have been in flames from it."

The unhappy consequences of the conflagration suggested the observance of a day of humiliation and prayer, and July 12th was set apart for a public expression in the different churches of the people's submission to the will of God.

The *Troy Post* of January 23d, 1821, adverting to the enterprise of the citizens after the conflagration, remarks: "The amount of business transacted in this city during the last fall and present winter far exceeds what could have been expected. Notwithstanding the low prices of country produce, hundreds of sleighs from the north and west daily thronged our streets for several weeks. The growing preference which the western farmers, who have grain to dispose of, give to this market, is an earnest of the future increase of the business of the city. The gloom which overspread our citizens immediately after the fire has disappeared. The desponding feelings, excited by the view of the smoking ruins of the most commercial section of the city, were dissipated, when we saw about twenty-five edifices reared amidst the ruins in the short space of five months after the fire."

Generous contributions of provisions, clothing, furniture, and money were sent from different places in the state and from other towns and cities in the United States. On March 19th, 1821, the committee which distributed them acknowledged the contribution of $14,252.49 and large quantities of food and goods. The contributions of New York City were $6,227.35.

The total loss of property was estimated at $700,000. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company of Troy paid losses amounting to $110,000 within sixty days after the fire.

A voyage to New York from Troy in a sloop, although pleasurable and inexpensive, was sometimes long and tedious. Contrary winds and calm weather not unfrequently lengthened the time beyond a week. When vessels lay at anchor for want of favoring winds, the passengers, becoming weary of fishing, often made short excursions on shore. Fourteen hours were considered to be the time of a short passage to the city. A sloop making a voyage down and back in four days was exceedingly fortunate. In calm weather a vessel could float with the tide six hours. Sailing with "a white-ash breeze," when there was no wind, implied the use of long, white-ash oars or sweeps, as they were usually called, to advance the progress of the vessel. Fourteen miles a day was the distance commonly accomplished by rowing and

floating with the tide. Kedging was a more tiresome and slower way of moving a sloop in calm weather. A boat carrying a line from the sloop having been rowed to an island in advance of it, when a small anchor called a kedge having been sunk into the ground, the vessel was hauled forward by means of the line fastened to the kedge. Ten to fourteen passengers were the number which could be accommodated conveniently with berths on a sloop.

Storms and contrary winds in the Highlands often detained sailing vessels there for days before a passage could be made through that mountainous region. In 1821, the names of thirty-nine sloops owned by Troy merchants and rivermen were published in one of the city newspapers. The short trip of the sloop Canton, commanded by Captain Phineas Truesdell, from Troy to New York and back, in April, that year, was regarded as extraordinary. "She sailed from this city on Wednesday morning last, at six o'clock, with a full cargo, and arrived at New York at eleven o'clock, the same evening. On Thursday, she discharged her cargo, received such freight as was offered, sailed from New York on Friday evening, and arrived here on Saturday evening at nine o'clock, having been absent eighty-seven hours; forty-four of which she was in New York. We believe this to be the most expeditious trip ever made to New York from this place by a sloop."

The transportation of flour, wheat, black salts, lumber, and leather, besides country produce, to New York and to places on the New England coast previous to the use of steamboats, canal-boats, and railroad cars, was entirely accomplished by sailing vessels during the season of navigation, beginning in April and ending in November. Not a few of the grain merchants of Troy shipped annually from their store-houses from forty to fifty thousand bushels of wheat. In the winter of 1822–23, more than three hundred thousand bushels of wheat were purchased by Troy dealers for shipment in the following spring.

Mrs. Emma Willard, the wife of John Willard, M. D., while principal of a girls' boarding-school, at Middlebury, Vermont, established by her in 1814, believing that an institution for the higher education of young women was greatly needed in the United States, projected a plan for the incorporation and endowment of a seminary at which girls might receive instruction in the same branches of knowledge as young men in colleges. Desiring to establish one at some suitable place in the state of New York, she addressed a letter to Governor De Witt Clinton, at Albany, expressing her views, and in a manuscript transmitted him, outlining her plan for improving the education of young women. On December 31st, 1818, he wrote her, saying that he would be pleased to see her the principal of such an institution as she had described, and expressing his willingness to aid her in carrying out her project. That

winter, the Legislature "passed an act incorporating a female seminary at Waterford, placing it under the inspection of the Regents of the University, and allowing it to receive a share of the literary fund." Shortly afterward the large building, on Broad Street, in Waterford, known as Demarest's Tavern, was rented for the use of the school to be conducted by Mrs. Willard. Writing from Middlebury about that time to a friend, she remarks: "I have just received intelligence that the bill to incorporate an institution in Waterford on the plan alluded to has passed; that the trustees have organized, and appointed Rev. Samuel Blatchford president; that a large and commodious building in Waterford has been taken, to which Dr. Willard and myself are to remove as soon as the roads are settled. But the great point still remains to be gained, and is now pending before the Legislature of New York, which is, whether or not it will grant funds sufficient to carry the plans into execution. A petition to that effect is now before the Legislature."

In the spring of 1819, Mrs. Willard removed to Waterford and opened the seminary with a goodly number of pupils. Having received no financial aid from the Legislature other than the money from the Literature Fund, she consented to take charge of a girl's seminary which some of the influential and wealthy citizens of Troy proposed to establish. To accomplish their purpose they induced the Common Council to pass a resolution on March 26th, 1821, to raise by tax in the first four wards in the city the sum of $4,000, "for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a suitable building for a Female Academy." To further the project the Common Council appointed Jeremiah Dauchy, Ephraim Morgan, Gurdon Corning, Nathan Warren, Lewis Lyman, John G. Van der Heyden, Thomas Skelding, Gilbert Reilay, George Smith, Richard P. Hart, and James Vandenburgh a committee to obtain for the city "by purchase or otherwise suitable accommodations for the establishment of a Female Academy," and authorized them "to expend a sum not exceeding $5,000, and provide a suitable person to superintend and instruct" the scholars attending the school.

On April 14th, 1821, the city purchased the Troy Coffee House property, originally belonging to Captain Howard Moulton, on the west side of Second Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, for $1,700.

Writing from Waterford to her mother respecting the prospects of the seminary to be established in Troy, Mrs. Emma Willard remarks: "You will, perhaps, wonder at our removal. A short account of the matter is this: That the lease of the house [in Waterford] expires in May. The people of the town have not made provision for a suitable building; the Legislature has not furnished us the means of making one. The corporation and citizens of Troy proposed to do for the promotion of my plan what we had petitioned

the Legislature to do first here. After giving the good people due notice of the state of affairs, and their failure to make us any eligible proposal, we have concluded to go to Troy. The corporation has raised $4,000 by tax. Another fund has been raised by subscription. They are now erecting a brick building, sixty by forty, three stories above the basement; and the basement, raised five feet above the ground, contains a dining-room, as well as a kitchen and a laundry."

The projectors of the institution having agreed to advance the money needed to renovate and fit the building for the school, the Common Council, on May 3d, passed a resolution to repay it "out of the first moneys" received by the city for the rent of the building or derived from the sale of it.

In May, Mrs. Willard took the principalship of the Troy Female Seminary, using the lecture-room of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History in the court-house for a recitation-room, and the apartments of two dwellings, near the court-house, for study and lodging-rooms for the boarding scholars. Meanwhile the Troy Coffee House was stripped of its weather-boarding and the frame incased with brick; the interior being reconstructed with rooms and halls according to the plans furnished by Mrs. Willard.

On August 2d, the Common Council appointed David Buel, jr., Joseph Russell, Nathan Warren, Richard P. Hart, Jeremiah Dauchy, James Mallory, William Bradley, and Amasa Paine, trustees of the institution. In the fall the seminary was completed and furnished, and occupied by the school.

The members of the first faculty were, Mrs. Emma Willard, principal; Miss Elizabeth Sherrill, Angelica Gilbert, Mary Heywood, and Elizabeth P. Huntington, instructors; Miss Sarah W. Ingalls, Mary H. Field, Mary E. Akin, and Elizabeth Whiting, assistant teachers. The first catalogue contains the names of ninety pupils, twenty-nine of whom were daughters of residents of Troy; the others were from different places in the states of New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia.

On October 13th, 1825, the Common Council resolved to lease the property to Mrs. Willard for five years and six months, from November 1st, that year. At the expense of the city, the building, in 1826, was lengthened forty feet, and the rent increased to $700. The building used for musical instruction and laundering, now demolished, was erected in 1828, at an expense of $3,500. In March and May, 1831, several adjacent plots of ground were purchased, extending the property to Ferry Street and lot 115, and a part of lot 114 to the alley, on the west In 1833, the main building was extended to the alley, at an expense of $5,000, and the rent increased to $1,100. In 1837, the institution began receiving money from the State Literature Fund, and that year acquired a plot of ground on Ferry Street. In 1838, Mrs. Emma Willard retired from the

principalship of the seminary, leaving it to the care of her son, John H. Willard, and his wife, Sarah L. Willard, both of whom had been associated with her in the management of the school. In 1846, the trustees purchased a plot of ground, thirty by eighty feet, from the First Presbyterian Church, on the west side of the closed alley, running from Congress to Ferry Street, and erected an addition to the main building, fifty by fifty feet.

Having held religious services in the court-house at different times in 1822, the founders of the First Restorationist Church of Troy, elected on July 2d, that year, Henry Koon, William McManus, Abraham L. Lansing, Joseph Weld, James Adams, Samuel Smith, and Stephen Wood, trustees. In the spring of 1823, the congregation began the erection of a plain wooden church on the south-east corner of the alley on Ferry Street, between First and Second streets, on lots 110 and 111, purchased on November 21st, 1829. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Tuesday, July 29th, 1823. That month, the society changed its name to that of the First Universalist Church of Troy. The congregation sold its property on Ferry Street to the Second Particular Baptist Church on April 4th, 1834, and on April 29th, purchased the site of the present church on the west side of Fifth Street, between State Street and Broadway. The building erected there was dedicated, on September 11th, 1835; the Rev. J. D. Williamson of Albany officiating. In 1875, the church was rebuilt.

The first burying-ground seen on the site of Troy by the early settlers was that of the Van der Heydens,— a small plat fenced with pales, at the east ends of lots 37 and 38, at the south-east corner of River and Congress streets. In excavating for the foundation of one of the buildings erected in later years on them, the remains of some bodies buried there were disinterred.

After Jacob D. Van der Heyden removed to his mansion, at the head of Grand Division Street, he inclosed a small plat of ground on the eastern hill, a short distance north of the site of the Provincial Seminary, for a family graveyard. In it he and other members of his family were buried. In July, 1857, the remains in it were transferred to graves in Oakwood Cemetery.

The burial-ground of the Schuyler family was not far north of the homestead, south of the Poesten Kill, near the later intersection of First and Madison streets. The following inscriptions were copied from some of the headstones marking the graves there, in 1848: "Colonel Stephen J. Schuyler, died Dec. 14, 1820, aged 83 yrs." "Helen, wife of Col Stephen J. Schuyler, died May 22, 1818, aged 72 yrs." "Barent Schuyler, born April 12, 1780; died Feb. 11, 1833, aged 52 yrs., 9 mos., 29 days." "Tobias R. Schuyler, died June 2, 1808, aged 38 yrs., 1 mo., 12 days." "Stephen V. R. Schuyler, born Oct. 3, 1786; died July 18, 1832, aged 45 yrs., 9 mos., 15 days."

There was another small graveyard east of it, on the west side of the Green bush Road, near the later intersection of Fourth and Madison streets, where there was a number of the graves of the early inhabitants of Troy.

The first public burial-ground in the village extended along the east side of Third Street, from State Street to the lot on which the First Baptist Church is built. The patroon, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, conveyed it to the trustees of the village on May 10th, 1796. Before the close of the century it contained the graves of many of the settlers. It is said that the last interment made in it was that of the body of Platt Titus, who died on April 30th, 1833. At first a fence of rough boards inclosed it. In 1838, the pale fence was removed and a more ornamental picket-fence of iron substituted. When the ground was chosen, in 1875, for the site of the City Hall, there were one hundred and fifty-six graves still there; many of the remains having been disinterred in previous years and buried in Mount Ida and Oakwood cemeteries. All the remains found in the plat now covered by the City Hall and the pavement were removed to Oakwood Cemetery at the expense of the city. Some of the graves between the building and the First Baptist Church were not opened. Those marked by tombstones were covered with them, and the inclosed space was then evenly sodded.

Among the provisions of the village trustees for the interment of the dead was the purchase of a pall, a large black cloth, fringed with heavy cord and tasseled at the corners, used to cover the coffins carried on the village bier, a long, wooden, black-painted frame, with projecting arms and legs. A black hearse, drawn by a horse, was also provided by the trustees of the village.

To provide other ground for the burial of the dead, a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants was held on August 25th, 1813, at Seymour's Inn. The trustees having been authorized to raise $1,250 to buy sufficient land for the purpose, Timothy Hutton, Hugh Peebles, and Esaias Warren were appointed to select it. Stephen Van Rensselaer, having stipulated to give the village three and three-fourths acres of land, on the eastern declivity of Mount Ida, west of the Poesten Kill, should the trustees within two years use it for a burial-ground, the remains of George Young were interred there, and the trustees were given a deed, dated January 20th, 1815, of the property. On May 27th, George Tibbits, Gurdon Corning, Thomas Skelding, and Dr. John Loudon were appointed to report a plan designating the order in which graves in it should be dug and were instructed to have a part of the ground leveled. Besides the dilapidated row of vaults on the western side of this neglected burial-ground, the tombstones still standing at the head of some of the graves bear epitaphs to implore "The passing tribute of a sigh." Two small headstones preserve in rain-worn letters the following inscriptions:

"In memory of Mr. George Young, who died November 6, 1814, Æ. 55 years. NOTE.—The subject of the above inscription is the first person whose mortal remains have been deposited in this burying-ground."

"William Fraser, born at Inverness, Scotland, March 25, 1753, died April 25, 1826."

The stone inscribed with the latter sentence is already "to dumb forgetfulness a prey," and soon the memory of the man, who was the first to make a public prayer in the little village of Vanderheyden, and to perform with exemplary efficiency the duties of village grave-digger and bell-ringer, and sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, will be shrouded in the oblivion of the past.

When the "burying-ground on the hill," became closely occupied with graves, the city, on January 1st, 1832, purchased twelve and three-tenths acres of land, to which was given the name of Mount Ida Cemetery, on the south side of the Poesten Kill, and east of the road to Albia. On February 5th, 1835, the city sold one hundred and thirteen perches of it to the trustees of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, which is now known as the Old Catholic Burying-Ground.

One of the most conspicuous monuments in Mount Ida Cemetery is the marble one marking the grave of Col. Albert Pawling, who died November 10th, 1837, aged 87 years.

Not far from it is a monument erected to the memory of a noted lawyer of Troy, whose intellectual gifts and personal eccentricities had great fame in the past.

"John Bird, whose ashes are deposited under this marble, died on the 2d day of February, 1806, aged 37."

On another monument is inscribed: "Jacob I. Vanderheyden, died August 23, 1801, aged 52 years."

"Maria Van Schaick, wife of Jacob I. Vanderheyden, died April 6, 1813, aged 57 years."

In another part of the cemetery is the tomb of the first treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church and the author of a number of religious works. On the headstone marking it is inscribed:

"Benjamin Gorton, died August 14, 1836, in the 79th year of his age. He engaged in the revolutionary struggle in 1776, and served during the war. He became a resident of Troy in 1791."

The grist-mill built by Thomas L. Witbeck, in 1796, on the south side of the Wynants Kill, where now is the Bessemer Works of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, was furnished water to move its machinery through a flume from the dam at the fulling-mill, erected by David De Freest in 1789, on the

north side of the creek, a short distance east of the intersection of Burden Avenue and Mill Street. In 1820, Philip Hart, jr., the owner of a part of the property, sold his interest to Daniel and Jacob D. Merritt, who, on October 4th, 1823, by a conveyance from John De Freest, became the proprietors of the flouring-mills there. By a small inlet called the Benegat, and a lock, canal-boats and sloops had access from the river to the south sides of the mills. The last proprietors of the mills were Bills, Thayer, & Usher. The buildings were burned on the morning of June 20th, 1858.

A number of citizens having petitioned the Legislature to pass an act to incorporate them and their associates under the name of The Troy Savings Bank for the purpose of receiving on deposit such sums of money as might be offered by tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, minors, servants, and others, and of investing the same in government securities or in stock of the United States, or of the state of New York, or in such other manner as might thereafter be provided, for the use, interest, and advantage of the depositors and their legal representatives, an act was accordingly passed on April 23d, 1823, constituting John Gary, Derick Lane, Richard P. Hart, Gurdon Corning, John Thomas, John Paine, Nathan Warren, Lewis Lyman, Platt Titus, James Van Schoonhoven, Henry Mallory, Leland Howard, Joseph Russell, Samuel Gale, Townsend McCoun, William Bradley, Alanson Douglas, William Smith, and David Buel, jr., the first managers of the institution. The managers were permitted to make an agreement with either of the banks of the city to receive deposits and transact the business of the institution on such terms and conditions as in the opinion of the managers might best promote the object of the institution. The trustees were empowered to regulate the rate of interest allowed depositors who were to receive a ratable proportion of all the profits of the bank after deducting therefrom all the necessary expenses incurred. The affairs of the bank were placed under the control of a board of managers composed of a president, two vice-presidents, and twelve trustees; the mayor and recorder of the city being *ex-officio* members of the board.

MERRITT FLOUR-MILLS.

At a meeting of the managers at Platt Titus' Inn, on the evening of August

15th, Townsend McCoun was elected president of the bank; Richard P. Hart, first vice-president; and Lewis Lyman, second vice-president.

On Friday evening, August 15th, the by-laws were adopted, which provided that the bank should be opened every Saturday evening, from six to eight o'clock; that deposits of one dollar and more should be received; that five dollars should be the lowest sum on which interest should be allowed; and that no fractional part of a dollar should be taken as a deposit.

On Saturday evening, August 30th, the first deposits were received at the Farmers' Bank, on the north-east corner of First and State streets. The first depositor, Martha Jefferson, a colored woman, placed $20 in the bank. The deposits made that evening amounted to $359.

The Troy Savings Bank removed in 1824 to the Bank of Troy, on the north-west corner of First and State streets. On October 6th, 1829, the bank was removed to the office of Jacob L. Lane, at No. 9 First Street. In 1832, the office of the treasurer, Jacob L. Lane, was at No. 53 First Street. In 1836, he removed his office to No. 8 First Street. In 1845, the bank erected the Athenæum Building, now the property of the Troy Young Men's Association, on the east side of First Street, between River and State streets. On its completion in 1846, the Savings Bank was removed to the banking-room of the Commercial Bank, which occupied the front room on the first floor of the Athenæum Building, on the north side of the hall. In July, 1850, the Troy Savings Bank occupied the front room on the south side of the hall where it remained until its removal on March 25th, 1875, to the new and attractive granite building, on the north-east corner of Second and State streets.

In the fall of 1815, at a public meeting held in New York City, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to obtain the passage of an act by the Legislature for the construction of two canals from the Hudson River to the lakes, Erie and Champlain.

A public meeting was held in the court-house, on February 24th, 1816, at which the proposed undertakings were ardently favored by the citizens of Troy. The Hon. George Tibbits, a member of the State Senate from 1815 to 1818, strongly advocated these public improvements, and originated the financial measures by which the state was enabled to accomplish the construction of the two great water-ways of transportation.

The opening of the Erie Canal, on October 8th, 1823, was celebrated by the people in a noteworthy manner, as is related by the *Troy Sentinel:* "When the procession of boats from the junction of the western and northern canals, [at Cohoes] had passed on to Albany, according to the order of arrangements formerly made, the 'Trojan Trader,' a western freight boat, came down to the bridge near the Gibbonsville (West Troy) basin, opposite this

city, and took on board *the first load of merchandise sent from the Hudson west on the Erie Canal.* * * * Several of our citizens lent their assistance to load the boat, and at two o'clock, the 'Trader' having on board upwards of twenty-five tons of merchandise, with her flag flying, and amid the cheers of assembled Trojans, started for the West. The 'Trojan Trader' is commanded by Captain Brace, she is bound for Rochester, and on her flag are painted the following words: 'From Troy; the first western boat loaded at Hudson's river.'"

This surprising undertaking of the people of Troy in dispatching the first boat westward in the Erie Canal was sharply criticised by the Lansingburgh and Albany newspapers. The editor of the *National Democrat* was more liberal in his opinion: "The enterprise of the Trojans is worthy of all imitation. We believe that without exception they are the most enterprising people in the United States. There is among them a noble spirit of rivalship, untinctured by jealousy of each other. No man appears to envy, but every man to emulate the genius, talent, and industry of his neighbor. They are determined, if they do fall in the scales of commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical competition, that they will fall honorably in a firm and persevering struggle for pre-eminence. May they never fall, but may they continue to rise; and may all their sister cities pursue the same generous career, and rise by the same honorable and noble spirit of ambition."

The charming and widely-known Christmas legend, "A Visit from Saint Nicholas," written by Clement Clarke Moore, LL. D., professor of Oriental and Greek literature in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, was first published and illustrated in Troy. In 1823, Harriet, the eldest daughter of the Rev. David Butler, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, while visiting the family of Professor Moore, heard the erudite linguist read to his children the metrical composition which he had written for their entertainment. Delighted with its agreeable rhythm and happy conceits, she requested the privilege of making a transcript of it. On her return to Troy, she sent it to the editor of the *Troy Sentinel*, who published the delightful contribution in the issue of that newspaper on December 23d, 1823. In an introductory paragraph he thanked the unknown sender and complimented the unknown author of the unique verses. The publication of it, anonymous as it was, caused Professor Moore some regrets regarding it. For a number of years thereafter, although the field of its popularity was annually widening by the publication of it at Christmas-tide by the newspapers throughout the country, the name of the author was known only to a few persons intimate with the members of the Moore family. Five years after the first publication of the legend in the *Troy Sentinel*, the name of the

author was disclosed to the editor of that journal. With considerable delicacy of manner, he disguisedly confessed his knowledge of it on January 20th, 1829, by saying:

"A few days since the editors of the *New York Courier*, at the request of a lady, inserted some lines descriptive of one of the Christmas visits of that good old Dutch saint, St. Nicholas, and at the same time applied to our Albany neighbors for information as to the author. That information, we apprehend, the Albany editors cannot give. The lines were first published in this paper. They came to us from a manuscript in possession of a lady in this city. We have been given to understand that the author of them belongs by birth and residence to the city of New York, and that he is a gentleman of *more* merit as a scholar and a writer than many of more noisy pretensions. We republish the lines in a preceding column just as they originally appeared, because we still think of them as at first, and for the satisfaction of our brethren of the *Courier*, one of whom, at least, is an Arcadian."

The additional fame of first illustrating the attractive story is also claimed by Troy. Myron King, now deceased, made, about the year 1830, the woodcut which embellished the popular poetical composition, which was printed at the *Troy Sentinel* office for a number of successive years, and sold by the newsboys of the city at the approach of Christmas. Since that time, although far better illustrated by more accomplished engravers, the quaint legend has never lost its endearing associations with the advent of Christmas and the happy recollections of the childhood of millions of men and women.

We know not to whom we are indebted for the following description of that unwearied patron of children—that *homely* and delightful personage of parental kindness—Santa Claus, his costume and his equipage, as he goes about visiting the firesides of this happy land, laden with Christmas bounties; but from whomsoever it may have come, we give thanks for it.—There is, to our apprehension, a spirit of cordial goodness in it, a playfulness of fancy, and a benevolent alacrity to enter into the feelings and promote the simple pleasures of children, which are altogether charming. We hope our little patrons, both lads and lasses, will accept it as a proof of our unfeigned good-will towards them—as a token of our warmest wish that they may have many a merry Christmas; that they may long retain their beautiful relics for those unbought homebred joys, which derive their flavor from filial piety and fraternal love, and which they may be assured are the least alloyed that time can furnish them; and that they may never part with that simplicity of character, which is their own fairest ornament, and for the sake of which they have been pronounced, by Authority which none can gain-say, the types of such as shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.—*Troy Sent'l.*

ACCOUNT OF A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS, OR SANTA CLAUS.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash,
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, *Dasher!* now, *Dancer!* now, *Prancer!* now, *Vixen!*
On, *Comet!* on, *Cupid!* on, *Dunder* and *Blixem!*
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away, all!"
As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky;
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the Sleigh full of Toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof—
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of Toys was flung on his back,
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack;
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry!
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held just in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed, like a bowlfull of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And fill'd all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose;
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"*Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night.*"

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

1824–1825.

THE enterprise of the people of Troy was never spasmodic or unimportant. The fame of their activity was a sequence of observation; the success of their undertakings, a result of energy and economy. In the *Gazetteer* of the State of New York of 1824, the growth of the city and the business interests of the inhabitants are described with considerable painstaking:

"The tides in the Hudson carry a gentle swell to the city of Troy, where that river is about nine hundred feet wide, between low-water marks. * * * There are some very rich alluvial flats along the Hudson, below the city, on which is Schuyler's farm, one of the best in this county. Mount Ida, the river-hill in the rear, rises to a most commanding elevation, crowned by the mansion of Deacon [Philip] Heartt, from which there is a very extensive view of the Hudson, and adjacent country. Mount Olympus, on the north border of the town, is a bare mass of argillite, a lonely hill of about 200 feet in height, crowned by a sort of summer-house. It is a conical, detached rock, its apex a sharp peak, standing on the alluvial plain, between the Hudson and the river-hill, and was *once an island* in that river, when its mass of waters laved the bases of its parallel ranges of river-hills, on the east and west sides. When this was, or why this volume of waters is now so diminished, is not my present purpose to inquire, but of the fact there are indubitable evidences, among which may be noticed a ridge of rock in its wake, patch-covered with strata of very old alluvion. From the summer-house on its summit, before noticed, there is a handsome view of the dam and sloop-lock near by, and a pretty extensive range of prospect, embracing Troy, Albany, Gibbonsville, [now West Troy,] and the United States Arsenal, Lansingburgh, Waterford, almost the Cahoos Falls, and the distant ranges of the Helderberg, and the Kayaderosseras of Saratoga County.

"The city of Troy is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, * * * six miles above Albany, rather above, than at the head of the tides, though once in a while the tidal current has reversed that of the river. [The mean

rise and fall of tide at Troy is 1.92 feet. The mean low-water level at Troy is 4.16 feet above that at Governor's Island, in the Bay of New York.] * * *

"The river here makes a considerable curve, along which winds River Street, the mart of business; and all the rest of the town is regularly laid out in streets and squares, crossing each other at nearly right angles. This form is purely accidental, but it has many advantages to recommend it. All the other streets, one only excepted, terminate in this, or cross it, so that from this, each may be seen to great advantage. There is an open square near the court-house, [Seminary Park] and an open space on River Street [Washington Square], both of which may in time be made very ornamental to the city. The streets are sixty feet in width, and pavements are coming into use, though yet but partially seen on the sidewalks or streets, and street lamps are as yet not in use.

"Since the great fire of June 20th, 1820, by which property was destroyed to the amount of $370,000, great improvements have been made, and are now making, in the plan and construction of buildings, the aggregate value of which is now very considerably greater than before that dreadful calamity, and the new erections are larger, more elegant, and formed of better materials. The new buildings, excepting three only, are of brick, and it is said that all these do not exceed in value the amount of profits made since the fire. It is worthy of remark that the Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company [incorporated in April, 1814], lost by that fire, on insured property, $110,000, all of which was paid to the sufferers within sixty days, facts that pretty clearly indicate the financial and pecuniary ability of the place. There are probably more buildings now going up than at any former period, and great efforts are making as well by the city as by many individuals in a variety of necessary and useful improvements. At no former period have these improvements been so conspicuous as in the year 1823.

"The number of houses and stores on the town plot, counted by me for this work, is 991, among which are many very extensive brick edifices, and some private mansions. The public buildings embrace a court-house, jail, fire-proof clerk's office, six houses for worship, two banks, a Lancaster school-house, a female seminary, market-house, fire-engine-houses, etc., and in the Baptist Church there has just been put up a town clock. The meeting-houses belong to Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians, Baptists, and one now building, to Universalists.

"Mrs. Willard's school, the Female Seminary, has a high and well-merited celebrity, and has about 170 pupils. The Lancaster School, an establishment greatly undervalued, has accommodations for 360 pupils, and averages about 200. There are many private boarding and day schools, some of which are

very respectable. Troy wants an academy for males, and an extension of patronage to the Lancaster School so as to make the latter the primary school of the city, abolishing an host of inferior competitors for patronage.

"Troy has a Lyceum of Natural History, which is doing a good deal toward begetting a taste for the physical sciences, (hitherto strangely neglected in our literature,) and in diffusing the knowledge embraced in them, of the first importance to the arts, and the business of life. Professor Eaton, one of the most useful men of the day, a learned and zealous cultivator of the natural sciences, enriches this young institution by his labors. Its cabinet comprises near 2,000 specimens of minerals duly arranged in cases.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, 1845.

"Troy has one semi-weekly and two weekly gazettes, [*Northern Budget*, *Farmers' Register*, and *Troy Sentinel*,] four printing offices and five book-stores. Its trade is very great, compared with its population, and employs near sixty sloops, owned here, besides giving business to vessels from other places. More wheat has annually been shipped from this city for some years than from Albany. What effect the canals [the Champlain and the Erie,] will produce remains to be seen. A side-cut from the Erie Canal comes into the Hudson in Watervliet, opposite this city, and the dam and sloop-lock, connected with the Champlain Canal, are in the upper part of this town, at the Old Bank Place, [the Farmers' Bank] below which there may by and by be erected a long line of hydraulic works. This dam is about 1,100 feet long, 9 in height, and has a lock, amply large enough for the sloops employed here and at Lansingburgh and Waterford, in the river trade; 30 feet wide, 114 feet long inside, 25 in height, 9 feet lift, whole cost, dam and lock, $92,270. The dam is calculated to give 8 or 9 feet water to the Waterford dock. Should this dam answer public expectation, others will probably be erected below it, or perhaps one only, below Albany. This dam will help late and early ferrying at Troy, in fall and spring, will make more fog, and possibly some fever and ague.

"There are two ferries at Troy, employing Langdon's improved team-boats, which ought to be more extensively known. The construction is simple and

ingenious, and the inventor and his sons have a manufactory in this city for making these and other machinery. * * *

"Among the public accommodations of this city may be noticed its very excellent inns and hotels, and four lines of daily stages, to and from Albany, each making two trips a day. There is a small city library, and the principal hotels have their reading and news-rooms. The post-office is in River Street, a bad situation, and too low down for public convenience. * * *

MOUNT IDA FALLS, 1817.
(From an engraving made in Paris.)

"As a manufacturing town, Troy has very commanding advantages compared with most others enjoying the like commercial facilities. The Poesten Kill and Wynants Kill, noticed above, are tolerable-sized mill-streams, on each of which there are near 200 feet fall. Mount Ida Falls, on the Poesten Kill, near Mount Ida, merit notice among the natural scenery of this cast in our country, and the attention of tourists. There are mills just below these, and a succession of sites, some of which are improved, and some not, till we reach the river flats, a remark that may be applied to the other stream, and save repetition. There are two small streams in the upper part of this town, on each of which are some hydraulic works.

"Among the manufacturing establishments of this town, the Troy Iron and Nail Factory claims distinguished notice. It stands on the Wynants Kill, in the sixth ward, two and a half miles south of the city, and is owned by an incorporated company, principally in Albany. These works embrace a rolling and slitting-mill, a very extensive nail factory, sundry shops for other mechanical business, and about fifty houses, making a busy, sequestered, manufacturing village. * * * The late Col. Adams [who died on March 9th, 1823,] fell a victim to his unwearied efforts and the unceasing activity of a mind of no ordinary power in mechanics, constantly on the stretch of exertion in bringing this establishment into system and the very admirable order in which he left it. * * *

"There is another nail factory, and rolling and slitting works a little below this, on a smaller but very respectable scale, said to work eleven cutting and

heading machines. These two establishments will soon use 1,300 tons of iron a year; and when the thirty-five machines are in full activity, they will make per day from the bar iron about 35,000 pounds of nails. The cutting and heading is performed by the machine at one operation by an ingenuity of construction that is truly admirable. * * *

"The Albia Cotton Factory is on this stream, * * * two and a half miles from the city, in the fifth ward, and one mile below the Wynantskill Church, an extensive and growing establishment, having 1,700 spindles, and thirty water-power looms in operation, with a bleach. Here is a scattered village of some forty houses and about three hundred inhabitants. Just below Albia village there is another bleaching establishment, where cloths are bleached, dressed, calendered, and neatly done up for six cents a pound, one to two cents a yard, on common cotton goods. The bleaching is performed chemically, embracing the latest discoveries in chemical science. There is a paper-mill on this stream, * * * and * * * a gun factory. * * *

"On the Poesten Kill from the upland plain to the foot of the river-hill, there is a constant succession of falls and mill-seats, in part occupied by very valuable mills and yet partly clad in all the dreary savageness of nature. Both these streams descend from the upland plain to the alluvial border of the river through deep and dismal ravines of their own *deep-cutting* as they say on the canal, crooked enough, even for romance,— in all respects beautifully ugly, contorted, and deformed. * * *

"Among the manufacturing establishments of this city may be noticed two or three of stoneware, one of which, owned by Seymour & Co., has connected with it the making of black tea-pots, and makes annually wares to the amount of seven to nine thousand dollars. There are several extensive grain, or merchant mills, twenty-three run of stones, which ground 255,000 bushels of wheat in 1823, and are capable of grinding at least a half million bushels per annum. About 5,000 tons of gypsum or plaster are annually ground in this town, and from three to four thousand sold in the stone.

"The tanning and currying of leather is so extensively carried on here that one of the establishments sells annually about $100,000 worth of leather, probably half the amount of sales in that line in the city. To persons engaged in this line of business, it may be interesting to know that the tannery of Joseph Gary of this city is one of the most extensive, and perhaps one of the best arranged establishments of the kind in this state. * * *

"There are two buhr millstone manufactories, two or three for soap and candles, and one cooperage, so extensive as to make 40,000 casks a year, besides many smaller ones. There are two furnaces, one of which, owned by Starbuck & Gurley, is very extensively engaged in the patent plough business,

connected with which is Langdon's machine shop, before noticed, useful and productive establishments. Among other manufacturing establishments we must not omit Jones's of looking-glasses, nor the two stoneware potteries, one for earthen ware and black tea-pots, two breweries, a distillery, a rope-walk, and a manufactory for whips. There are besides all the usual variety of mechanical shops and trades; and indeed Troy is becoming no less a manufacturing than a commercial city. * * *

"The House of Industry, designed for the county, supported by the most of its towns, is in the south end of Troy, two miles below the city, and consists of a farm, etc., on the Rumford plan for employing the poor and preventing pauperism."

Stephen Hasham, a manufacturer of clocks in Charlestown, New Hampshire, having learned that a town clock was needed in Troy, brought one to the city on November 1st, 1823, and advertised it in the *Troy Sentinel:*

"The citizens of Troy are informed that there arrived in this city this day a town clock, with three sets of gilt hands for three dials of six feet diameter; and if set up in this city may be seen from more than one thousand doors and windows, and will strike a handsome blow, keep perfect time — making at once a complete standard for all clocks and watches, and at the same time making a greater ornament for a church and city than can possibly be made with the same money any other way. The subscriber is determined that the clock shall give complete satisfaction, or no pay expected, and may be found at Mr. Lasell's Inn for three or four days."

Subsequently the clock was placed in the tower of the First Particular Baptist meeting-house on Third Street. On November 4th, 1824, the Common Council appointed a committee to determine whether the city should purchase the clock. A favorable report having been made, the chamberlain was directed to pay $250 to Abraham Fellows for it, provided the trustees of the Baptist Church agreed to let it remain where it had been placed and to wind it free of expense to the city. The clock cost $550. It is now in the tower of the present church, and needs repairing and new hands to make it again available as a time-keeper.

One of the memorable events in the history of the city was the reception given the Marquis de La Fayette on Saturday, September 18th, 1824. The committee of arrangements, Colonel Albert Pawling, Colonel Derick Lane, Ephraim Morgan, Benjamin Smith, Stephen Warren, Gurdon Corning, James Mallory, George Tibbits, John D. Dickinson, Joseph Russell, and John P. Cushman, made his visit as pleasurable to him as it was gratifying to the citizens. Having arrived on the packet boat Schenectady, at the side-cut of the Erie Canal, at Gibbonsville, now West Troy, attended by the Albany commit-

tee and the military escort from the capital, La Fayette was met by a deputation of the Troy committee, who, with the honored visitor and those on board the Schenectady, descended in it through the lock into the river where eight boats were waiting to tow the packet to the foot of Ferry Street.

"This part of the spectacle," the *Troy Sentinel* remarks, "was strikingly beautiful. The boats were each fitted with a mast on which was hoisted the national flag; each was furnished with four strong oarsmen, and in the stern of each, to guide the movement, sat the master of the sloop to which the boat belonged. The boats, being arranged in line and connected by hawsers, took the Schenectady in tow, and pulling out into the river far enough to clear the point of the shoal that stretches along the south side of the channel leading from the lock, they turned with a graceful sweep down the river, and gave to view the beautiful line in its whole length. Upon arriving opposite to the upper ferry, [at Ferry Street,] they again turned, and stood right across to the city. A fine band of music from Albany was stationed on the Schenectady, and the oars were pulled to martial and patriotic airs. * * *

"After the General, with his retinue had passed the United States Arsenal, on his way to the side-cut, five beautiful uniform companies from Albany, which had escorted him from that city, crossing at the ferry, united with the military of Troy, and the whole were paraded in Ferry Street, to wait his landing."

When he landed he was received by the Committee of Arrangements, which through the Hon. George Tibbits, welcomed him to the city. La Fayette gracefully accepted the courtesies tendered him, and, adverting to the changes of the forty years of his absence from America, said they were "astonishingly great, and in no place greater than at Troy, where, when he last saw it, there was only one small house, and where he now saw a beautiful city, a numerous and flourishing population."

The procession moved through the different streets in the following order: the marshal and his aides; the military companies forming the escort; citizens four abreast; uniformed military officers four abreast; masonic delegations, clergymen, members of the committee of arrangements, the barouche drawn by a span of bay horses, in which La Fayette and Colonel Derick Lane were seated, the carriages containing La Fayette's suite, and a line of other carriages. The route was along Ferry Street to First, thence to Congress, to Second, to Albany, to Third, to River, thence to the Troy House, kept by Platt Titus.

In the absence of the mayor, Thomas Clowes, holding the office of recorder, formally welcomed the Marquis, in the name of the corporation, in the parlor of the Troy House. The balcony of the hotel was tastefully decorated with

evergreens and flags. On an arch above it was inscribed, "Welcome La Fayette, the friend of Washington, the friend of America, the friend of Liberty." Above the crown of the arch, a live eagle was perched.

Having visited the Masonic chamber, known as St. John's Hall, on the upper floor of the hotel, where he was welcomed by the Hon. David Buel, jr., La Fayette descended to the dining-room to partake of a collation.

The Marquis then went with Colonel Lane in the barouche, attended by his son, George Washington La Fayette, his secretary, M. Vasseur, his chivalrous friend, Colonel Hager, and members of the committee of arrangements to the Female Seminary. At the entrance of an arbor covered with evergreens and flowers, extending from Congress Street to the side door-way of the building, he was welcomed by Mrs. Albert Pawling of the committee of nine ladies appointed to meet him there and to introduce him to Mrs. Emma Willard and her corps of teachers. Passing under the decorated arch, displaying the motto, "America commands her daughters to welcome her deliverer, La Fayette," and through the arbor, the Marquis reached the steps on which Mrs. Emma Willard was standing to receive him. Above the doorway which he approached was an arch of evergreens and flowers, and the motto, "We owe our schools to Freedom; Freedom to La Fayette." Having been introduced to Mrs. Emma Willard, the Marquis listened to a song of welcome, composed by her and sung by the pupils of the school. Having been presented with a printed copy of the song, and a copy of Mrs. Willard's "Plan of Female Education," La Fayette returned through the arbor to the barouche waiting him on Congress Street.

"On his way to the ferry," the *Troy Sentinel* further remarks, "the citizens in their anxiety to speak to him and to hear him speak, as well as to see him, thronged around and hung upon his carriage in such clusters that it was difficult to pass along, and, indeed, the press and his own goodness of disposition, often stopped him to shake hands with the eager population. * * * When he embarked on board the ferry-boat to re-cross the river, his departure was cheered by the presence and the shout of the whole multitude, and by the presence of a long array of our fair country-women, waving their hands and handkerchiefs."

The Rensselaer School, now named the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was founded November 5th, 1824, by Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last but one of the patroons of Rensselaerswyck. He then fitted at his own expense the Farmers' Bank Building, on the north-west corner of River and Middleburgh streets, for the use of the school, and provided the different recitation-rooms with suitable furniture and necessary apparatus. He appointed eight persons trustees of the institution: the Rev. Samuel Blatchford, pastor of the

First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh, Elias Parmelee of Lansingburgh, John Cramer, and Guert Van Schoonhoven of Waterford, Simeon De Witt, and T. Romeyn Beck of Albany, and John D. Dickinson and Jedediah Tracy of Troy. He also appointed the Rev. Samuel Blatchford president of the institution, Amos Eaton of Troy, senior professor, and Lewis C. Beck of Albany, junior professor.

At the first meeting of the trustees, on December 29th, the name, "Rensselaer School," was given the institution. The opening of the school on Monday, January 3d, 1825, was thus announced:

"The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer having established a school, near the northern limits of Troy, for teaching the physical sciences with their application to the arts of life; having appointed Professors A. Eaton and L. C. Beck to give courses of instruction particularly calculated to prepare operative chemists and practical naturalists, properly qualified to act as teachers in villages and school districts; having appointed an agent and furnished him with funds for procuring apparatus and fitting up a laboratory, library-room, *et cetera;* and the agent having given notice to the president of the institution that the requisite collections and preparations are completed, it seems proper to give public notice of these circumstances. Accordingly the public is respectfully notified that every thing is in readiness at the Rensselaer School for giving instructions in Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy, and Natural History, with their application to agriculture, domestic economy, and the arts; and also for teaching Land Surveying. * * *

"An evening course of lectures by the Senior Professor, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, will commence on the third Wednesday in January, and continue, three lectures in a week, for ten weeks.

"During the day no lectures will be given by the professors, but, under their superintendence, the students, divided into sections, will perform all the experiments and give the explanations, the students thus acting as lecturers and the professors as auditors. * * *

"The fees for the day course of instruction will be $25 a term; for the evening course $5; but the regularly matriculated students of the institution can attend the evening course without any additional expense. * * *

"Students who wish for *extra* accommodations will pay from $1.75 to $2 a week for board and lodging. But any number of students can have good, plain board and lodging near the school for $1.50 a week."

Among the early rules of the institution, the following one is noteworthy:

"When the weather is fair, and the state of the roads will permit, it will be the duty of every student to attend divine service at some of the societies in Troy or Lansingburgh. The distance to either of the six places of public

worship in Troy is about one mile and a quarter, and those at Lansingburgh, about one mile and three-quarters. When the weather is too unfavorable for attendance at church, sermons or religious lectures will be read in the lecture-room at the school, forenoon and afternoon, a professor being present, by the students in turn, and such other religious exercises will be attended to as may be ordered from time to time by the President."

The school was incorporated, on March 21st, 1826. Twelve members of the first class were graduated in 1826. By an act of Legislature, passed April 26th, 1832, the name of the school was changed to that of the Rensselaer Institute.

The remoteness of the institute from the central part of the city, led to the removal of the school in April, 1834, to the Van der Heyden Mansion, on the south-west corner of Eighth and Grand Division streets. In the spring of 1841, the Farmers' Bank Building was again occupied by the school. In 1843, the Infant School lot and the buildings on it, appraised at $6,500, were offered by the city to the trustees as a gift should William P. Van Rensselaer give the institution a sum of money equal to the value of the property. The last patroon of Rensselaerswyck having complied with the terms, the Infant School Building, on the north-east corner of State and Sixth streets, was occupied by the institution from 1844 until it was burned in the fire of May 10th, 1862. On April 8th, 1861, an act was passed by the Legislature changing the name of the Rensselaer Institute and incorporating the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The exclusive privilege given the North River Steamboat Company by the state of New York, in 1820, to navigate the Hudson with vessels propelled by steam, was declared illegal by Chief Justice Marshall, on March 2d, 1824. The *Troy Sentinel*, commenting on the advantages which Troy would realize by the organization of other steamboat companies, remarked ten days thereafter: "There will, doubtless, soon be a line of steamboats to carry passengers running from Troy to New York. When this line shall be in operation Troy will be a better center of travel and business than any place on the river. The road from Troy to Schenectady is shorter and better than that to Albany; the road from Troy to Lebanon Springs by the Sandlake Turnpike is shorter, smoother, and more level than the turnpike from Albany. Troy is nearer to the great, fashionable watering places, Ballston and Saratoga, than Albany; in short such is the situation of this city, in reference not only to the canals and river, but the roads east, west, north, and south, that unless our citizens have lost their forecast and enterprise, it will be speedily manifest how extensive every event, connected in any way with the course of business and trade, has conspired to promote the prosperity of this fortunate city."

Little time was lost in organizing a company to navigate the river with a line of steamboats between Troy and New York. Early in the spring the capitalists of the city subscribed to the stock of "The Troy Steamboat Company," which contemplated obtaining the passage of an act by the Legislature to make it a corporate body. A contract was made for the construction of a large steamboat suited to the needs of the company. On June 22d, the committee appointed to provide fuel for the boat inserted an advertisement in the *Troy Sentinel* soliciting proposals "for the delivering of from 300 to 500 cords of first quality yellow pine wood for the use of the Troy Steamboat Company." On Saturday, August 21st, the company's steamboat, named the Chief Justice Marshall, was launched at New York. On November 16th, John D. Dickinson, George Vail, Nathan Warren, Alsop Weed, Samuel Gale, Nathan Dauchy, Philip Hart, jr., Gurdon Grant, George Tibbits, John Paine, Townsend McCoun, James Van Brackle, and Richard P. Hart advertised that an application would be made to the Legislature for an act incorporating them and their associates "into a company to be called 'The Troy Steamboat Company,' with a capital of $200,000." The act was passed on March 31st, 1825.

The Chief Justice Marshall, commanded by Captain R. W. Sherman, made her first passage to Troy, on Saturday, March 12th. The following advertisement in the *Troy Sentinel* of May 25th, affords considerable information respecting the trips of the boat between Troy and New York, in connection with the two steamboats plying from Albany: "Troy, Albany, and New York Line of Steamboats. The Chief Justice Marshall, Captain R. W. Sherman, will leave Troy at half-past 2 o'clock, and Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and New York at half-past 4 P. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, calling at the intermediate places on the river. All the berths on one side of the boat will be reserved for persons taking passage at Albany. The boat is new, with a copper boiler, and such accommodations as the proprietors presume will be satisfactory to the public.

"N. B. — The steamboat Constitution is nearly completed and will be ready to take her place in the line early in April; and the steamboat Constellation of Albany, the latter part of May."

Early in the summer of 1825, the Troy Steamboat Company purchased the New London, a smaller boat than the Chief Justice Marshall. She had a foremast, and had been plying during the spring between New York and New London. Commanded by Captain R. H. Fitch, she made her first passage from Troy to New York on Friday, August 19th. The two boats formed a daily line between the two cities; each leaving successively Troy at 2:30, and New York at 5 o'clock, P. M. The fare, by the New London, was $3 to New York, and $4, by the Chief Justice Marshall.

The great quantity of wood burned by the boats on each passage made the "wooding up" at the steamboat wharf a scene of considerable activity and excitement. The pine trees on Green Island supplied for a time some of the fuel consumed by them, but most of the wood was brought from the west and north by the canals.

The population of Troy in 1825 was 7,859; showing an increase of 2,564 inhabitants in five years. Among the number of manufactories there were six grist-mills, three saw-mills, an oil-mill, a fulling-mill, a cotton factory, and a distillery. In 1824, the flouring-mills had ground 325,000 bushels of wheat, and the three iron and nail factories had produced 700 tons of nails and 500 tons of band iron and nail rods. The shovel and spade factory manufactured 500 dozen shovels and spades. The two air furnaces made from 500 to 600 tons of pig iron, which was converted into ploughs, potash kettles, caldrons, small ware and machinery. At the machine shop of John C. Langdon & Co., machinery and steam-engines were made. The three breweries made about 8,000 barrels of ale. The four tanneries produced $160,000 worth of excellent leather. The two shoe factories made $25,000 worth of shoes. There were also within the city limits, a paper-mill, a rope-walk, three carriage factories, several large cooper shops, two bleaching and calendering houses, a gun factory, and two chair factories."

VIEW OF TROY FROM MOUNT OLYMPUS, 1825.

CHAPTER VIII.

MULTIPLICATION OF CHURCHES.

1825–1835.

THE furtherance of Troy's interests as a center of trade and manufacture did not exclusively engage the thoughts and energies of the people. They were no less concerned in the advancement of education and religion. They wisely planned schools, increased the number of churches, and sought in other ways to promote the welfare of the inhabitants. Unitedly interested in the growth of the city they realized from year to year that their well-directed efforts in time accomplished the things which they had judiciously projected and fostered.

In January, 1826, the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, having been petitioned by the members to build a larger edifice than the one in which they were worshiping, David Buel, jr., Stephen R. Warren, Nathan Warren, Elias Pattison, Lewis Richards, James Van Brackle, and Ira Ford were appointed, on February 27th, a committee to select and report a suitable site, and were instructed at the same time to inquire whether the burial-ground on the south-east corner of State and Third streets could be purchased, and also to learn whether the church could be exchanged for the Methodist or the Baptist meeting-house, or for one or the other of the lots on which they were built. However, before the committee had ascertained these particulars, the vestry determined to purchase the lot owned by Joshua Harpham, on the north-east corner of Third and State streets, and the next one north of it, belonging to Benjamin Gilbert; on each of which was a two-story weather-boarded dwelling. The two plots of ground, each subject to a ground-rent, were bought on May 1st; one for $3,500 and the other for $2,800. The buildings on them were sold and removed. Later in the year contracts were made for the erection of the church; $24,000 having then been contributed toward it.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 24th, 1827, the corner-stone was laid. At four o'clock, the rector, wardens, and vestrymen, with the pastors of several other churches in the city and a large number of the members of St. Paul's Church marched in a body from the old building to the site of the new one. The persons composing the procession having descended into the excavation

made for the basement, the corner-stone was formally placed in position on the foundation by the Rev. David Butler. The contents of the glass vase deposited in the cavity of the corner-stone embraced a small copy of the Bible and one of the Book of Common Prayer, inclosed in leather and covered with wax; a manuscript history of the Origin and Progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Troy; a list of the churches in the city, the names of the

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1839.

pastors; a scroll on which was engrossed in Latin: "*In hac urbe, 16mo. Jan., A. D.* 1804, *Societas Christiana, auctoritate Episcopalis Ecclesiæ Protestantium in Feoderatis Civitatibus Americæ Septentrionalis, appellata Ecclesia Sancti Pauli, Trojæ, prima est constituta. Suum templum, eodem anno ædificatum refectum est, A. D.* 1819, *ac amplius constructum, A. D.* 1827, *24mo. Apr. Rev. David Butler, Rectore, necnon Valde Rev. Johanne Henrico Hobart, Episcopo, hoc novum templum, auspiciis beatis, conditum est;*" a copy of Sword's Pocket Almanac; a copy of the Christian Calendar and Ecclesiastical Register for 1827; a copy of Tuttle & Richards' City Calendar for the years 1826 and 1827; a copy of each of the five newspapers published in the city; copies of several other journals; a New York Price Current; an Address to Parents on the subject of Sunday Schools; a printed circular to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and a silver plate with the inscription: "This corner-stone of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church

of the city of Troy was laid on the 24th day of April, Anno Domini 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America, by the Rev. David Butler, Rector of the Church; Nathan Bouton and Esaias Warren, Wardens; George Tibbits, Nathan Warren, William Bradley, Nathan Dauchy, Francis Yvonett, Elias Pattison, James Van Brackle, and David Buel, jr., Vestrymen. The Right Rev. John H. Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of the state of New York, Nathan Bouton, Nathan Dauchy, Lewis Richards, Jacob Bishop, Nathan Warren, Building Committee, Master Builders; Peter Stewart, James McFarland, masons; Farquhar McRae, John Corey, carpenters; John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America."

After the corner-stone had been laid, the Rev. David Butler "delivered an appropriate and very impressive address and the exercises closed with a devout prayer to Almighty God, supplicating His blessing" on the undertaken work.

The building, constructed of Amsterdam limestone, was consecrated by the Right Rev. John H. Hobart, on Saturday, August 16th, 1828, on which occasion the rite of confirmation was administered to forty persons. The principal features of the edifice as described in the *Troy Sentinel* were the following: "The main body of the church is 103 feet by 70. At the west end is a tower 24 feet square, projecting 12 feet from the face of the wall, and 100 feet high. * * * There are five windows on each side, and three in the east end, each 25 feet high by 8 feet wide — except the great window over the altar, which is 40 feet high and 20 feet wide. Inside clustered columns support the galleries and the ceiling, which latter is turned into Gothic arches, ornamented with ribs and rows of stucco. The altar-front, the pulpit, the breast-work of the galleries are beautifully painted in imitation of British oak. There are one hundred and forty slips on the lower floor, and seventy on the side galleries, besides seats in the organ-loft. * * * The new bell, which is an excellent one from Hanks' foundry, and is swinging in the tower, weighs 22 cwt. A neat staircase behind the pulpit leads down to a spacious vestry-room in the basement, into which there is also a door in the rear wall. The court is paved all around the church with broad flags, and the whole is inclosed by a neat fence with balusters."

The site and the building cost $40,368.66. The organ, built by Henry Erben of New York, had 18 stops and 865 pipes. On Monday, August 18th, one hundred pews in the building were sold for $38,000.

In 1832, the congregation erected a two-story brick building, for the use of the Sunday School, on State Street, on the east side of the alley, in the rear of the church.

In 1854, the first organ was sold, the congregation having been presented a larger one by Mrs. Martha C. Warren, the widow of Stephen Warren. The rectory, north of the church, was built in 1865.

A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, intending to erect a house of worship in the northern part of the city, appointed, on February 1st, 1826, Jeremiah Dauchy, Stephen Eldridge, William D. Haight, Robert D. Silliman, Uriah Wallace, and Gideon Buckingham, trustees, and began to solicit subscriptions to purchase a site and erect a building. One hundred and eight persons having contributed $11,165, the trustees purchased, on May 22d, two lots, 873 and 874, on the south-east corner of Grand Division and Sixth streets, for $650.

The founders of the society, having worshiped on Sundays in "the schoolhouse, near the corner of Fourth and Elbow streets," on May 25th, met there and elected the previously-appointed officers, trustees, whereby they and their successors became incorporated as "the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Troy."

In June, the building of the church was begun. On Wednesday, July 12th, the trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation and those of the Second assembled at the house of Gideon Buckingham, and proceeded with a number of invited ministers to the site of the church to lay the corner-stone. The exercises began with a prayer offered by the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever of Hoosick. A copper-plate, on which was inscribed, "The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church, laid July 12th, 1826," and the names of the trustees and those of Nehemiah Brown, mason, and John Ayres, carpenter, was deposited in the cast-iron box placed in the cavity of the corner-stone. In it, also were deposited a copy of each of the newspapers published in the city and some silver and copper coins of the United States. On the bottom of the iron box the names of the makers, "Starbuck & Gurley, iron founders," were casted, and on the bell-metal lid was also casted, "Julius Hanks, July 12th, 1826." After the corner-stone was placed in its position, the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman delivered an appropriate address, at the close of which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bascom of South Carolina.

The erection of the church was described by one of the city newspapers, in December, as a very commendable undertaking of the projectors.

"The Second Presbyterian Society (one lately formed and now worshiping with the First) have erected this season an elegant brick church, at the corner of Grand Division and Sixth streets. It will be entirely finished early next spring. It is eighty by fifty feet; has a session-room and rooms for other purposes in the basement story, and discovers much taste and skill in its construction."

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855.

An elaborately made pulpit of Honduras mahogany, with a curved flight of balustraded steps on each side of it, was one of the costly appointments of the building. A finely-toned bell, cast at the foundry of Julius Hanks, was hung in the steeple. On March 10th, 1827, the congregation addressed a call to the Rev. Mark Tucker of Northampton, Massachusetts, to become the pastor of the society.

On Wednesday, July 18th, the church was dedicated; the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, president of Williams College, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

There were twelve hundred sittings in the building; five hundred of which were on the gallery. Fifty-five persons, having received, on September 24th, letters of dismissal from the First Presbyterian Church, united with the Second Congregation. The Rev. Mark Tucker, having accepted the call given him, was installed pastor of the church, on October 31st, that year.

Public favor had so enthusiastically been bestowed upon the Erie and Champlain canals that the project of constructing a railroad, in 1826, between Troy and Schenectady, received little attention. The transportation of passengers and freight, it was confidently believed, would always remain largely with the canals, and this impression was not easily effaced by the projectors of the first railroads, who endeavored to demonstrate the advantages of the quicker mode of conveying people and commodities. The views of the editor of one of the city newspapers respecting the projected railroad disclose the considerations governing the conclusions of the people:

"Among the petitions to the Legislature, on Wednesday, was that of John L. Sullivan, for the construction of a railroad from Schenectady to this city. Although we remain to be convinced that these railroads will ever become a preferable substitute for canals, yet if individuals or companies are ready to expend their funds in making the experiment, the privilege ought to be allowed them. As there is a similar application from Albany, if one is granted the other should be; so that if any advantages are to be derived from them, both places may participate in them. It cannot be imagined, that a railroad from Albany or Troy, terminating at Schenectady, even if transportation could be conducted upon it with greater facility or less expense, will ever receive a large portion of it."

The members of the Methodist Church, contemplating the erection of a larger house of worship than the wooden meeting-house, built in 1809, on the north side of State Street, appointed, in the latter part of 1826, a committee to consider the feasibility of such an undertaking. On January 8th, 1827, a favorable report was made, and the congregation determined to begin building a two-story brick meeting-house early in the spring, on the north-east corner of the alley, partly on the site of the old structure, which, on February 28th, was sold, and removed to the north-west corner of State and Fifth streets, where it was used for the sittings of the county courts until the completion of the present court-house, which was then building.

In June, the masonry of the new meeting-house was so far advanced that the use of it before the close of the year was well assured. It had a frontage on State Street of fifty-five feet, and a depth northward of sixty-six. One-half of the basement was fitted for a lecture-room, and the remainder divided into four rooms for the use of the classes and official boards of the society.

The building and its furniture cost about $7,000. The new meeting-house was dedicated on December 1st, by Bishop Elijah Hedding.

The seventh religious society organized in Troy took the name of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The first services of the congregation, in 1825, were held in a school-house on the south-east corner of Second and Ferry streets. Desiring to erect a suitable house of worship, the members of the church, on June 22d, 1826, made the following appeal to the people of Troy for aid in building such an edifice:

"That small portion of the inhabitants of the city of Troy and its vicinity, known to the Christian world as Roman Catholics, suffering under the serious want of a place of worship, in which they and their families may offer up their humble acknowledgments to the Author of all good, for the numerous blessings which they have experienced in this fair and prosperous community, after the manner of their ancestors; now respectfully acquaint the benevolent citizens of all Christian denominations with their intentions.

"Sufferings and persecutions induced most of them to become voluntary exiles from their native land, and seek for peace and quiet under the protection of the 'Constitution of the United States.' That protection they have realized, so far as to enable them by industry to erect churches in almost every section of the country, and rear their offspring in the faith of their forefathers. But it will nevertheless excite the sympathy of the different Christian congregations which are provided with their respective places of worship to learn that the Roman Catholics in this neighborhood are still deficient (though partly provided) in means to answer their pious and earnest wishes.

"The subject is therefore most respectfully submitted by them for the consideration of their Christian brethren in the hope that it will meet with the aid and concurrence of many.

"N. B.— The Catholic committee, kindly assisted by gentlemen and friends attached to other churches, will shortly wait upon the citizens of Troy, with a view to the above purpose."

The committee having obtained subscriptions sufficient to enable the congregation to undertake the erection of a church, the trustees were instructed to secure an eligible site in the northern part of the city. "On or about" October 28th, that year, John D. Dickinson and several other grantors, conveyed to them, for the consideration of "six cents," lot 214, on the north-east corner of North Second and Hutton streets. The conveyance stipulated that the ground was "for the use and purpose of having a meeting-house built and forever continued" on it, and "also that a clock and bell should, within a reasonable time after the building of the first meeting-house, be placed, put, and continued thereon," and in case these conditions were not fulfilled, the property was to revert to the grantors.

Shortly afterward the erection of a small, weather-boarded church was begun on it. On December 26th, the following paragraph appeared in one of the newspapers of the city:

"The building of a Roman Catholic church has been commenced, and will be in a state of forwardness the present season. The society connected with it has recently been formed. The Rev. Mr. McGilligan came among us a few months ago and gathered a flock chiefly of those foreigners who were before without a spiritual guide. He is, we understand, doing much good, and his upright and prudent course has secured him the love of his own people and the general respect of the community."

While the church was building, the congregation worshiped in the court-house. At a meeting there of the male members, on February 19th, 1827, Keating Rawson, Patrick Irwin, Edward Lawler, Patrick Mooney, Patrick Cole, George Donlevy, Philip Quinn, Michael Egan, and James Cantwell were elected "trustees of St. Peter's Church," which then became incorporated under that name according to the laws of the state of New York. On the completion of the building, in 1830, the Right Rev. John Du Bois, Bishop of New York, consecrated it.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1830.

The use of lamps to light the city at night began on the evening of December 23d, 1826, when River Street was first lighted from Washington to Hoosick Street.

The congregation of the Methodist Church, to provide its members living in Albia with a convenient place to assemble to hear preaching and to hold prayer-meetings, built, in 1826, a meeting-house there. The Rev. John Tackaberry, appointed by the New York Conference in 1829 to assist the Rev. Samuel Merwin, pastor of the congregation worshiping in the church on State Street, began preaching statedly in the meeting-house at Albia. In 1831, the Rev. Abiathar M. Osbon took charge of the society. In 1832, he was succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Whiteside, who served the congregation as pastor for two years. Thereafter no appointments were made for the place until 1853, when the Rev. Aaron Hall was assigned to take charge of the Levings Chapel and Albia societies. The two congregations were jointly

served by different pastors until 1861, when the Rev. Lorenzo Barber was appointed by the Troy Conference to serve the Albia society, which since then has been a separate charge. In 1868, the society took the name of the Pawling Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. On the stone tablet, in the front wall of the present house of worship, is inscribed: "Erected A. D. 1827. Rebuilt A. D. 1858."

Some of the colored people of Troy, favoring the organization of a religious society composed of persons of African descent, held a meeting, on July 7th, 1828, and having elected William Lauder chairman, and Thomas Archibald secretary, passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this society shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of the First Colored Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Troy, and a branch of the First Colored Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New York.

"*Resolved*, That we adopt the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1812 for our rule and guide until the convention shall alter or change the same.

"*Resolved*, That Henry Johnson be set apart for the Holy Order of Deacons for the Church of God."

The members of this society, it seems, formed a part of the congregation which became, in 1831, the charge of the Rev. John Dungy, who had been the leader of "the colored class" of the Methodist Episcopal Church in State Street. In 1832, the society was called the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Troy. The congregation for a time worshiped in a small weather-boarded building on Fifth Street, north of Liberty Street. In 1841, the society purchased a lot and building on the north side of Liberty Street, between the alley on the west and Fifth Street on the east, and fitted it for a church. On February 23d, 1842, by the election of William Meads, Jacob Brown, Lewis Butler, Littleton Becket, and Lewis Jones trustees of the society, they and their successors became incorporated as such officers of the church. The property having been sold in 1863, George Bristol purchased for the congregation the lot on which the present church stands, on the east side of Seventh Street, between State Street and Broadway. On the brownstone tablet in the front wall of the building is inscribed: "A. M. E. Zion Church, organized A. D. 1832, erected A. D. 1865.

In 1827, the growth of the city was advanced by the erection of three hundred and thirty buildings. The business of the year exceeded that of all previous years. The flouring-mills ground 94,385 barrels of flour, and one provision-house packed 2,800 barrels of pork.

Among the improvements in the city, in 1828, that of the enlargement of

the principal hotel, in August, was thus mentioned in one of the newspapers: "The increase of travel, which has been greater this season than in any former, has rendered it necessary for Mr. Titus of the Troy House to enlarge his accommodations. For this purpose he has raised the three-story part of his house to four stories in front and five in the rear, that the pitch of the roof on both sides might correspond with that of the other part of the establishment. The work was begun on Monday morning, the 11th inst., * * * and done by Thursday evening, the 15th. * * * The house when painted will present a beautiful and ample front, four stories high and seventy-five feet broad."

The Troy Museum was opened to the public on Monday, December 15th, 1828, in the upper part of the three-story brick building on the north-east corner of River and State streets. Collections of natural and artificial curiosities were attractively displayed in the rooms on the second and third floors. In the large room on the second story was a collection of stuffed birds, about three hundred in number. About 700 insects were displayed in one of the long, glass-covered cases; in another about 600 specimens of minerals; in another about 600 shells; in another about 100 reptiles and insects; and in another about 200 zoophytes, corallines, and petrifactions. In the room above it was a large display of implements of warfare used by savages. Fourteen life-size wax figures of distinguished people were among the other attractions of the room. There was also a room hung with paintings. The admittance was twenty-five cents for adults, and twelve and a half cents for children.

The erection of the Mansion House, on the north-east corner of Second and Albany streets, in 1828, by Nathan Warren, greatly enhanced the value of property fronting on Washington Square. The location and appointments of the new hotel soon obtained the favorable recognition of the public, and under the management of Daniel D. Howard, in 1829 and 1830, it was as largely patronized as any of the other houses of entertainment in the city.

MANSION HOUSE, 1829.

River Street was paved for the first time in 1829. That year door-numbers were first used to mark the houses on the principal streets of the city.

The first directory was published in May, that year, by John Disturnell, bookseller, at No. 218 River Street. The population of the city was then 10,840. "The increase during the last five or six years," remarks the author

of the "Brief Narrative of the Origin and Growth of the City," prefacing the Directory, "exceeds by more than half that of any equal time preceding. For this it is indebted to the opening of the Grand Canal, whose beneficent waters reached the Hudson in 1824. Troy has reaped some share of the boundless benefits diffused by that great undertaking, as it has opened her markets, in some measure, to the immense regions of the West, from which they had previously been almost entirely excluded." The same writer, describing the city, further observes: "The stores being generally confined to River Street, nearly all the business is transacted there; and hence the remainder of the city exhibits the tranquil aspect and noiseless quiet, which are seldom found in the country. Many of the buildings, particularly those recently erected, are spacious and elegant, while nearly all are remarkable for the neatness and propriety of their construction. It may, perhaps, be thought that too great a portion are of wood; but provision has been wisely made against the too rapid increase of such tenements in future. A great improvement has recently been made in the appearance of the public buildings.

"East of the plain upon which Troy is built, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the river, Mount Ida rises abruptly to the height of three or four hundred feet, from whose summit every house and store may be seen with perfect distinctness, while the eye is likewise gratified by a very extensive view north and south, embracing the nine locks at the junction of the western and northern canals, Waterford, Lansingburgh, and Albany. Two streams, [the Poesten and Wynants kills,] which afford an immense quantity of water-power, empty into the Hudson within its limits, and one of them rolls down a beautiful cascade, about a mile from the court-house, which is frequently visited as an object of curiosity. They already move the machinery of a number of large flouring-mills; and of several very extensive iron, cotton, and woolen manufacturing establishments.

"The Troy Female Seminary consists of a plain brick building of more than a hundred feet in length, and another of inferior dimensions. This school is flourishing, and contains a hundred and fifty pupils, nearly half of whom are inmates from abroad. But we regret to say, that another institution of value and importance, the Lancasterian School, is not in the same condition, and does not receive from our citizens the patronage and attention it merits. It is, however, furnished with a good and convenient building, which would accommodate three hundred and fifty pupils. The Infant School occupies a neat brick structure, and is said to have realized the utmost expectations of its founders.

"There is nothing particularly worthy of description in the markets, unless its object should be to induce the authorities to demolish them. The new

gaol, situated at the east end of Ferry Street, is firm and substantial. The foundations of a new court-house have been laid, and contracts for its completion entered into, which it is said will be worthy of the place. * * *

"An elegant and secure steamboat for the carriage of passengers, the 'Chief Justice Marshall,' leaves Troy two or three times every week, for New York. Another, the 'New London,' is employed as a tow-boat, and carries to and from that city an immense quantity of freight and many passengers. About 80 sloops and other craft are engaged in the business of transportation, principally between these two cities, and several schooners ply regularly between Troy and Boston.

"The trade of Troy supports four newspapers, two of which are semi-weekly and two weekly. * * *

"Upon the Poesten Kill, not far from the foot of the cascade already mentioned, is a cotton factory of which we can give no further particulars than

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY, 1830.

that it is the property of a wealthy company in New York, and that it manufactures a great quantity of cloths, which are made into calicoes at another branch of the same works near Hudson. Both the exterior and interior of the manufactory, as well as the buildings attached to it, denote great neatness and regularity, and reflect much credit upon the industrious and active agent and superintendent."

The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy was organized under an act of Legislature, passed April 29th, 1829. The capital stock was not to exceed $300,000. On February 12th, 1830, the bank was authorized to begin the transaction of business. In July, George Vail was elected president of the institution, and Alanson Douglas was appointed cashier. The bank began business in the Mansion House, and in 1830 occupied its brick building, No. 16 First Street. On February 22d, 1865, the institution took the name of the Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank of Troy. On October 31st, 1878, the bank was enjoined from doing business, its accounts showing that the

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills, at Hart's Falls, N. Y., were indebted to the bank, $430,867.98, and that the bank's liabilities exceeded the assets, $465,664.

The supervisors of Rensselaer County, at a meeting held on November 15th, 1826, determined to petition the Legislature to authorize them to raise $25,000 by taxation to erect a new court-house on the site of the old building, on Second Street. This action was taken upon assurances that the city of Troy would defray two-fifths of the expense of erecting the building should certain rooms in it be set apart for the use of the corporation. On March 13th, 1827, an act was passed permitting the supervisors to raise by tax a sum of money not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to build a court-house. The old building was demolished and the Methodist meeting-house, on the north-west corner of Fifth and State streets, was rented for the sittings of the courts.

After the foundations were laid in 1829, the erection of the superstructure was begun. The style of architecture followed was that of the Doric hexastyle order, modeled after the temple of Theseus, at Athens, the lateral columns being omitted and windows introduced on the sides. When the court-house was completed, the supervisors, in March, 1831, assigned two rooms on the first floor, on the north side of the hall, to the city, one for the Mayor's court and the other for the use of the Common Council; and three rooms in the basement for offices. The building when completed cost about $40,000. The municipal courts and meetings of the Common Council of the city were held in the court-house until October, 1876, when the city hall was occupied.

The first daily newspaper published in the city was the *Daily Troy Sentinel*, edited by O. L. Holley, and printed by Tuttle & Gregory, at No. 225 River Street. The first issue was on Saturday afternoon, May 1st, 1830.

The classic name, Mount Ida, was given by the early settlers of Troy to the bold and partly precipitous hill, between Congress and Hill streets, east of Sixth Street. It has a maximum height of about two hundred and forty feet above low water in the Hudson. The designation Mount Olympus was also bestowed by them on the conspicuous ridge of sessile argillite rock abruptly terminating at North Street, on the line of Fifth Avenue. The rock contains carbonate of iron, iron pyrites, and a curiously striated variety of quartz between the natural cleavages. Small quantities of anthracite coal have been found in it. The summit of the rocky elevation is about one hundred feet above low water in the Hudson. In the summer of 1823, W. D. Van der Heyden erected an octagonal building on the eminence, where during the warm weather cooling cordials and other beverages were sold to visitors. The wooden building was burned on Sunday night, February 13th, 1830. The rock is now used in the composition of mineral paint.

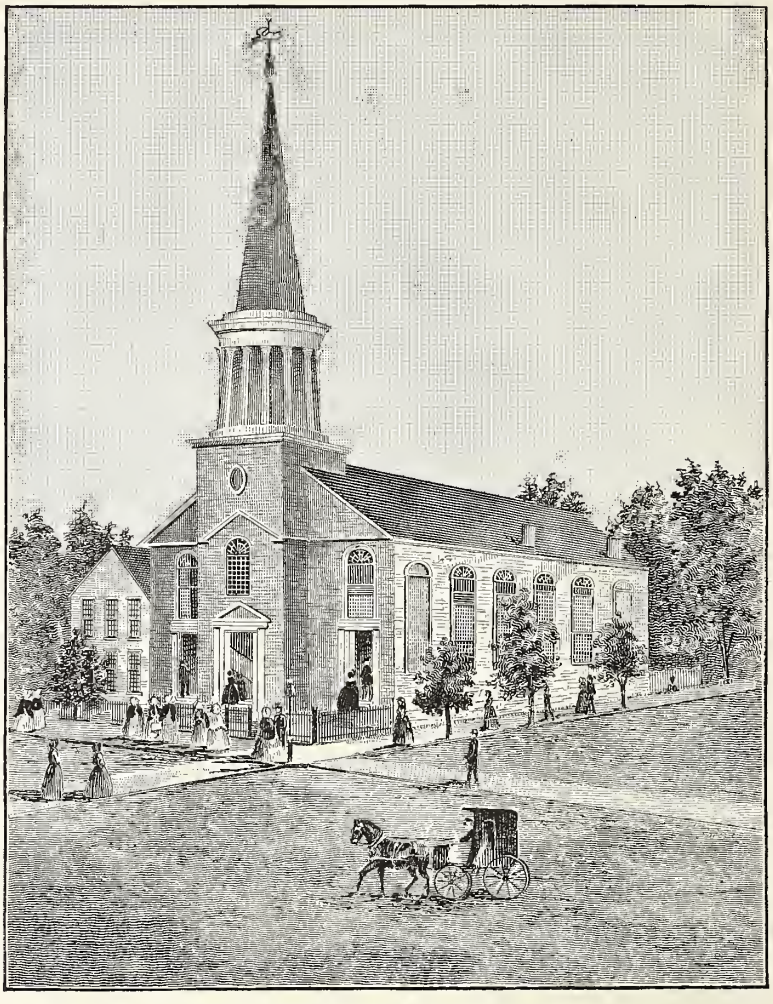
In the spring of 1830, many of the members of the First Presbyterian Church residing in Albia, in the fifth ward of the city, disinclined by distance to attend the services at the meeting-house on First Street, began worshiping in the school-house at that place. On the evening of August 16th, having elected Jesse Tracy, Daniel Wight, and Andrew Finch trustees, they formed the Third Presbyterian Church of the city of Troy. On December 7th, that year, forty-eight members of the First Presbyterian Church withdrew from it to connect themselves with the Albia congregation. The session of the church held its first meeting at the house of Jesse Tracy, on December 17th; the three elders being present,—Jesse Tracy, Asaph Clark, and Andrew Finch. On August 16th, 1831, two lots were purchased on the north side of Washington Street, on which a weather-boarded church was erected. The building was dedicated on December 16th; the Rev. Edward N. Kirk of Albany officiating. The present brick edifice was built in 1853;— the wooden one having been burned, on March 24th, that year.

In the fall of 1830, some of the members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church intending to organize a second Episcopal Church began attending religious services, on Sunday, conducted by laymen, in the Presbyterian session-house, No. 71 Fourth Street. At a meeting held there, on November 22d, David Buel having been called to the chair, they elected David Buel and John Whiton, church wardens; and David Buel, jr., Lewis Rousseau, Asahel Gilbert, jr., Darius Weed, Francis N. Mann, Charles S. J. Goodrich, Henry Rousseau, and Melzar Flagg, vestrymen; and at the same time determined that the corporate name of the organization should be "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. John's Church in the city of Troy." A committee having been appointed to negotiate the purchase of St. Paul's Church, on the north-west corner of Congress and State streets, the ground and the building, "including bell, organ, and other personal property appurtenant to the church edifice," were bought for $5,000, on January 13th, 1831;—the vestry of St. Paul's Church requiring the purchasers to covenant that the building should forever thereafter be "used and appropriated to and for the use of an Episcopal church by a congregation in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church," and that the property should revert to St. Paul's Church, if such use of the building were not made. The Rev. John A. Hicks of Easton, Pennsylvania, was called to the rectorship of the parish, and he took charge of the church in May, that year. It is said that St. John's Church, at that time, had a congregation of "seventeen communicants and some twenty families."

In 1839, a tall steeple was erected on the tower of the church, and a larger bell hung in the belfry. In September, that year, a committee appointed to consider the expediency of building a new church near Washington Street

reported adversely, and in the following year $2,000 were expended in renovating the old edifice.

In the fall of 1827, George M. Tibbits, Alsop Weed, Nathan Warren, and other interested citizens petitioned the Legislature to incorporate the Troy and Bennington Turnpike Company to construct a road, beginning at the foot



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1845.

of Hoosick Street and running thence by the way of Pittstown and Hoosick to Bennington, Vermont. The project of the petitioners did not become feasible until the passage of the act to incorporate the Troy Turnpike and Railroad Company, on April 18th, 1831, when Lewis Burtis, Stephen Ross, David Gleason, Stephen Eldridge, Anson Arnold, Abraham Van Tuyl, John Burtis, jr., Alsop Weed, and Robert D. Silliman and their associates, were

authorized "to make and construct a turnpike road from the west end of the Troy and Bennington road, in Hoosick Street, in the city of Troy," to the town of Bennington, or the town of Pownal, in Vermont, and "with power also to make and construct a single or double railroad or way from some suitable place in said city to both or either of said towns," on which to transport and carry property and persons. The capital stock of the company was not to exceed $100,000. The turnpike greatly benefited the city for many years, and was an important stage route until the railroads were built northward.

Some of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church, desiring a house of worship near their homes, began at the beginning of the year 1833 to take such steps as were necessary to accomplish the object they had in view. John T. McCoun, Samuel Gale, George Vail, and Abram Nash purchased, in February, parts of lots 142 and 143, on the east side of Second Street, opposite the property of the Troy Female Seminary, for the site of a church. The sum of $23,325 having been subscribed, the erection of a house of worship was begun in the following spring. The corner-stone of the building was laid on July 2d, that year. The edifice was dedicated on August 6th, 1834. A call was given the Rev. William D. Snodgrass, D. D., who entered on the discharge of his pastoral duties in Troy in the beginning of September. On the 30th of that month, by the election of Alfred Slason, Matthew Lane, Leroy Mowry, Townsend M Vail, George Palmer, Henry Burden, Hanford N. Lockwood, John Wheeler, and John T. McCoun, they and their successors became incorporated under the name of the "Trustees of the Second Street Presbyterian Church in the city of Troy." On October 8th, the Rev. William D. Snodgrass was installed pastor of the church.

The Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deeming it advantageous to have a church in the northern part of the city, on May 23d, 1831, appointed Eli Townsend, Stephen Monroe, and William C. Urena "to provide a place for preaching somewhere in the bounds of the fourth ward." Finding "the dwelling-house" of Stephen Monroe "the only place" available, the committee reported the fact, on August 8th. William W. Whipple, Eli Townsend, Stephen Andres, Daniel Marvin, jr., and Independence Starks were then appointed "to provide a place or places for meetings in the first and fourth wards of the city." Five days afterward, Eli Townsend, James Wallace, and Jefferson Gardner, deeming the lot, on the north-east corner of North Second and Jacob streets, a suitable site for a Methodist church, privately bought it for $1,500, proposing to hold it in their possession until the State Street congregation had sufficient time to consider the purchase of it from them. A subscription having been circulated to obtain money to build "a Methodist Episcopal church in the fourth ward" with free sittings, the

trustees of the State Street church, on May 12th, 1832, concluded to buy the lot "owned by Eli Townsend and others, opposite Lawyer Ross' house." On March 18th, 1833, Eli Townsend and Zina P. Egleston were instructed to purchase the property, paying $1,500 "and the expenses" incurred from the time the lot was first purchased by its three owners from Latham Cornell. A plan and specifications having been furnished the trustees by G. & H. Landon for a church,—Zina P. Egleston, Thomas L. Ostrom, and Jesse Anthony were appointed, on June 14th, 1834, a committee to take the supervision of the building of the brick edifice, the erection of which was shortly afterward begun.

As soon as the rooms in the basement were finished, they were occupied by the Sunday School, organized on June 2d, that year, in Miss Anna H. Manwarring's school-room, on the west side of North Second Street, between Federal and Jacob streets. In completing the decorations of the altar, the trustees voted to put moreen curtains "in the rear of the pulpit." On Sunday afternoon August 30th, the church was dedicated by Bishop Elijah Hedding. The congregation in order to become an incorporated body, elected, on October 12th, 1835, Eli Townsend, Jesse Anthony, John W. Mackey, John Wright, and Zina P. Egleston "trustees of the North Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Troy."

The property being owned by the State Street Church, the trustees of the latter, on January 16th, 1836, agreed to divide its real estate between the two congregations. Of the debt of $9,675.97, incurred by the erection of the new church, the State Street congregation assumed the payment of $5,338.53, and the North Second Street, the remainder. Under this agreement, by an order of the Chancellor of the State of New York, the trustees of "the Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy" deeded to the trustees of the North Second Street Church the lot and building on the corner of North Second and Jacob streets. The first pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles Sherman, took charge of it, in 1836.

In 1854, the congregation undertook the erection of a new house of worship, which was dedicated by Bishop E. S. Janes, on Friday, December 29th, that year. By a resolution of the trustees, passed on Thursday evening, February 9th, 1888, the name of the society was changed to that of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy in consequence of the name of Fifth Avenue being substituted by the Common Council for that of North Second Street.

During the freshet of Monday March 12th, 1832, a part of the bridge across the Mohawk River, at Cohoes, was swept away. On Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the water in the river in front of the city was eighteen inches

higher than it had been in 1818. Fourth and Fifth streets, as far north as Congress Street, were inundated.

A congregation of Baptists, worshiping in a building on First Street, between Ferry and Division streets, determined, on February 4th, 1834, to organize a second Baptist society in the city. On February 26th, they resolved to call it the Second Particular Baptist Church and Society of the city of Troy. On March 17th, Josiah Converse, Israel Seymour, Latham Cornell, Isaac Lovejoy, Apollo Harvey, Abel Bunnel, Gardner W. Rand, Lemuel Brintnall, and John Wheeler were elected trustees of the church. On April 4th, the congregation purchased the meeting-house and lots of the First Universalist Church, on the east side of the alley on Ferry Street, between First and Second streets, and, on June 8th, called the Rev. Ebenezer S. Raymond to become the pastor of the society. After his resignation, in 1841, the society lost its members and, about the year 1852, ceased to exist as an organization.

A number of persons residing in Troy in 1832 solicited the Associate Presbytery of Albany to appoint a minister to preach to them. The Rev. Peter Bullions, then a professor of languages in the Albany Academy, was induced to accept the invitation extended in the formal request, and began preaching, on alternate Sundays, to the congregation on September 23d, 1832, in a school-house on the south-east corner of Fourth and State streets. On February 6th, 1834, the Associate Presbyterian Church of Troy was organized there with sixteen members. Robert Cruikshank and William Brinckerhoff were elected ruling elders of the church. On May 1st, that year, the society rented a wooden building on the east side of First Street, near Division Street, for a house of worship, and there partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time as a congregation. In 1836, the society erected a brick church, on the east side of Seventh Street, between Albany and State streets. The building, having about four hundred sittings, was dedicated on November 13th. The Rev. Peter Bullions, who had served the congregation as a preacher since its organization, was installed pastor of the church, on December 28th, that year. His ministrations in this pastorate were continued until his death, on February 13th, 1864. A union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches having been effected, in May, 1858, the congregation shortly afterward changed its name to that of the United Presbyterian Church of Troy. The church on Seventh Street was burned in the great fire of May 10th, 1862. The society then purchased a lot on the east side of Fifth Street, between Broadway and State Street, and erected the present brick edifice on it, which was dedicated on February 15th, 1863.

In 1834, the members of the First Presbyterian Church desiring a better

and larger house of worship than the meeting-house, an agreement was made with the city authorities to exchange the two lots and part of the third, on the south side of Congress Street, owned by the congregation, for the two lots, 85 and 84, south of them. On July 18th, that year, the trustees conveyed the three lots to the city, with a reservation respecting lot 86, "so that a small part" of the church to be erected should stand on it, "with a view that the residue" of the lots should "forever * * * be kept open and unoccupied by any building and * * * be enclosed as a public park and yard, in front of the said meeting-house." It was stipulated that the portico of the church to be built should not extend more than fifteen feet on lot 86, and the steps not more than seven beyond the portico. The trustees also reserved the right of having gates on Congress and First streets, and walks from them to the church. The value of the lots obtained from the city was estimated at $11,000.

The erection of the new church was begun in the spring of 1835, and, on Thursday afternoon, April 23d, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services. A copy of the original subscription for building the first meeting-house was placed in the cavity of the corner-stone. Early in the summer of 1836, the building was finished, having a frontage on the park of 72 feet and a depth, including the portico, of 107 feet. The Doric hexastyle architecture of the church makes it a very attractive building. The expense of erecting it was about $45,000. On Wednesday afternoon, May 25th, that year, the edifice was dedicated; the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

A bell, weighing 3,200 pounds, cast by Oscar Hanks, was hung in a latticed belfry, beneath the roof of the portico. The surrounding wood-work impeded the flow of the sound of the bell when rung so much that the ringing of it being considered unserviceable, the bell was sold to a firm of bell-founders in the city. The first meeting-house, called "the old white church," was sold at public auction, on June 13th, 1836. It had one hundred and two pews on the ground floor.

The site of the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church was purchased by the city on June 30th, 1834. A few months later, the session-house of the First Presbyterian Church, having been removed to it, was fitted for a church for a congregation of colored people. On its dedication, on Thursday, November 27th, the Rev. Theodore S. Wright officiated. In the following week, a day school for colored children and an evening school for adult colored people were opened in the basement by William Lively. No distinct church organization worshiped in the building until 1840. On January 17th, that year, the Common Council appointed Thaddeus B. Bigelow, William Rich, and Alexander Thuey

trustees to take charge of the property until an incorporated society of colored people should purchase it. Thirty-three colored members of the First Presbyterian Church, having received letters of dismission from it, on February 3d organized the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church by electing William Rich, Alexander Thuey, and Peter Jackson its trustees, and, on February 6th, purchased the property for $1,000. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnett was called to the pastorate of the church, and served the congregation from 1841 to 1848 with marked ability.

CHAPTER IX.

LOCAL RAILROADS.

1835–1844.

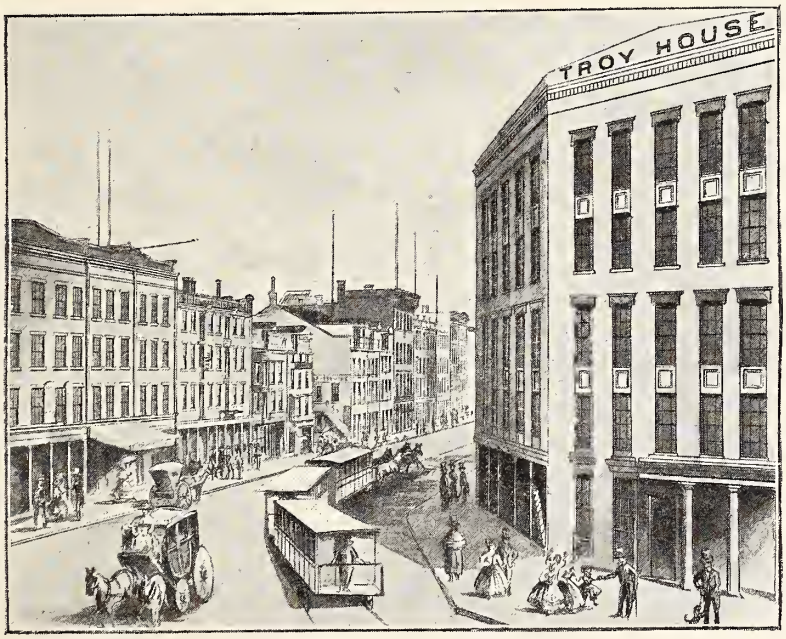
THE Mohawk and Hudson Railroad from Albany to Schenectady having been completed in 1832, the people of Albany, coveting the trade of Northern New York, attempted to divert it from Troy by building a branch road from Schenectady to Saratoga as a feeder to the former road. The merchants of Troy were however too alert to permit those of Albany to deprive them of the acquired trade. They immediately petitioned the Legislature to pass an act to incorporate the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company. The act was passed on April 14th, 1832, empowering the company to build a single or double track road from Troy to Ballston, a distance of twenty-four miles. Elisha Tibbits, George Griswold, John Cramer, John Knickerbacker, Richard P. Hart, Townsend McCoun, Nathan Warren, Stephen Warren, George Vail, Le Grand Cannon, Moses Williams, John P. Cushman, and John Paine, the first directors, took a very active part in advancing the interests of the company.

In 1833, the construction of the road was begun. On Tuesday, October 6th, 1835, the first passenger train crossed the bridge between the city and Green Island. Six days thereafter the company advertised that "passengers" would "leave Troy every morning for the Burrough [Mechanicville] in the Ballston and Saratoga train of railroad cars, precisely at 10 o'clock, and from thence to Whitehall in coaches and the splendid new packet, Red Bird. * * * Cars" would "remain opposite the office [of the company, at No. 10 First Street,] and at the east end of the bridge every morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock to take freight for the Burrough, Ballston, and Saratoga."

From the bridge, the track extended down River to First Street and terminated in the yard on the south side of the two-story brick building then standing on the north part of the site of the Athenæum Building, now owned by the Troy Young Men's Association. Until 1853, the cars of the company as well as those of the other railroad companies were drawn on River Street by horses. The first passenger cars of the company were not much larger than those on the present street railways. The doors were on the sides of the

coaches, and the conductors collected the tickets and fares by walking on the foot-boards along the sides of the cars.

On Sunday, January 4th, 1835, the lowest temperature known in Troy was recorded. At sunrise, that day, an accurate thermometer hanging at the south-east corner of Albany and River streets, indicated 32 degrees below zero. Another thermometer, hanging on Second Street, indicated 31 degrees below zero, and other thermometers in different parts of the city varied from 27 degrees to 31 degrees below zero, according to situation. As indicated by one thermometer, the changes of temperature in the city during the space of forty-eight hours were as follows: · On Saturday, January 3d, at sunrise, 4 degrees



VIEW OF RIVER STREET IN 1846.

below zero; on Sunday following, at sunrise, 28 degrees below; at 9 A. M., 23 degrees below; at 12 noon, 10 degrees below; at sunset, 6 degrees below; at 8 P. M., 12 degrees below; and on Monday, at sunrise, 10 degrees below.

The unflagging efforts of the people of Troy to advance its interests and growth continued to be remarked by travelers and observant visitors. In the Editorial Correspondence of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, dated Troy, September 18th, 1835, the following observations were made respecting the successful undertakings of the enterprising Trojans:

"Mistake not my locality from the date. I am seated on the bank of the Hudson — not on the Scamander. It is Tibbits' Island — not Tenedos — that stretches before me. Of ancient Troja — Ilios, or Ilium — call it which you

please — according to Commodore Porter's description, it would make an owl weak to fly over the site of it — the moles and bats having long since absconded from very starvation. But it is far otherwise with our own beautiful Troy — the fourth city in the state, and in many respects second to none.

"There is something peculiar about the said city of Troy. From the day of its foundation, some thirty or thirty-five years ago, until the present, Troy has been a pattern for all other places, in respect to its industry and enterprise. Lansingburgh, four miles above, had attained almost to its present size when the first building was erected in Troy, and Albany, six miles below, had been in existence one hundred and eighty years. And yet Troy, far out-stripping the former in a very short time, is now rapidly advancing upon the latter.

"There is something remarkable in the character of the people also. No matter where they come from, or what have been their previous habits, the moment they become residents of this place they are *Trojans*. They not only look well to their own individual interests, but imbibe the same spirit of enterprise which they find prevailing, and unite as one man in sustaining the interests, and advancing the prosperity of Troy. It is, in fact, a sort of community by itself — like Lubec, or Hamburg, or any other of the free cities of the ancient Hanseatic league — belonging to the confederacy, it is true — but always minding the main chance for itself.

"Hence when any project for the benefit of the town is started — so that its feasibility is apparent — there are no bickerings, or jealousies, or rivalships, or long debates. The people go to work and *do* it. So if any other city or town in the vicinity commences an enterprise of its own — if by possibility it can conflict with the interests of Troy, or give her real or fancied rivals an advantage over it — the Trojans are awake in an instant, and some countervailing project is undertaken, or some original measure projected, whereby they can rather more than sustain themselves in the race of competition.

"No sooner, for instance, had the steamboat monopoly been broken up by the Supreme Court, and Albany placed a line of steamboats upon the river of her own, than Troy did the same. When a railroad brought the valley of the Mohawk within an hour's distance of Albany, Troy united herself with Vermont by the powers of Macadam. The regency having succeeded in obtaining a national appropriation to improve the navigation of the overslaugh, and induced the 'last of the Romans' to forget that he had vetoed the appropriation the year before as unconstitutional — Troy manages to come in for a share, to be applied *above* the capital of the Knickerbockers. And last, though not least, a railroad having in effect brought the Ballston and Saratoga health springs within two hours of Albany, another railroad brings the same fountains within an hour and a half of Troy.

"Nor do the people who 'go ahead' in these matters always stop to calculate whether or not they are to make large dividends upon the stock of this or that enterprise. They know and feel that *their* interests are identified with those of *the city;* and in whatever way the latter is benefited, they readily perceive their own general advantage. The fruits of this policy, and the entire unanimity with which they act in regard to all matters of profit and loss are at this time most evident in the flourishing condition of the town. Nearly three years had elapsed since my last visit to this city, and although I doubted not that the Trojans had spread wide their sails to the prosperous breeze now sweeping over our country, and although I knew well their character, yet I was not prepared to find the number or the extent of their improvements.

"You doubtless recollect the residence of the venerable Colonel Pawling, below the city, [south side of Washington Street, between River and Court (First) streets], and the old brick mansion of the Vanderheydens, on the side hill above, at the north-east, [on Eighth Street]. The city is now compactly built in both directions, embracing both these situations; and along the river at the north a goodly distance beyond. The lowlands south of the city, extending down to the creek, and from the river back to the hill, are filling up, after the manner of the recent improvement of the Stuyvesant meadows in New York. * * *

"You doubtless recollect the delightful situation of the home of the venerable George Tibbits, quite in the country a few years since, east of the city, on a beautiful slope of Mount Ida. This has been invaded and already a range of houses is looking down upon him, from the elevation beyond — to say nothing of sundry large manufacturing villages, which have sprung into existence in the ravines south-eastwardly of the city, and out of sight of those who do not go in search of them. * * *

"You are probably aware, [that the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad] is not quite completed, but will be so in a few days — commencing at the Troy House, in the heart of the city, and terminating at Ballston — the charter, I believe, not permitting the company to extend it to Saratoga. Passengers for the latter place have the option of taking a post coach for the remaining six miles, or of waiting an hour, and stepping into the cars of the Albany and Saratoga line. There is some inconvenience in this arrangement, which I hope to see obviated before another year, by a compromise and a mutual good understanding between the respective companies. * * *

"It was originally intended that the Troy road should run along the eastern margin of the Hudson, through Lansingburgh, crossing the river upon the old bridge at Waterford. Obstructions, however, of various kinds were thrown in the way of the company, and prices demanded for the use of the bridge —

under the impression that the railroad *must* be carried across it and nowhere else — which induced the directors to change the route. The road has accordingly been constructed on the west side of the river, being carried by a succession of bridges from island to island across the Delta of the Mohawk until it arrives near the lower extremity of Tibbits' Island, opposite the city of Troy.

"From thence it leaps the Hudson by one of the noblest bridges in the Union. This bridge is upward of sixteen hundred feet in length, resting on eight massive piers of rough hewn stone. It has a draw of sixty feet, at the eastern end, for the accommodation of the river craft of Lansingburgh and Waterford.

"This draw is constructed upon an entire new principle, and can be drawn and closed by two men, in the short space of two minutes. I commend it to the attention of the public. The bridge is of course covered, and an iron water-pipe for the extinguishment of fires is carried through the roof the whole extent. Seventeen hundred thousand feet of timber have been used in the construction of this bridge, which I trust will long stand as a memorial of Trojan enterprise."

Freeman Hunt of New York City, in his "Letters about the Hudson River and its Vicinity," made some interesting observations regarding the city in his letter dated at the Mansion House, November 13th, 1835. "The squares and private gardens are ornamented with perpetual water-fountains. There is one of Italian marble, chaste, classic, and of course of beautiful construction, directly in front of the Mansion House; it sends up the water ten or fifteen feet, and in its descent resembles the weeping willow. * * * Washington is one of the finest squares in the city. The Mansion House, belonging to Dr. Huddleston, facing the west, has quite an imposing appearance. On the south side, Le Grand Cannon, Esq., a gentleman of enterprise and spirit, has nearly completed a block of stores that will vie with any I have ever seen in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. There are eight of them, four stories high, with freestone fronts, making altogether a noble, business-like appearance."

On the completion of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Ballston, from which place the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad extended to Saratoga Springs, the directors of the company desired to make arrangements with the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad Company for the passage of the freight cars of the former over the road of the latter, between Ballston and Saratoga Springs, and also for the sale of passenger tickets from Troy to Saratoga Springs. The Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad being controlled by Albany stockholders, who desired that Albany should possess the trade of Northern New York, the proposals of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad

Company met with no favorable consideration. An unexpected opportunity was however given the directors of the latter to purchase some of the stock of the former held by a New York broker. Having obtained it, the directors of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company readily obtained control of the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad, and at once established through lines of freight and passenger trains between Troy and Saratoga Springs.

Writing from the Mansion House, on May 11th, 1836, Freeman Hunt describes the attractive ornamentation of the passenger coaches on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad: "Yesterday I took a seat in one of the passage cars on the new railroad for Ballston. The road now extends to Saratoga, and will, I venture to predict, become the most fashionable route, as indeed it is the most interesting, to the 'Springs.' The arrangements for carrying passengers are quite extensive. There are twenty-four cars belonging to the company — at once spacious, elegant, and convenient. They are twenty-four feet in length by eight in breadth, and sufficiently high within for the passengers to stand erect, the whole divided into three apartments; the seats of which are cushioned and backed with crimson morocco, trimmed with coach lace; each apartment is surrounded by movable panels, thus affording the comforts and facilities of either a close or open carriage to suit the convenience of the passengers. The outside of the cars is painted of a beautiful fawn color, with buff shading, painted in 'picture panels,' with rose, pink, and gold borders, and deep lake shading; the small mouldings of delicate stripes of vermilion and opaque black. Within the panels are '*transferred*' some of the most splendid productions of the ancient and modern masters, among which are copies from 'Leonardo da Vinci,' 'Horace Vernet,' 'David,' (the celebrated painter to Napoleon,) 'Stuart,' and many more of the modern school. The whole number of the subjects of the twenty-four cars cannot fall far short of two hundred, as each car averages from six to ten subjects; among which may be enumerated several copies from the antique, Napoleon Crossing the Alps, the two splendid scenes in Byron's Mazeppa, the Hospital Mount St. Bernard, portraits of most of the distinguished men of our own country, among whom Washington (from Stuart's original) stands conspicuous. The Wounded Tiger, The Avalanche, portraits of distinguished women, views of several of our popular steamboats, the railroad bridge near Philadelphia, and several views in the south. The *tout ensemble* is more like a movable gallery of the fine arts than like a train of railroad cars. * * * The cars were made in Troy by those famous coach builders, Gilbert, Veazie, and Eaton, aided by Mr. Starbuck, a scientific machinist. Connected with the cars are two beautiful locomotives called the 'Erie' and the 'Champlain.'"

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company was incorporated by an

act of Legislature, passed April 15th, 1814. The privilege of insuring life was rescinded on April 15th, 1834. The company discontinued business about 1840.

The Troy Insurance Company was incorporated on April 5th, 1831. Its policies were written for indemnification against losses by fire and water. The company discontinued business about 1841.

The Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company of the city of Troy, incorporated on May 14th, 1836, continued in business until 1856.

In 1836, a part of the town of Lansingburgh was added to the city, extending its territory to its present northern boundary.

VIEW SOUTHWARD FROM MT. IDA. 1836.

(Troy India Rubber Factory in the foreground. West Troy and Albany in the background.)

The Troy India Rubber Company, incorporated under an act of the Legislature, passed May 4th, 1836, was formed that year with a capital of $250,000. The company built a large brick factory on the west side of the Greenbush Road, not far south of the bridge, then spanning the Poesten Kill, a little east of the line of Fifth Avenue. In May, that year, the Rubber Works were destroyed by fire. New buildings were at once erected, and one hundred and twenty people were employed in them in making "rubber cloth and fabrics, and patent leather cloth."

A number of Episcopalians having in May, 1836, organized a Sunday School, at the residence of Josiah Bouton, No. 35 King Street, opened the school in the Female Seminary, on the south-east corner of North Second and Jacob streets, of which Mrs. Maria Richards was principal. The first ses-

sion was attended by twenty-two scholars. The office of superintendent having been conferred upon Colonel W. T. Willard, the number of scholars in the fall of the year was increased to one hundred and seventy. The school began attending in a body Sunday morning services at St. Paul's Church, and occupied seats in the north gallery. In November, religious services were conducted for the first time in the Sunday-school room in the seminary by the Rev. William F. Walker, who afterward was rector of Christ Church. Notice was then given that a meeting would be held there, on December 3d, to organize a church to be incorporated according to the laws of the state of New York. On that day, the men, who had been attending the Sunday services in the seminary, met, and having made the Rev. William F. Walker, chairman, elected Elias Lasell and William Osborne, church wardens, and William Heartt, Stephen Bouton, Ralph B. Roberts, Richard S. Bryan, William Gary, Thomas Grenell, Josiah Bouton, and Samuel Dauchy, vestrymen, whereby they and their successors became incorporated under the title of "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church in the city of Troy." A call having been given the Rev. William F. Walker, he began his ministrations as rector of Christ Church parish, on December 29th, that year. Stephen Warren, Jacob Bishop, and Josiah Kellogg having purchased the site of the church, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Federal and Jacob streets, and the lots north and south of it, and tendered them to the vestry, subject to the payment of the purchase-money, the erection of the church was undertaken early in the spring of 1838.

On Thursday, May 10th, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid by the Right Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, who, on June 1st, 1839, consecrated the church. The building is octagonal in form, and seventy feet in diameter. As described at the time it was "finished in a style remarkable for its convenience and neatness."

In 1851, a rectory was built on King Street, immediately west of the church; a part of the bequest of Mrs. Sarah Bradley having been used to pay the cost of its erection. When the building was sold some years later, the money borrowed from the Bradley fund was repaid.

The great avalanche of clay, which slid from the west side of Mount Ida, about seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, January 1st, 1837, was a most calamitous occurrence. Two stables, containing twenty-two horses, and three dwellings, in which were seven persons, were crushed and buried beneath the weighty material, which was carried the distance of 500 feet westwardly, covering many acres of land at the eastern end of Washington Street. From the shattered dwelling of John Grace, his body and that of his wife were exhumed, and also the little son of the dead father and mother, "very little hurt, bare-

footed and bare-headed." Two boys, one four and the other eight years old, children of Mrs. Leavensworth, were shockingly crushed, while the mother and another of her children were extricated from the *debris* of their wrecked home greatly bruised. Of the twenty-two horses, only six escaped death. The dislodged clay was used to heighten the level of the low part of the city along the line of Washington Street.

On St. Patrick's Day, Friday, March 17th, 1837, a number of effigies were suspended by cords in different parts of the city by boys for the purpose of ridiculing the reverence of the Irish inhabitants for their patron saint. About ten o'clock in the morning, an incensed Irishman, attempting to pull one down at the foot of Ferry Street, was driven away by some men and boys guarding it. He collected a large body of his fellow-countrymen and returned to accomplish the removal of the effigy. Stones were thrown and the wildest disorder prevailed for a time during the brief *melée* at the intersection of Ferry and River streets. John P. Cole was shockingly maimed, and other citizens were injured by flying missiles. The mob proceeded along Ferry Street, and near the corner of Third knocked down and maltreated a man in a horrible manner. An attack was made on Theodorus Valleau's store at that point and the building was badly damaged. Richard P. Hart, the mayor of the city, attended by other officials, went there, and ordered the rioters to disperse.

Shortly afterward the store of Amory Felton, on the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, was attacked and nearly all the doors and windows were broken. At noon the Citizens' Corps was ordered under arms by the mayor. A number of people were seriously hurt by the mob at the intersection of Ferry and Fifth streets. Some of the rioters were arrested there, and lodged in the jail. The Rev. John Shanahan of St. Peter's Church earnestly exhorted the excited Irishmen to retire to their homes and to avoid making any further disturbance of the peace. Many heeding his advice quitted the crowded streets.

In the evening, there was considerable rioting in Fifth Street, south of Ferry Street. Stones were again thrown and several guns were fired. William Wallace, Eliza Clohesy, and Joseph Grimes were shot and dangerously wounded. Many other persons were hurt. The appearance of the Citizens' Corps at the scene of the rioting caused the participants to retire without compulsion. About twenty of the ring-leaders were committed to jail.

The general stagnation in trade and manufacturing in 1837, caused by speculation in western land, was as apparent in Troy as in other places in the United States. Early in the year the reports of the suspension of banks throughout the country began to be published in the newspapers, and in a short time the gloom of a monetary panic overspread the land. On May 10th, the banks in New York City suspended the payment of specie, and the next day those in

TROY IN 1838.

(Taken from the west bank of the Hudson, in front of the United States Arsenal, at West Troy, by Henry J. Megarey, New York.)

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities did the same. The banks of Troy followed their example. The withdrawal of the small silver coin from general circulation occasioned in a short time a wide-spread want of money for change. James A. Zander, then discharging the duties of city commissioner, issued bills of small denominational value of four classes, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 25, $37\frac{1}{2}$, and 50 cents. The notes, embellished with a picture of a four-pipe steamboat, bore the agreement;

"On demand, I promise to pay to the bearer, ——— cents in New York Safety Fund bills, on the presentation of Five Dollars at my office, Troy, July 1st, 1837. "James A. Zander."

The notes were accepted by the people of Troy and were widely circulated for several years. The well-known honesty of James A. Zander, upon whom the entire responsibility of their payment rested, was the only guaranty of their value. When there was no longer a want for their circulation, they were redeemed by the city. A general resumption of specie payments was attempted in 1839, but a large number of the banks in the United States did not succeed until about 1843 in doing what the others had done in 1839.

Captain Frederick Marryat, the English novelist, visited Troy in 1837, and in his "Diary in America" wrote as follows of his observations in the city: "We have a singular proof, not only of the rapidity with which cities rise in America, but also how superior energy will overcome every disadvantage. Little more than twenty years ago, Albany stood by itself a large and prosperous city without a rival, but its population was chiefly Dutch. The Yankees from the Eastern States came down and settled themselves at Troy, not five miles distant, in opposition to them. It would be supposed that Albany could have crushed this city in its birth, but it could not, and Troy is now a beautiful city, with its mayor, its corporation, and a population of 20,000 souls, and divides the commerce with Albany, from which most of the eastern trade has been ravished. The inhabitants of Albany are termed Albanians, those of Troy, Trojans! In one feature these cities are very similar, being both crowded with lumber and pretty girls. * * *

"Troy, like a modern academy, is classical, as well as commercial, having Mount Olympus on one side, and Mount Ida in its rear. The panorama from the summit of the latter is splendid. A few years back, a portion of Mount Ida made a slip, and the avalanche destroyed several cottages and five or six individuals. The avalanche took place on a dark night and in a heavy snow storm. Two brick kilns were lighted at the time, and, as the mountain swept them away, the blaze of the distributed fires called out the fire-engines, otherwise more lives would have been lost. Houses, stables, and sheds were hurled away together. Horses, children, and women rolled together in confusion.

One child had a very strange escape. It had been forced out of its bed and was found on the top of a huge mass of clay, weighing forty or fifty tons; he was crying, and asking who had put him there. Had all the inhabitants of the cottages been within, at least forty must have perished; but notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the day being Sunday, they had all gone to evening meeting and thus, being good Christians, they were for once rewarded for it on this side of the grave.

"As I surveyed the busy scene below me, the gentleman who accompanied me to the summit of the mountain informed me that forty-three years ago his father was the first settler, and that then there was but his one hut in the place where now stood the splendid town.

"But the signs of the times were manifest here also. Commerce had stopped for the present, and a long line of canal-boats was laid up for want of employment. I remained two hours perched upon the top of the mountain. I should not have staid so long, perhaps, had they not brought me a basket of cherries, so that I could gratify more senses than one. I felt becomingly classical whilst sitting on the precise birthplace of Jupiter, attended by Pomona, with Troy at my feet and Mount Olympus in the distance. * * *

"Here again is a rivalry between Albany and Troy, each glorying in possessing the largest seminary for the education of young ladies, who are sent from every state of the Union, to be finished off at one or the other of them."

Under the act passed by the Legislature on April 22d, 1837, the fourth ward was divided into two wards; that part of it lying north of a line running through the middle of Jacob Street becoming the seventh ward. Under the same act, those parts of the first and sixth wards, between the lines of Liberty Street and Canal Avenue, were made the eighth ward.

On May 14th, 1837, the society, named the Congregation of Jesus Christ, was organized by Benjamin Read, James Rumbold, and Joseph W. Ager. The first meetings of the Disciples, as they were called, were held in the Presbyterian session-house, where now is the brick building, Nos. 71 and 73 Fourth Street, south of Broadway. Two years later they were conducted in the school-house on the south-east corner of Fourth and State streets. Dexter Moody, who became a member of the society on May 13th, 1838, erected a one-story wooden church on the west side of North Second Street, between Jay and Vanderheyden streets, in which the services of the congregation were held for a number of years. In 1843, Benjamin Read resigned his pastorship of the society. On the resignation of Joseph W. Ager as elder, Dexter Moody and E. T. Wood were appointed elders, and C. Williamson and William Lockwood, deacons. The society flourished about a decade of years.

The first public market established in Troy was opened in March, 1800, in

a low wooden building, about twenty feet wide and sixty long, erected in the middle of State Street, midway between First and Second streets. The hooks and ladders of the fire department were hung on the north and south sides of the structure, under the projecting roof.

The trustees of the village, having purchased on August 15th, 1806, lot 191, on the north-west corner of Third and State streets, advertised their " wish to contract for the removal of the publick market " to it. The intention of transferring the old building to the lot was however abandoned, and a new market-house was erected on it that year ; the old one having been sold for $50.

In 1812, two other markets were established by the trustees ; one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the village. In 1828, a building was erected on the site of the Hugh Ranken Steam Fire-Engine House, on the south side of Federal Street, for the North Market, and the same year, another on the north-east corner of Second and Division streets, for the South Market. That year, the market-house or houses on the north-west corner of Third and State streets began to be called Center Market. It then included two wooden buildings. The one, fronting on Third Street, used for a meat-market, was a weather-boarded structure with doors and windows ; and the other, adjoining it on the north side of State Street, in which butter, eggs, fish, and vegetables were exposed for sale, was an open building. An alley-way, about twenty feet wide, running from Third Street to the alley west of it, separated Center Market from the four wooden engine-houses built on the north side of it. The engine-house of the Washington Volunteer Fire Company stood about five feet west of the line of Third Street, an inclined platform of boards extending from the doorway fronting it to the street. The next engine-house, adjoining it on the west, was that of Neptune Engine Company, No. 2; the next that of Premier Engine Company ; and the next on the alley, on the west, the house of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. The doors of the two engine-houses, between the Washington Volunteer Fire Company's engine-house and the Hook and Ladder Company's building, opened on the alley running along the north side of Center Market. The firemen humorously designated the site of the engine-houses by the name of " Cow Place."

In 1829, the hall on the upper floor of the North Market was occupied by " the African School." On July 6th, that year, the Troy African Association celebrated there the third anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the state of New York.

To provide the public with more desirable conveniences in marketing, the city, in 1839–40, erected the two brick buildings, the Fulton Market on the site of the ship-yard, on the south-west corner of River and Elbow streets, and

the Washington Market, on the two lots, on the south-west corner of Second and Division streets, purchased on August 31st, 1839. In the latter part of May, 1841, the two markets were opened to the public. In each building, on the second story, was a large hall available for public meetings.

In October, 1843, the erection of a two-story brick engine-house, on the site of the Second Precinct station-house, was begun. On its completion, the fire apparatus in "Cow Place" was housed in the new building, the rooms on the second floor being used for fire-company meetings. Engine Company, No. 1, housed its apparatus in the rooms designated No. 21 State Street; Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, in room No. 23; Washington Volunteer Company, in room No. 25; and Hook and Ladder Company, in room

TROY EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE, 1839.

No. 27. The building was transferred to the use of the Capital Police on August 2d, 1865. The present Second Precinct station-house was erected in 1878.

On the establishment of Fulton and Washington markets, a number of ordinances were passed by the Common Council to regulate the sale of meats and vegetables in the city. On April 19th, 1866, that part of Grand Division Street, west of Fifth Street, including Franklin Square, and that part of Congress Street, west of Seventh Street, including Liberty Square, were designated as places for the vending of meats, poultry, vegetables, and fruit exposed in vehicles.

The Fulton Market building, and its site fronting one hundred and twelve feet on River Street, and extending to the river, were sold by the city, on Monday afternoon, August 4th, 1879, for $61,000, to William H. Frear.

In 1838, the Rev. William F. Walker, rector of Christ Church, established

the Troy Episcopal Institute, on the east side of Eighth Street, between Federal and Jacob streets. It was his intention at first to teach only twelve boys, but "finding that this limited number would not justify the employment of the assistants necessary to secure thorough instruction in every branch of literature and science, he altered his plans and arrangements," and had the required buildings erected under his immediate supervision. A corps of highly-qualified teachers was secured to take charge of the different departments of instruction. On April 13th, 1839, the institution was incorporated. That year seventy boys attended it. The school was closed in 1841.

By the act passed by the Legislature, on April 2d, 1838, the annual election of city officers was changed from the second Tuesday in May to the first Tuesday of March; the first being held on the first Tuesday in March, 1839.

VIEW OF TROY FROM MOUNT OLYMPUS, 1841.

At the time of the construction of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, the citizens became interested in that of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, hoping to have the latter road extended to Troy. Their expectations were however disappointed, for the people of Albany, supported by capitalists in New York City, successfully opposed the extension of the road to Troy. Unwilling to have the city dispossessed of the trade of Western New York, they projected the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, and, on May 21st, 1836, obtained the passage of the act incorporating the company, which began, in 1840, the construction of the road between the two places. The road was built by the city, which issued bonds to the amount of $649,142 to pay for its construction.

The track, from Green Island to the higher ground south of Cohoes, was laid on trestle work. Trains began running on the road in November, 1842; the cars being drawn by horses across the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge to the office on River Street. After the completion of the road a car

was taken by the westward trains as far as the station at Cohoes where it was detached. Passengers were conveyed in it to the bridge at Green Island, the car descending the grade without the use of an engine. Thence the car was drawn by horses to the station in Troy. In May, 1843, the track was extended along River Street from the Troy House to State Street to enable the cars of the two roads to deliver and receive passengers and freight directly at the steamboat landing.

The ticket office of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company and that of the Troy and New York Steamboat Association were in the building No. 199 River Street, now the drug and chemical store of Robinson, Church, & Co. Through the building a long passage extended from River Street to a flight of broad steps descending to the steamboat wharf, made for the convenience of passengers arriving and departing in the cars and steamboats.

The steamboat Troy, 294 feet long and 61 wide, built at a cost of $100,000, began plying between New York and Troy, on July 17th, 1840. The Empire, 330 feet long and 30½ wide, having 360 berths and 72 state-rooms on her deck, began running between the two cities on May 17th, 1843.

The Schenectady and Troy Railroad contributed no little to the prosperity of the city and its transportation lines. "This road," the *Troy Daily Whig*, of May 6th, 1844, remarks, "is doing a far better business than it did at a corresponding period of last year. The cars arrive and depart daily with hundreds of passengers brought to and taken from the depot by the first-class steamers which form *two daily lines* between the city and New York, and by other conveyances in every direction. Our brethren of the press make frequent notices of this road."

The *Buffalo Gazette* commending it to the public remarks: "The Trojans are proverbial for their enterprise and public spirit. Every thing which they take hold of 'goes ahead.' For two or three years past they have been endeavoring to compete with Albany for the western travel to New York and the East. For this purpose a railroad had been constructed to Schenectady which intercepts the great Western line at that point and upon the river a line of most splendid steamers has been put. Having recently passed over this route, we can speak of it advisedly. The railroad is one of the best constructed in the United States, and passes through a section of country abounding in beautiful scenery. This, with the gentlemanly attention of those in charge of the cars — which by the way are superb — being like those of the Attica and Buffalo road — renders it a trip of pleasantness and comfort. And then upon the noble Hudson! We thought we had seen steamboats on our own Erie, and so we have, some of the finest specimens of this class in the world. But the boats comprising the Troy Line, being fitted up especially for

passengers, surpass in beauty and magnificence any thing we have ever beheld in the shape of water craft. There is the Buffalo — named as a compliment to our city — with the gentlemanly and attentive Captain R. B. Macy. She is one of the most elegant boats on the river. The Swallow, Captain A. McLean; the Troy, Captain A. Gorham, and the Empire, Captain S. R. Roe; all well known and popular with the traveling public. The two former compose the Night Line and the two latter the Day Line. The Empire is the longest boat on the river."

The heavy expense with which the city was burdened by its ownership of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad caused a number of the citizens to petition the Common Council to dispose of it for as large a sum as could be obtained for it. On July 1st, 1852, the Hon. George Gould, mayor of the city, presented the petition of Henry Vail, Benjamin Marshall, George M. Tibbits, and eighty-five other citizens reviewing the objects contemplated in the construction of the road and requesting the Common Council to sell it as a means of relief to the city from the burden of its support. On motion of Jonathan Edwards, alderman of the eighth ward, the matter was referred to a Committee of nine persons, three representing the Common Council: Gilbert Robertson, jr., recorder, Alexander G. Halsted and Jonathan Edwards, aldermen; three, the directors of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad: Russell Sage, Thomas Symonds, and John S. Ide; three, the citizens: David Buel, jr., Joseph M. Warren, and Jacob L. Lane. The mayor was afterward added to that part of the committee representing the Common Council.

On January 6th, 1853, the committee reported that in their opinion it was advisable that the road should be sold at any reasonable price and recommended the appointment of a committee having power to sell the road for a sum not less than $200,000.

At the meeting of the Common Council, on January 24th, 1853, the report of the committee was accepted, and on motion of General George R. Davis, alderman of the eighth ward, the Hon. George Gould, mayor, Gilbert Robertson, jr., recorder, Jonathan Edwards and Foster Bosworth, aldermen, Russell Sage, and D. Thomas Vail, were appointed a committee with power to negotiate and make a sale of the stock, franchise, and property of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, at the best price they could obtain, but not for a sum less than $200,000. Thereupon the mayor presented an agreement executed by the committee with E. D. Morgan for the sale of the road for $200,000, on March 1st, 1853, at which time the purchasing party was to pay $50,000 to the city, and the remainder in fourteen years from that date, with 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, after March 1st, 1858. The purchasing party, according to the agreement, was also to put the road in good condition and maintain it

thereafter to fulfill the city's agreement with the Troy Union Railroad Company. The sale of the road was then confirmed by a vote of fourteen ayes to three nays, and the mayor ordered to execute the required papers.

The Troy Exchange Bank was organized on December 7th, 1838, under the general banking law, with a capital stock of $100,000. The articles of association were filed in the Rensselaer County clerk's office on December 27th, 1838. The subscribers to the stock were N. Church, 600, and C. H. Reed, 400 shares. As projected the bank was to begin business on January 1st, 1839. The institution, it seems, never transacted any business in Troy.

The Howard Trust and Banking Company began business on February 1st, 1839, at No. 10 First Street. The first directors of the institution were William Howard, Harrison Durkee, and Isaac B. Hart. William Howard was chosen president, and George Q. Pomeroy, cashier of the company. In 1840, the company occupied a part of the building, No. 205 River Street. In 1843, it discontinued business, paying all its liabilities.

The Commercial Bank of Troy organized under the general banking law of the state, began business in August, 1839, at No. 5½ Second Street, north of the Mansion House, with a capital of $200,000. The first directors were: Benjamin Marshall, Elias Plum, John D. Willard, Latham Cornell, Joseph Russell, Elias Dorlon, S. W. Britton, T. Mann, J. G. Bacon, E. Carpenter, John W. Bates, Charles H. Kellogg, and E. F. Grant. Robert D. Silliman was president of the bank from 1839 to 1847. In 1842 the bank was removed to No. 1 Franklin Square, and in the spring of 1846 to the room on the north side of the hall of the Athenæum Building, No. 10 First Street. It continued business until 1862, when it closed its accounts, paying nearly 180 per cent on its stock.

Subsequent to the conflagration of 1820, no large fire prevailed in the city until Sunday afternoon, June 6th, 1841, when eleven buildings, all wooden except two, which were brick, standing on the west side of River Street, between Fulton Market on the north and Haight, Gillespy, & Co.'s store on the south, were burned.

The landslide of Saturday evening, November 14th, 1840, and that of the following Monday carried to the base of the western declivity of Mount Ida large masses of clay. The first one demolished a small dwelling from which the inmates escaped unhurt. On Friday afternoon, February 17th, 1843, another destroyed ten buildings and killed fifteen people.

For the spiritual benefit of the boatmen, the religious society known as "the Bethel Free Congregation of the City of Troy" was organized at the Franklin House, on August 6th, 1832, by the election of Gurdon Grant, Joseph H. Shipherd, Asa Eddy, Charles W. Gilbert, Orlando Montague, and Ebenezer

Bell, trustees. Ten days later, the lot on the north-west corner of Fifth and Elbow streets was purchased, and a weather-boarded building, called the "Bethel," was erected on it. The Rev. Fayette Shipherd became the pastor of the congregation, and was installed in March, 1833. That year the congregation numbered seventy-one members; seventeen of whom had taken letters of dismission from the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev Fayette Shipherd, having organized the mission in 1832 under the auspices of the Presbyterian churches, resigned the charge of the congregation in September, 1834. In the latter part of May, 1836, when the Rev. John Gray was pastor of the church, Theodore D. Weld, a distinguished philanthropist, began lecturing at "the Bethel," on the subject of negro slavery in the United States. At that time most of the people of Troy were opposed to the abolition of slavery in the Southern States and those favoring it were considered inciters of political strife and disturbers of the peaceful relations existing between the North and the South. The writer of a communication, published by one of the city newspapers, called attention to the lectures on the subject at "the Bethel" with the following intemperate observations:

"One of the newly delegated emissaries has been sounding his tocsin at the Bethel Church during the past week and announces his intention of continuing his efforts the present week at the First Presbyterian Church. He is said to be equal to the English emissary Thompson in virulence of declamation but to fall far below him in subtlety of argument. It is not our purpose however to speak of the merits of the individual who has assumed the office of converting this community to abolitionism."

The strongly-worded article was highly inflammatory, and no doubt expressed the opinions of some of the pro-slavery people, who, on the afternoon of June 2d, mobbed the fearless lecturer in the Bethel Church while addressing a large audience of men and women. In the noise and confusion attending the attempt to suppress the speaker's freedom of speech, Henry Z. Hayner, a prominent lawyer, seized the leader of the mob, at the foot of the pulpit, and held him by the throat until he was black in the face. He then took the unharmed philanthropist from the circle of his defenders and conducted him to a place of escape.

The Rev. William Bacon became the pastor of the church in 1837. He was succeeded in 1839 by the Rev. Fayette Shipherd as a stated supply, who then began preaching his belief in "the doctrine of sinless perfection in the present life." He became "very censorious," and bitterly denounced "those who did not embrace his views." "A very unhappy state of things ensued," which lasted until 1842, when he severed his pastoral relations with the church, and with some of the members organized the "Congregational Free Church

of the City of Troy." In October, 1843, its members began the erection of a small wooden building for a house of worship on the east side of Seventh Street, between Albany and State streets. The zealous pastor of the church, the Rev. Fayette Shipherd, is thus described by a writer in recent years:

"He organized the church, supervised personally the building of its house of worship, [on Seventh Street], built a residence for himself at No. 44, on the same street, taught two years an academic school in the basement of the church, and gave the entire proceeds to pay bills; and made the church a fortress of reform, anti-rum, anti-slavery, and anti-wickedness in high places. One of the foremost pastors of the city called on him privately, and ended a long and cordial visit by saying: 'Brother Shipherd, you know I cannot have public fellowship with you as I would. Among the leading members of my church are brewers, distillers, and politicians who would shut my pulpit against me in a moment if I should avow the sympathy with your course which you know I feel. I would give my right hand if I could but preach as you do; if I dared to preach what I know what my people need. But one word of this openly confessed would end my career in a day.'

"Those were peculiarly days of severe moral trial, and Mr. Shipherd made a record there which no other pastor in the history of your city has been called to parallel as the courageous champion of unwelcome but needed truth. The 'Free Church,' as the Seventh Street edifice was commonly called, was mobbed again and again and again when such men as Gerrit Smith, Abel Brown, James C. Birney, Henry Highland Garnett and others spoke in it, and I well remember how just before midnight once the mob surrounded Mr. Shipherd's house demanding Abel Brown that they might tear him limb from limb, and how Mrs. Shipherd parleyed successfully with the leaders from the front door, while her husband conveyed the meek little minister away through the alley."

In 1849, the Rev. William B. Brown succeeded to the pastorate of the church, which ceased to exist shortly thereafter. The meeting-house was purchased by Nathaniel Lee and rented by him to the Ladies' Home Mission.

On March 1st, 1843, by an act of Legislature, the Bethel Free Church became the Fourth Presbyterian of Troy. That year it reported 55 members. The members of the church disbanded in 1849 in consequence of their "pecuniary inability to support the gospel."

The Dutch Reformed Congregation, organized about 1843, purchased a lot on the corner of Fifth and Albany streets for a site of a church. The members worshiped for a time in the Presbyterian session-house, on the west side of Fourth Street, between Albany and State streets. The Rev. Rainsford Wells was pastor of the society. It had a short existence.

The True Wesleyan Methodist Church of Troy, organized in 1844, existed as a society a few years. The Rev. Merritt Bates served the congregation as a pastor. The services were conducted in a wooden building, on the southeast corner of Federal and Sixth streets.

Shortly after the construction of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad from Albany to Schenectady, in 1831, the building of one from New York to Troy was projected. To further the project some of the prominent men of Troy united with a number of the principal citizens of Albany in obtaining the passage of the act on April 17th, 1832, to incorporate the New York and Albany Railroad Company, by which the latter was permitted to construct a railroad from the junction of Fourth Avenue and Harlem River, in New York City, to a point opposite or near the city of Albany, "with power to continue and extend the same to the city of Troy." The building of the road from New York was delayed by various causes until later years. Under the act, a track was laid in 1840–41 from Greenbush to Troy. It was proposed at that time to make the road intersect the West Stockbridge Railroad, at Greenbush, by which Troy would have a direct rail connection with Boston, and over the Housatonic Railroad with New York. This project of the people of Troy was for a time thwarted by the passage of an act by the Legislature, on April 11th, 1842, whereby the section of the New York and Albany Railroad, between Greenbush and Troy, was not to be used until two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys previously expended, were actually disbursed for the construction of the New York and Albany Railroad, south of the north line of Columbia County. By this enactment the people of Albany hindered for some years the use of the road between Greenbush and Troy, in order to obtain assistance in completing a line of railroad particularly benefiting themselves. While the use of the extension of the New York and Albany Railroad was abandoned, a line of steamboats plied between Troy and Greenbush by which passengers and freight were conveyed between the two places.

The demands of the act respecting the expenditure of moneys on the line of the New York and Albany Railroad having been complied with, the people of Troy obtained on May 11th, 1845, the passage of the act to incorporate the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company. On June 12th, that year, trains began running on the road. As provided by the charter, the road extended to Washington Street, where it intersected the track of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad. The cars were drawn by horses over the track on River Street to the depot built in 1845, on the site of the Manufacturers' National Bank, at the intersection of River and King streets. The railroad office was at No. 161 River Street. On June 1st, 1851, the road was leased to the Hudson

River Railroad Company; the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company retaining the management of the local business between Troy and Albany. In July, that year, the Hudson River Railroad Company established an office at No. 197 River Street. Through trains on the Hudson River Railroad began running between New York City and Troy in December, that year.

Lines of stages in 1844 ran half-hourly through the day until eight o'clock at night from Troy to Albany; half-hourly to Lansingburgh; daily to Bennington, Burlington, and Whitehall; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays to Greenfield. In 1846, a stage of the Troy and Montreal Line left Troy daily for Montreal, reaching the latter city on the fourth day thereafter.

The transportation lines carrying freight on the river, in 1844, were the Troy Tow-Boat Company and the New York and Troy Line, each having nine boats, and employing the steamboats, Illinois, Swiftsure, Pennsylvania, Oliver Ellsworth, Sandusky, James Fairlee, Commerce, and Indiana.

The John Mason and the Jonas C. Heartt plied at that time as passenger-boats between Troy and Albany.

CHAPTER X.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS.

1844–1861.

THE Christian character of the founders of Troy manifested itself in many noticeable ways. The high standard of morality maintained by them and the later settlers was seldom marred by crime or vice. Sunday was observed as a day of rest and religious services. The churches grew and multiplied. Of the twenty-four religious societies in the city in 1844, six were Presbyterian, four Episcopal, four Methodist, three Baptist, and two Roman Catholic.

The erection of the Church of the Holy Cross, begun that year, was a worthy sequence of a Christian woman's purpose. In 1815, Phebe, the wife of Eliakim Warren, formed in St. Paul's parish a Saturday sewing-school for poor girls which she conducted until her death in 1835. Her daughter-in-law, Mary, the wife of Nathan Warren, then took the management of the school, which she changed in 1839 to a charity day-school. Having in contemplation the erection of a church free to all who might attend the services conducted in it, she, by the advice of the Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, rector of St. Paul's parish, selected a plat of ground on the east side of Eighth Street, at the head of Grand Division Street, as a suitable location for the edifice. The corner-stone of the building was laid on St. Mark's Day, April 25th, 1844, by the Right Rev. Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, bishop of New York. On the leaden box, containing a copy of the Holy Bible and one of the Book of Common Prayer, placed in the cavity of the stone, was inscribed: "The Church of the Holy Cross was founded in the year of grace, 1844, by Mary Warren, as a house of prayer for all people, without money and without price. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. Amen." The first services conducted in the building were those at Christmas, that year; the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, then a deacon, officiating.

The girls' day-school was incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed March 19th, 1846. By it, Mary Warren, (the foundress,) Nathan B. Warren, Stephen E. Warren, George H. Warren, (her sons,) Edmund Schriver, (her son-in-law,) the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, and Amos S. Perry, became a cor-

porate body by the name of "The Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy," for "the purpose of maintaining and conducting a free school * * * for the instruction of indigent female children in the elementary branches of English education, in music, needlework, and other useful employments, and of maintaining a place of worship for the gratuitous use of the pupils of the said school" and the families to which they belonged, and of others who might attend the same. The school was then occupying the Van der Heyden mansion, on the south-west corner of Eighth and Grand Division streets.

The church was consecrated, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1848, by the Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham of Maryland, who was performing episcopal duty in the diocese at the time. The instrument of donation was presented to the bishop by Stephen E. Warren, and read by the Rev. John Ireland Tucker. The sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City. The Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, of St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Samuel L. Southard, of Calvary Church, New York City, the Rev. Richard Cox, of Zion Church, New York City, the Rev. Reuben Hubbard, of St. Stephen's Church, Schuylerville, assisted in the services. The sermon preached by the bishop was an able vindication of "the practice of consecrating edifices to the worship of God."

On the following morning, Thursday, December 7th, the Rev. John Ireland Tucker was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Whittingham and became rector of the Church of the Holy Cross.

The rectory, on the north side of the church, was built in 1857. In 1859, the church was enlarged by the addition of the ante-chapel.

On April 5th, 1859, the name of "The Warren Free Institute" was changed by an act of Legislature to "The Mary Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy." The act provided that a fourth of the income of the institute might be applied for the instruction of male and female children, and a fourth for maintaining services in the church.

The boys' school, of which Joseph D. Lomax, M. D., was head master for a number of years, remained in the Van der Heyden mansion until the building was burned on May 10th, 1862. A dwelling on Federal Street was then used for the girls' school until the latter occupied the school-building, on the south side of the church, erected in 1862, which was formally opened on January 1st, 1863.

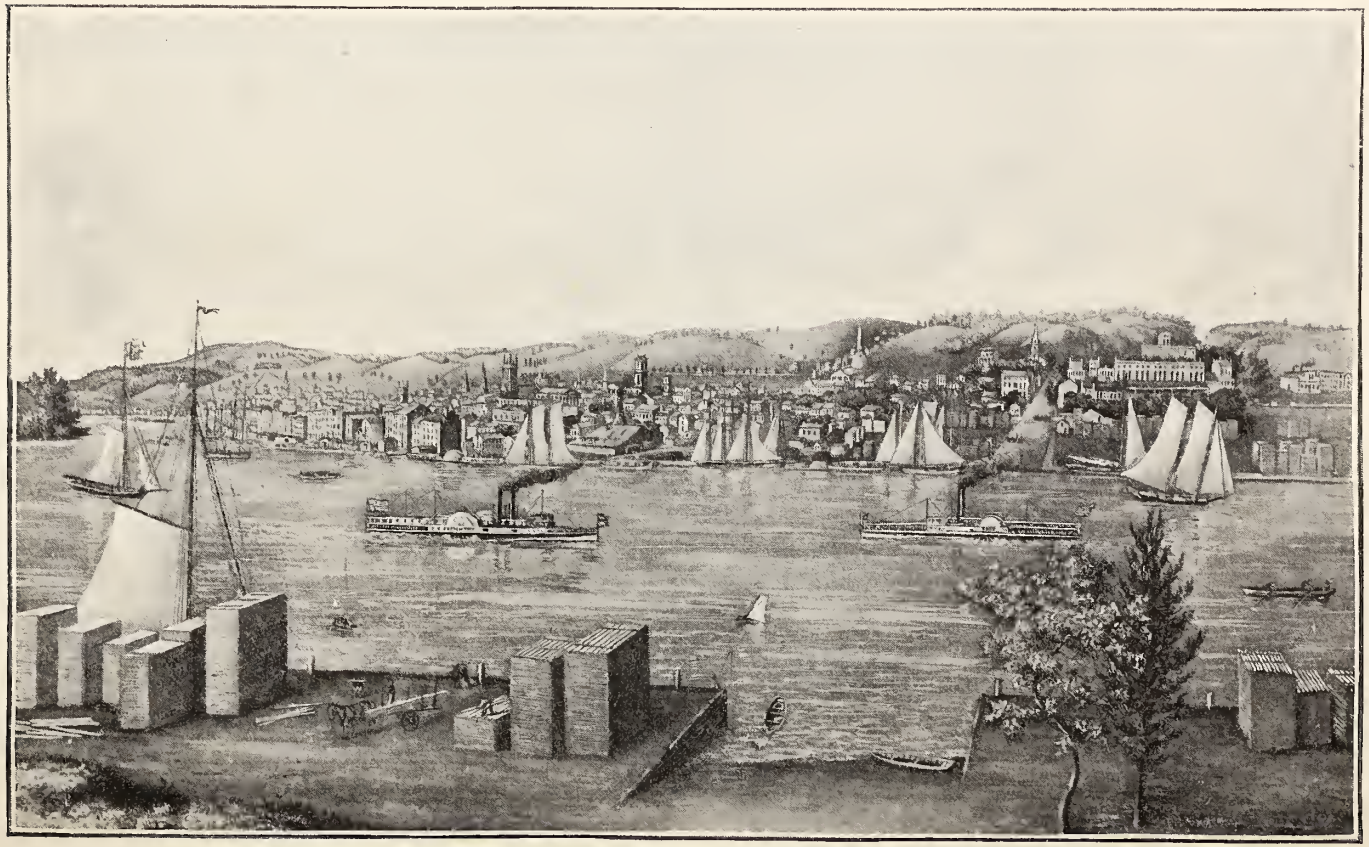
The church was handsomely improved by the lengthening of the chancel in the summer of 1889; Dr. Nathan B., Stephen E., and George Henry Warren, defraying the expense of building the addition to the edifice. The

enlarged chancel was consecrated on the afternoon of December 24th, by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, bishop of Albany. On that occasion the choristers of the church wore for the first time an ecclesiastical habit; the male singers wearing purple cassocks and white cottas, and the female, red cloaks and black caps.

The architecture of the three graystone buildings is Gothic. The children of Mary Warren were the donors of the organ, the chime of bells, and the richly-colored windows. Mary C., the wife of George Henry Warren of New York City, presented, in 1876, the elaborate brass lectern, a *fac-simile* of the one in Exeter Cathedral, England, in memory of her mother, Mary Whitney Phœnix. Edward M. Green gave, in 1889, the brass corona in memory of his mother, Mrs. Hannibal Green. A stone tablet, set in the west wall of the ante-chapel, is lettered: "This church, free to all people, was founded by Mary, widow of Nathan Warren, A. D., MDCCCXLIV. The ante-chapel, contemplated by the founder, was built by her children as a memorial of their venerated mother, who, on the VIII day of February, A. D., MDCCCLIX, in the LXX year of her age, entered into that rest which remaineth to the people of God."

The Church of the Holy Cross was one of the earliest of the free churches of the Episcopal Communion built in the United States. In it was first introduced the choral service, mainly through the influence and liberality of Dr. Nathan B. Warren. The choristers who first chanted it had been trained by William Hopkins, the organist of the church and instructor of music in the institute. No Episcopal church in Troy has been served so long and so acceptably as the Church of the Holy Cross by the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, D. D. Religiously, educationally, musically, and socially his services and culture have exercised a wide and elevating influence in the city, where for nearly a half century he has devotedly performed the duties of a clergyman.

The Rev. Peter Havermans, in charge of St. Peter's Church, desiring to provide the Irish people residing in the south part of the city with a convenient building in which to engage in religious services, obtained in 1843 the sanction of Bishop Hughes to collect moneys to build a church there. On May 27th, the trustees of St. Peter's Church purchased the lot on the north-east corner of Third and Washington streets, on which shortly afterward the erection of St. Mary's Church was begun. On June 29th, the Very Rev. John Powers, vicar-general of New York, laid the corner-stone of the brick edifice, and, on August 15th, 1844, consecrated the church, which became the property of the trustees of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Troy. The large organ, built by Henry Erben of New York, cost $2,200. The clock in the church tower was made by Phelps & Gurley.



VIEW OF TROY, 1845.

(Drawn from nature, by E. Whitefield, on the west side of the Hudson River.)

The Rev. Peter Havermans was the second Roman Catholic priest in the United States to manifest his and his parishioners' loyalty to the government by placing a United States flag on his church at the beginning of the Civil War, and keeping it floating there until the close of the rebellion. Having officiated from June 3d, 1842 to 1845 as pastor of St. Peter's Church, he in the latter year took charge of St. Mary's Church. Although eighty-four years of age he still officiates daily in the services of the congregation. His pastorate has been the longest of any minister of a church in Troy, and one of many active duties and exemplary works of charity and self-denial.

A number of citizens having invited, in 1831, the Rev. Addison Brown, a graduate of the Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., to preach in Troy on the subject of Unitarianism, met in the hall above the North Market, in Federal Street, and listened to the discourse which he had prepared for the occasion. The project of organizing a church was then favorably considered and a meeting was held there on November 11th, at which James A. Zander, David W. Wheeler, John Hastings, Isaac Chapman, Francis O. Dorr, and William Follet were elected trustees of the organization, which thereby became incorporated under the name of "The First Unitarian Society of Troy." For a number of Sundays thereafter the Rev. Addison Brown preached to its members in the court-house. The small society, it seems, continued to worship there until some months later when its members lost their interest in maintaining it.

In 1845, the Rev. Henry F. Harrington, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Albany, having written to an acquaintance in Troy that he would come and preach in the city should the persons desiring to hear him secure a suitable room, William Hagen, George Wells, and George Cross obtained the use of the mayor's court-room in the court-house, in which he preached on Sunday, June 1st, afternoon and evening. On Friday, June 20th, a meeting of those favoring the organization of a Unitarian society was held in the mayor's court-room. Thomas Coleman, George Wells, and George Cross were appointed an executive committee to have direction of the affairs of the congregation. In July, a subscription was circulated to obtain money to purchase a building in which regular services could be held. On August 19th, the Presbyterian session-house, on the west side of Fourth Street, between Broadway and State Street, was purchased for $2,500 for the use of the society. The Rev. John Pierpont, having accepted the call given him, became pastor of the congregation in August. On October 1st, the society was incorporated; Thomas Coleman, Ammi Brewster, Luke Bemis, George Wells, E. B. Strout, H. Z. Hayner, A. K. Hadley, George Cross, and Franklin Cummings being elected trustees of "The First Unitarian Society of the City of

Troy." On the afternoon of November 14th, the chapel was dedicated; the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. H. F. Harrington. In the fall of 1846, the edifice was enlarged. In December, 1874, the building was sold. The society, having undertaken the erection of a brick church on the lot on the south-west corner of Fourth and State streets, previously occupied by the Quaker meeting-house, worshiped in Green's Building, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. On Thursday, May 20th, 1875, the corner-stone of the church was laid. The building was dedicated December 15th, that year.

The planting of poles for extending the wire of the Morse Magnetic Telegraph Line between Troy and Whitehall was begun in June, 1846. The room on the north side of the basement of the Athenæum, on First Street, was

TROY MUSEUM BUILDING, 1846.

(North-east cor. River and State streets. Stores of G. V. S. Quackenbush and Dennis M. Fitch.)

rented as an office by the company controlling the line. On Friday morning, July 24th, that year, the first telegram transmitted from Troy was sent to Saratoga Springs. The first message from Troy to Buffalo was telegraphed on Thursday, August 6th, the same year. Moses Johnson, the first superintendent of the Troy station, was succeeded on the following day by William C. Buell. On October 6th, that year, the first telegram from New York to Troy, by the way of Boston, was received.

On July 3d, 1843, a committee of a number of the members of the Methodist Church, in State Street, was appointed to consider the propriety of erecting a meeting-house in the south part of the city. In December, the class-leaders and stewards of the church resolved to pay William Barrett fifteen dollars for the use of his house, until May 1st, 1844, for "preaching, prayer-meetings, and a Sunday-school." A committee was appointed at the same time to ob-

tain subscriptions to build a church in that part of the city. In order to make the proposed society an incorporated body, George Christie, Joseph Carlin, William Barrett, Daniel Hudson, and Enoch Hunt were elected, on March 4th, 1844, trustees of "The Third Street Methodist Episcopal Society of the City of Troy." In October, a Sunday-school was organized by the founders of the society, who, in 1845, purchased a lot on the north-east corner of Third and Monroe streets for the site of a house of worship. A small wooden building was erected, which was dedicated on Christmas, 1847, by the Rev. Charles Pitman, D. D. In 1850, the society became a separate charge, and the Rev. Cornelius R. Ford was appointed pastor of it. It was in 1851, in charge of the Rev. J. W. Belknap, who also served the Levings Chapel society that year as pastor. In 1873, the church was enlarged; the wooden part of the first meeting-house having been raised and a brick basement built under it. In 1877, the society had so small a number of members that no appointment was made by the conference for it. In 1879, it took the name of Wesley Chapel and was united with the present church in State Street. In the spring of 1884, the society was reorganized by the zeal and labor of Daniel Klock, jr., who, from May, 1879, had been the superintendent of the Wesley Chapel Sunday School. In 1886, the original name of the organization, the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Society, was revived. On June 7th, 1889, the society purchased of the city four lots on the east side of Third Street, between Madison Street and Canal Avenue, on which it contemplates erecting a brick church.

The organization of the seventh society of Methodists in Troy was effected in 1846. As recorded, "The Methodist Episcopal Church in Congress Street, Troy, N. Y., was organized in the month of October, 1846, in the following manner: 'Several persons from the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the North Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, came with certificates from the pastors of those churches to the Rev. Oliver Emerson, pastor of the Third Street Church, and wished to come under his care and to be formed into a class to meet in Congress Street, Ida Hill. They were received and a class was formed under the care of Stephen Monroe and William H. Robbins.'" The members of the class who had been attending prayer-meetings at the residence of Isaac Hillman, No. 188 Congress Street, met there on October 28th, and elected Isaac Hillman, Jonathan T. Williams, Stephen Monroe, William H. Robbins, and James N. Austin, trustees of the Congress Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In the spring of 1847, the Rev. Edward Noble was appointed by the Troy Conference to take charge of the Third Street and Congress Street churches. In June, that year, a small wooden building used by a blacksmith, standing on the south side of Ferry Street, at the intersec-

tion of Congress Street, was renovated and fitted for a meeting house. As soon as the building was furnished with seats, the Sunday-school organized by the society occupied it. The meeting-house, familiarly called "the Hemlock Church," was too small for the congregation, and the members determined to erect a larger one of brick. The site of the present church, on the north side of Thirteenth Street, near its intersection with Congress Street, was then purchased.

Some of the members dissatisfied with the action of the others withdrew from the society and organized the "True Wesleyan Church," and erected a brick meeting house on the site of the Hemlock Church, where after worshiping for some time, the society ceased to exist.

The corner-stone of the Congress Street Church was laid in October, 1848. Bishop L. L. Hamline of Ohio, assisted by Bishop Elijah Hedding, dedicated the edifice, on July 12th, 1849. In 1850, the society became a separate appointment, and the Troy Conference sent the Rev. A. A. Farr to take charge of it. A parsonage was erected on the west side of the church in 1853. After the enlargement of the church, in 1860, it was re-dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson. In 1880, the edifice was further enlarged and improved. Two towers were added to the building, and other attractive features were architecturally designed to enhance its attractive appearance. On December 28th, that year, the church was again re-dedicated, and was given the name of Trinity Church.

The introduction of gas for illuminating purposes was slow and difficult. An exhibition of a number of gas-lights was made in Troy in July, 1818, The following advertisement described its novel character: "The subscriber [Samuel Willard] informs the citizens of Troy and the public at large that he has at a great expense fitted up an apparatus for a splendid and brilliant exhibition of this wonderful production of chemistry. An invisible, ærial, and permanently elastic fluid will be made to burn in the atmospheric air with a steady and silent flame, and to afford a soft and most remarkably pleasant light. The gas-lights will be exhibited during the whole of the present week at Barney's City Coffee House, near the court-house, in Troy. They will appear in various fanciful forms, as issuing from common burners, from chandeliers, from the beaks and wings of eagles, from a cross, a crescent, and a fish."

Some of the citizens favoring the construction of a plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas, on March 29th, 1825, obtained the passage of "an act to incorporate the Gas-Light Company of the City of Troy," by which Samuel McCoun, Richard P. Hart, John D. Dickinson, Jedediah Tracy, Gurdon Corning, Nathan Warren, George Tibbits, Gilbert Reilay, Elias Pattison, James Van Schoonhoven, James Van Brackle, Warren Kellogg, Jeremiah

Dauchy, John Paine, Ephraim Gurley, Alsop Weed, Gurdon Grant, John Gary, and Daniel Southwick were constituted the first directors of "The Troy Gas Light Company," which was privileged to possess capital stock not exceeding $150,000. The company, it seems, never accomplished the purposes of its organization.

On July 19th, 1847, the people of the city were again invited to inspect the illuminating effects of burning gas: "Our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing a beautiful gas-light in front of the court-house this evening, about 9 o'clock. It is a different article from that used in Albany and other cities. It gives a more brilliant light and has no offensive smell. It is called Clutchett's Solar gas, and is manufactured from old grease by a very simple apparatus. The Capitol, at Washington, Coleman's Hotel, and numerous other public buildings are lighted by the gas. The apparatus will remain at the court-house for a number of days, when our citizens will be able to judge the merits of the gas as a cheap and beautiful light."

On the following day, a report of the exhibition appeared in the same newspaper: "The front of the court-house was beautifully illuminated last night. The light from the gas lamps temporarily placed there was very fine, although the evening was not favorable. As it was, the light thrown upon the park and surrounding buildings was very brilliant. The Troy Band, always ready to encourage matters appertaining to the city's welfare, discoursed some eloquent music in honor of the occasion."

The act to incorporate the Troy Gas-Light Company was passed by the Legislature, February 16th, 1848. The gas works were erected on the east side of Hill Street, between Liberty and Washington streets. The capital stock was $100,000, of which $11,000 were taken by citizens of Troy, the remainder by citizens of Philadelphia. The city was first lighted by the gas made by the company on October 2d, 1848.

In the spring of 1847, the building, on the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets, now the Boardman Building, was fitted for the display of a large collection of curiosities, and was called the Troy or Peale's Museum. It was opened to the public, on Monday, August 23d, that year. The concerts and dramatic performances given by the enterprising manager made the museum for many years a popular place of entertainment. The first presentation of the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was on the stage of the museum. Mrs. George C. Howard, the wife of the manager, took the role of "Topsy." The play attracted large audiences and was for many weeks continuously repeated.

Elbow Street was first called Fulton Street in 1847.

On Monday night, May 1st, 1848, about half-past nine o'clock, a stable in

the rear of Mechanics' Hall, on the east side of River Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, was discovered on fire The fire companies were unable to confine the flames, and the buildings west of it were soon burning. The firemen of West Troy, Lansingburgh, and Albany actively aided those of the city in combating the spread of the fire which consumed all the buildings on the east side of River Street, between Congress and Ferry streets, together with the McCoun Block on the south side of Congress Street, extending to the alley east of River Street, and five large buildings on the west side of River Street. It is said that the Albany firemen drew their engine to Troy in fifty-five minutes. Seventeen horses of the Troy and Albany Stage line, of which John Barney was proprietor, and seven belonging to S. J. & A. C. Halstead, occupying Mechanics' Hall, were burned.

To further the mercantile interests of the city, a number of prominent merchants and shippers organized, on October 13th, 1849, the Troy Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning, October 17th, its members met for the first time on "change," at half-past eleven o'clock, in the hall of the Athenæum. Samples of wheat, corn, flour, and other productions were exhibited and prices listed. The meetings of the Board were discontinued in 1876.

At the time of the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, Loammi Baldwin, an eminent engineer, suggested the practicability of making a canal from Boston to the Hudson, at Troy. In 1825, six years later, the Massachusetts Legislature appointed a board of commissioners to ascertain with him the feasibility of undertaking its construction and to report the most direct line for its channel. In the following year, the commissioners had "no hesitation in deciding in favor of the Deerfield and Hoosac River route" and "of a tunnel." "If the expense" exceeded "the other mode of passing the mountain, a tunnel," they believed, would be "preferable." Shortly afterward, the building of railroads having been begun, the project of constructing the canal was no longer favored.

A number of Troy capitalists employed a corps of engineers about the year 1846 to survey a route for a railroad from Troy to the western boundary of the state of Vermont, with a view of reaching Boston temporarily by the way of Rutland, and finally through a tunnel in the Hoosac Mountains, by the way of Greenfield. Having ascertained the information concerning the cost of constructing the road, they applied themselves in obtaining the charter of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, on April 4th, 1848.

The formal inauguration of the construction of the road took place at Troy, on June 6th, 1850. A large procession, civic and military, moved on the morning of that day from the court-house to a field, near the line of Glen Avenue. After several addresses had been delivered by prominent citizens, Gen-

VIEW OF TROY IN 1848.

(Westward from Mount Ida.)

eral John E. Wool, a director of the company, digged the ground with a pick, Day O. Kellogg, mayor of the city, the secretary and treasurer of the company, shoveled the loosened soil in a wheelbarrow, which Amos Briggs, the president, wheeled to a place where he deposited the contents of the barrow. After the return of the procession to the city, the officers of the company with more than a hundred invited persons partook of a dinner at the Troy House.

In 1854, an act was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature "to enable the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company to construct the Hoosac Tunnel," to which company the state lent its credit for that purpose to the amount of $2,000,000. The project of tunneling through the Hoosac Mountain was deemed by many persons to be an undertaking impossible to be accomplished, and it was remarked by a newspaper, at the time of its inception, that "nobody but the Trojans would think of such an exploit."

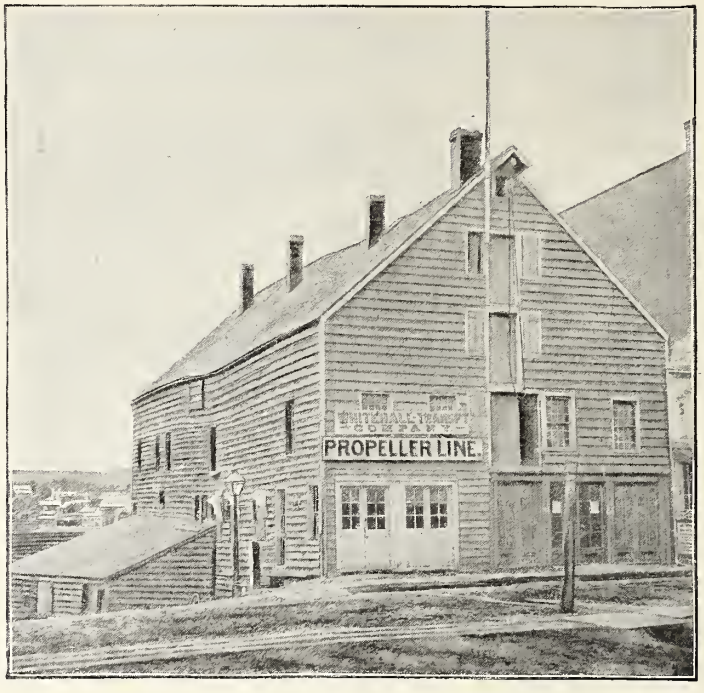
The road of the Troy and Rutland Railroad Company, extending from Eagle Bridge to Salem, leased to the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company, was opened on June 28th, 1852, and on the evening of that day the first passenger-train on the Troy and Boston Railroad, between Eagle Bridge and the city, arrived in Troy. On February 9th, 1875, the first train of cars passed through the Hoosac Tunnel; the tunnel being $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. The first passenger-train from Boston, by the way of Fitchburgh, arrived in Troy on October 13th, 1875. The first through train, from the city, left Troy on July 17th, 1876, at 7 A. M., and arrived in Boston at 2:30 P. M.

The consolidation of the Troy and Boston Railroad and the Fitchburgh Railroad companies was ratified by the directors of the Fitchburgh Railroad Company on January 25th, 1887, and by those of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, on March 28th, that year. On May 2d, 1887, the Fitchburgh Railroad Company took possession of the Troy and Boston Railroad under the agreement of consolidation.

In 1849, the forwarding and transportation lines of Troy had a large number of boats, barges, and sailing vessels carrying freight on the river and the canals. The Troy Tow-Boat Company and the Troy and Whitehall Towing Company, represented by James H. Hooker, at No. 155 River Street, employed on the Erie and Champlain canals and on Lake Champlain, one propeller, eleven sailing vessels, one hundred and thirty-one boats and barges, eight hundred and forty men, five hundred boys, and a thousand horses; Ide, Coit, & Co., at No. 153 River Street, representing the New York, Troy, Utica, and Toledo Line, and the Troy and Erie Line, employed on the Erie Canal eighty-four barges, four hundred and fifty-two men, one hundred and fifty boys, and three hundred horses; Griffith P. Griffith, at No. 191 River Street, representing the New York and Troy Tow-Boat Line, had on the Hudson forty-eight

boats and barges, one hundred and twenty men, seventy-five boys, and one hundred and fifty horses; Silliman & Gardner, at No. 339 River Street, had on the Troy Line four sloops, seven barges, and thirty-seven men; and William T. Willard, at No. 205 River Street, had on his Troy and Philadelphia Line six schooners, seventeen barges, and sixty-four men.

One of the oldest buildings in Troy, at that time, was the large weather-boarded structure on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets. It



PAWLING & TEN EYCK STORE.
(Erected in 1789.)

was erected in 1789 by Colonels Albert Pawling and Abraham Ten Eyck, and occupied in 1797 by George and Benjamin Tibbits. For many years it was used as a forwarding house by Pattison & Hart, Griffith P. Griffith, Elias Pattison, James H. Hooker, McManus & Smith, C. W. Farnham, J. L. Blanchard, and others. The dryness of the timber with which it was built made it exceedingly combustible, and when it was discovered on fire, on the evening of June 25th, 1867, it burned rapidly. Its site was unoccupied until 1888, when the present large brick building of Charles A. Brown & Co., was erected on it.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, built in 1826–27, on the north-east corner of North Second and Hutton streets, was some years later enlarged by a brick addition which increased its length to eighty feet. About noon on

Tuesday, February 10th, 1848, the church was discovered on fire, and in a short time was in ashes. There were insurances of $6,000 on the building and $1,000 on the organ. The fire was caused by sparks from a stove-pipe. The large brick church, with its finely proportioned clock-tower and steeple, now occupying the site of the burned structure, was erected in 1849, and was dedicated on December 16th, that year, by the Right Rev. John McCloskey, bishop of Albany.

The proprietors of the Conduit Company of Troy, it seems, supplied the inhabitants with water until the construction of a reservoir, in 1833, on the Piscawen Kill. On the petition of Stephen Warren, Le Grand Cannon, Philander Wells, and other citizens, the Legislature, on April 18th, 1829, passed the act incorporating the Troy Water Works Company, with a capital of $250,000. On April 22d, 1830, the Common Council appointed the mayor, George Tibbits, and three aldermen, Townsend McCoun, Stephen Ross, and Jeremiah Dauchy, to explore "for a suitable supply of good water for the use of the city, and cause the necessary surveys to be made, and to devise a plan, and to make an estimate of the expense of bringing the same into the city, and to report the same." William Roberts, the city surveyor, having made surveys of the springs, on the farm of Benjamin Gorton, east of the city, along the Hoosick Road, and of the Piscawen Kill, north of it, the committee, in the following summer, presented its report, with a map of the surveys, to the Common Council.

The Troy Water Works Company having consented to surrender its rights to the city, an act was passed by the Legislature on March 20th, 1832, permitting the sale of the property, which was shortly afterward purchased for the small sum of $174.34. The "Water Works Committee, George Tibbits, mayor, and Townsend McCoun, Stephen Ross, Calvin Warner, Jeremiah Dauchy, Benjamin M. Wilson, and Ebenezer Wood, aldermen, having received the property, proceeded to obtain the necessary land and the water privileges of the Piscawen Kill, in order to construct a reservoir on the stream, where now is the distributing reservoir, west of Oakwood Avenue. In the spring of 1833, the construction of a dam and reservoir was begun, which, on their completion in 1834, had a capacity of 448,838 gallons of water, which was distributed through the city by about four miles of pipes. Not long afterward, the second and third reservoirs were constructed, having an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. In 1843 and 1853, other reservoirs were constructed on the Piscawen Kill, west and east of Oakwood Avenue. The total cost of the Troy Water Works, on March 1st, 1848, was $160,496.37. There were then 59,497 feet of pipes through which water was supplied the inhabitants.

On September 24th, 1838, a number of persons, designating themselves members of the Fourth Methodist Church in Troy, met at their usual place of worship and there elected Stephen Frank, William Stewart, Charles Dibble, Joseph Carlin, and Philip Hoyle trustees of "Levings Chapel in the city of Troy." In 1850, the congregation erected a wooden building on the north side of Mill Street, opposite the Albany Iron Works on the Wynants Kill. In 1851, the Rev. J. W. Belknap was appointed by the Troy Conference to take charge of the society and of the Third Street society. In 1852, the Rev. Tobias Spicer was appointed pastor of the congregation of Levings Chapel. In 1853, the Rev. Aaron Hall was assigned by the conference to take charge of it and the Albia society. In 1861, the two societies became separate appointments, the Rev. S. P. Williams having the appointment to Levings Chapel. In 1862, the members of the society numbered one hundred and forty. Although the Quarterly Conference some years ago changed the name of the society to that of Levings Church, the corporate title, Levings Chapel, still exists.

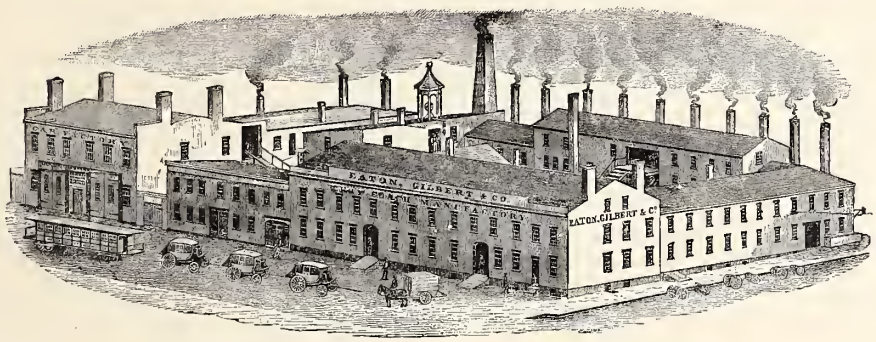
The manufacture of carriages was one of Troy's early industries. In May, 1815, Veazie & Barnard, coach and carriage makers, had a factory in a two-story wooden building, on the south side of Titus' Inn, on First Street. In 1818, Thomas Williams engaged in the same business there; Charles Veazie having occupied in May the wooden building on the south-west corner of Albany and Second streets, where he manufactured carriages and coaches until he removed in 1832 to No. 30 Albany Street and there pursued the business until 1836. Orsamus Eaton, in 1820, began making coaches and carriages in the building, No. 3 First Street, previously occupied by Thomas Williams. In 1830, he removed to his new factory on the north-east corner of Albany and Sixth streets, where, in the following year, he and Uri Gilbert formed the partnership of Eaton & Gilbert, manufacturers of carriages and stage-coaches.

The *Troy Sentinel*, reviewing, on May 8th, 1827, the changes made in the construction of carriages for the conveyance of travelers, remarks:

"The improvement in the mode of conveyance in this country is not confined to steamboats and the water, as those may well testify who recollect the difference between our light, elegant and convenient stage-coaches, with their spring seats and easy motion, and the lumbering vehicles which were in use for the purpose some twelve or fifteen years ago. We are happy to know that the public are indebted to the ingenuity and enterprise of citizens of Troy for some of these additional conveniences. The valuable improvement of fixing a seat over the baggage and a railing around the top of the carriage was first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Charles Veazie of this city; and in one of the elegant stage-coaches lately turned out from the shop of O. Eaton, we

notice a still further improvement of a similar kind. An extra seat is placed on the top of the coach, just behind the seat of the driver. It is thus fixed in a more pleasant and agreeable situation, and gives, at the same time, a better balance to the load."

In 1830, about fifty post-coaches, and one hundred other carriages, worth altogether about $50,000, were made at the works of Charles Veazie and Orsamus Eaton In 1841, Eaton & Gilbert began making passenger-cars for railroads, and, shortly afterward, freight cars. They built the first eight-wheel passenger-cars run on the Schenectady and Troy Railroad. By the admission of Edward O. Eaton into the partnership, the firm, on March 18th, 1844, took



EATON, GILBERT & CO.'S FACTORIES, 1850.

the name of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. In 1850, one hundred stage-coaches, fifty omnibuses, thirty passenger-cars, and one hundred and fifty freight cars were made at the extensive works on Sixth Street, between Albany and Fulton streets. More than five thousand stages built in Troy were then in use in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

By the act of the Legislature, passed on April 17th, 1851, that part of the sixth ward bounded by a line running through the center of Polk Street eastwardly to the center of the Greenbush Road, thence northerly along the center line of the road to a point in the north line of the Bumstead farm, thence easterly along the north line of the farm to a point in the west line of the Rensselaer county poor-house farm, thence northerly along the west line of the farm to the north-west corner of the farm, thence northerly to the Hollow Road, thence westerly along the center of the Hollow Road to the center of the Poesten Kill, and thence westerly along the center of the creek to the Hudson River, became the ninth ward. Under the same act, that part of the seventh ward, lying north of a line running through the middle of Hoosick Street, became the tenth ward.

On the afternoon of October 28th, 1852, a shed in the rear of a house on

the south side of Fulton Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was discovered on fire. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time the adjacent buildings and the coach and car works of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., on the west side of Sixth Street, were burning. Besides destroying them, the fire consumed the buildings known as the Union Place Block, the North Baptist Church, and several other structures. The value of the property burned was estimated at $52,000.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 1845.

The inconvenience attending the running of passenger and freight cars on River Street, particularly the drawing of them by horses, suggested the removal of the tracks to other streets less used by merchants and tradesmen. To accomplish the change, the Legislature, on June 20th, 1851, authorized the city and the different railroad companies to subscribe for and become the owners of stock for the construction of a railroad through the whole extent or some part of the city. Under the provisions of the act granting this privilege, the Troy Union Railroad Company was organized on July 21st, that year. By an agreement made on December 3d, 1852, the city permitted the company to take ground on each side of Sixth Street, between Fulton and Albany streets, for "a passenger-house," and to change the course of Sixth Street between those streets, if the company should determine to have a street on one side or both sides of "the passenger-house." On March 14th, 1853, the Troy Union Railroad Company purchased the property of Orsamus Eaton on Sixth Street, between Albany and Fulton streets, for the site of a passenger station. The erection of the first station, a brick building, four hundred feet long, with an arched roof of one hundred and fifty-one feet span and a rise of thirty feet, supported by a succession of wooden trusses two feet wide and three high, was begun that year. A new line of track connecting with the Troy and Greenbush Railroad in the southern part of the city was laid along Sixth Street, where a small stream of water had flowed to the Poesten Kill. Another line of track was laid to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, between the city and Green Island; the wooden structure being widened that year by an addition on the north side.

The opening of the Union Railroad and the new depot was celebrated on February 22d, 1854, by a banquet in the upper rooms of the building. A train of five passenger-cars, containing three hundred invited guests besides one hundred and twenty-five members of the Legislature, came from Greenbush and passing through the depot and over the new track of the Troy and Boston Railroad as far as Hoosick Street, and then after backing on the Y, at Bridge Avenue, to River Street, returned to the depot. Some of the distinguished guests made speeches highly complimentary to the enterprise of the citizens of Troy. General George R. Davis of Troy, referring to an insinuation he had heard had been made by residents of Albany, remarked in his speech that it had been said "that Troy had always an ax to grind on occasions like the one being celebrated. This," he declared, "was not true for Troy's ax was always ground, and had always an edge as sharp as a razor." For a number of years the citizens of Troy had celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday at the Troy House, and had invited on those occasions members of the Legislature to the banquets served there. The Albany newspapers humorously particularized the viands provided by their entertainers by such names as "mackerel soup" and "fricasseed herring." The sentiment of the toasts often reflected local feeling. At the banquet, on February 22d, 1845, a citizen offered the following toast: "Our guests. Too strongly armed in honesty to decline the hospitality of our city by 'mackerel soup' editorials; too independent to be driven from an honest purpose by 'fricasseed herring' arguments." Another by a guest: "'Mackerel soup' and Albany asperity will make a pickle to preserve inviolate Troy hospitality."

A desire of having a Presbyterian Church near Washington Park being common to a number of Presbyterians residing in the south part of the city, they, in the spring of 1853, began contributing money to build one. In August the erection of the building was begun on the west side of Second Street, between Washington and Adams streets. In July, 1854, a room in the unfinished edifice was furnished and services held in it as were the sessions of the Sunday-school organized in it. On August 24th, the Troy Presbytery (Old School) organized the Park Presbyterian Church with twenty-three members. On the following day, the great fire of 1854 occurred, and by it, all the families connected with the church, excepting four, were deprived of their homes. Flying brands set fire to the building, but it was saved by the exertions of some of the members assisted by firemen. The impoverished condition of the members temporarily delayed the completion of the building. On December 31st, that year, the church was dedicated. The Rev. Charles S. Robinson was called in the spring of 1855 to become the pastor of the congregation and took charge of it in June.

The manufacture of razor-strops, begun about the year 1836, by Isaac Hillman, at No. 190 Congress Street, became an important local industry. Large numbers of them were sold throughout the United States, and many were sent to such distant places as China and Japan. Henry Smith, the noted itinerant salesman, became rich by selling them. On the removal of the enterprising manufacturer from the city, about the year 1853, the business was discontinued.

In 1847, the Rev. Peter Havermans, having obtained the consent of the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes to erect a church south of the Poesten Kill, purchased in the spring of that year a plat of ground on the north-west corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, and on it erected St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The corner-stone was laid on May 21st, 1847; the Right Revs. Bishops Hughes and McCloskey officiating. In 1848, the property was conveyed to the Society of Jesus for $6,000. On November 6th, 1853, the Right Rev. John McCloskey consecrated the church.

The Market Bank of Troy was organized in January, 1853, with a capital of $200,000. The bank began business in September in the Market Bank Building, No. 280 River Street. Jeremiah S. Hakes was the first president of the institution, and Albert C. Gunnison, cashier. In January, 1865, the bank was discontinued; the National Exchange Bank succeeding to its business.

The Troy Savings Company was organized June 29th, 1854, under the act for the incorporation of building, mutual loan, and accumulating fund associations, passed April 10th, 1851. The first officers were Uri Gilbert, president; Joseph U. Orvis, vice-president; and John P. Albertson, secretary and treasurer. The office of the company was at No. 18 First Street. The largest amount of deposits ever held by the company was $150,000. The accounts of the company were closed in 1880.

The members of St. John's Episcopal Church desiring to erect a more convenient house of worship, obtained, on March 23d, 1849, the consent of the trustees of St. Paul's Church to sell the building on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets. Two lots, on the south-east corner of First and Liberty streets, were purchased on February 10th, 1853, on which in the spring of that year, the congregation began erecting the finely-proportioned brownstone church in which it now worships. On March 14th, that year, the old church was sold to Gardner W. Rand for $9,000, under an agreement that it should be torn down and not occupied or rented for any purpose whatever before its demolition. On Saturday, June 18th, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, provisional bishop of New York. On May 31st, 1855, the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, provisional bishop of New York. About $50,000

were expended in its erection. The organ was a contribution of Mrs. George M. Tibbits, deceased. The stone steeple was built in memory of Miss Jane Porter Lincoln, a former member of the church, by her mother, Mrs. A. Lincoln Phelps, of Baltimore, Maryland. In September, 1870, a chime of eleven bells was hung in the tower; the gift of different members of the congregation. In 1873–74, the chapel, at the east end of the church, was enlarged. In the spring of 1879, a new organ was purchased. The parish house, south of the chapel, built in 1889, is admirably fitted for the uses for which it was designed. The Hon. Francis N. Mann, who died on February 8th, 1880, bequeathed $25,000 to the church; the interest of which is annually used for certain charitable purposes. Some beautiful memorial gifts adorn the chancel of the church. The picture of St. John, on the east wall, was placed there in 1880, in memory of Lillian Burdett, by her parents. The brass communion rail was given by Mrs. Cicero Price, as also was the carved wooden lectern, the latter in memory of her daughter, Cora. The beautiful pulpit of polished brass was contributed by W. Stone Smith, in memory of his deceased wife, Fannie Burdett Smith. In memory of their son, Joseph L. Gilbert, Uri Gilbert and his wife gave the carved chancel chair; and John H. Willard and his wife, the stone font, in memory of their son, John Hudson Willard. The brass tablet on the wall, on the south side of the chancel, was erected by the vestry "in memory of Francis N. Mann, one of the founders, and for fifty years a warden and vestryman of this parish." On the wall, north of the chancel, is another, erected in memory of Thomas A. Tillinghast, a devout member and faithful officer of the church, who died, on June 10th, 1879. The memorials of other deceased members are seen in the richly configurated and colored glass of the windows of the church and Sunday-school.

On Friday afternoon, August 25th, 1854, about one o'clock, a brick planing-mill, on the south-west corner of Front and Division streets, was discovered on fire and an alarm was given immediately. A strong north-west wind was blowing and the flames quickly spread to the piles of lumber south of the mill. The fire consumed all the buildings and lumber west of River Street, from Division to Jefferson Street, all the dwellings and structures, west of First Street, between Liberty and Jefferson streets, and nearly all the buildings between the latter streets along and west of the alley between First and Second streets. Among the large structures burned were the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company's freight depot and repair shop, Edgerton, Sheldon, & Osborn's (previously Berge's) chair factory, Jones & Hitchcock's bell foundry, and Parmenter's machine shop. About two hundred buildings were destroyed, and three hundred families deprived of their homes. It was estimated that twenty million feet of lumber were also burned. The total loss was estimated

at a million of dollars. Fire companies with their apparatus came from Albany, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, and aided the Troy firemen in opposing the progress of the flames. The sufferers by the fire received relief from the citizens and from distant benefactors.

The originator of the initial branch of Troy's widely-known industry, the manufacture of collars, cuffs, and shirts, was the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, a Methodist preacher, who, having retired from the ministry, or "located," on account of a physical disability, engaged, about the year 1827, in the business of a dry-goods merchant at No. 285 River Street, south of the site of Fulton Market, or, as he designated the location of the store, "at the corner of River Street and the Shipyard." On the organization of the Methodist Missionary Society, in 1819, he was the first minister sent into a missionary field by it, having been assigned with a residence at New Orleans, to preach to the French people of Louisiana. In 1828, George Jones, now the proprietor of the *New York Times*, came to Troy from Poultney, Vermont, and entered his store as a clerk. Concluding that the sale of string-collars then generally worn by men could be made a profitable branch of his business, Ebenezer Brown bargained with a number of women to make, wash, and iron them, and to accept such goods as were sold by him in payment for their labor. The collars in assorted sizes were placed in paper-boxes, sixteen or more inches in length, and sold to customers and dealers patronizing him. In 1834, he moved to New York City, where he engaged in a commission business as a member of the firm of E. Brown & Co. His last residence was in Baltimore, Maryland, where he died, on January 3d, 1889, at the age of ninety-four years.

Orlando Montague and Austin Granger, under the firm name of Montague & Granger, were the first persons in Troy to undertake the manufacture of men's linen collars and shirt-bosoms as a special business. In 1834, they occupied a part of the building, then known as No. 222 River Street, on the site of the Hall Building, where they filled orders for dealers in Troy and in New York City. In the following year, Independence Starks engaged in the business of making stocks and collars. Some years later, he added a laundry to his factory, at No. 66 North Second Street, and laundered there not only his own goods but those of other manufacturers.

In the month of May, 1835, Lyman Bennett, while pursuing his trade as a carpenter and living at No. 24 North Third Street, began manufacturing collars; his wife cutting the linen and muslin into the shapes desired, and he carrying them to the women employed to do the stitching, washing, and ironing. In 1837, he relinquished his trade and devoted all his time to the business of collar making. In 1838, he moved his manufactory to No. 308 River Street, where he continued the business until 1853, when he moved to No. 344 River

Street and entered into partnership with M. W. Hicks, and O. W. Edson, under the firm name of Bennett, Hicks, & Edson, linen manufacturers.

Among the number of early manufacturers of collars, stocks, and shirt-bosoms in Troy was Wood Babcock, who, in 1838, as a collar and stock maker, occupied the second floor of the building known then as No. 300 River Street. In the following year, he became associated with John W. White; the firm of Babcock & White, manufacturing collars at No. 345 River Street. In 1840, Jefferson Gardner purchased the interest of Wood Babcock; the name of the firm changing to that of Gardner & White, ready-made linen manufacturers, at No. 345 River Street.

The stocks worn to support the collars tied around the necks of the wearers with strings of tape, were made of bombazine or satin, stiffened with hair-cloth. The string-collars were followed by those called "Byron" and "Bishop" collars. The shirt-bosoms made at the time were known as "dickeys" or "shams," and were held in place by strings encompassing the waists and necks of the wearers. The collars were generally all linen, except the bands, and of two thicknesses, although some were faced with cotton cloth.

In 1845, the manufacture of shirts in Troy was begun by Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, at his shirt and collar factory, on the south-east corner of Seventh and Elbow streets. The manufacture of linen cuffs was also begun in the city about that time.

In the winter of 1851–52, Nathaniel Wheeler, of the firm of Wheeler, Wilson, & Co., visited Troy to introduce into the collar, cuff, and shirt factories the use of the firm's recently invented sewing machine. Its simple mechanism, it seems, did not impress the manufacturers favorably, and they were not inclined to make a trial of the machine. In a letter to the author, Mr. Wheeler disclosed the discouraging results of the exhibition of the machine at the Mansion House: "I particularly brought the attention of the manufacturers of collars and cuffs to the machine, most of whom shook their heads, doubting the practicability of stitching collars by machinery. Among my visitors was Jefferson Gardner, who seeming to be less skeptical, patiently examined the machine, and concluded to give one a trial." In the spring of 1852, several were sent him to be used in his factory on King Street. His tests of their adaptability to collar-work were so satisfactory that he ordered others to be sent him. He afterward visited Bridgeport, Connecticut, and purchased a half-interest in the sale of the machine in Rensselaer County. Besides using about thirty in his own factory, he sold a large number to the other collar manufacturers in the city. The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines have since that time been largely used in the manufacture of collars, cuffs, and shirts in Troy. The women, who, before the use of sewing machines in the factories, had been

earning fifty cents a day in stitching collars and cuffs by hand, were enabled to earn with sewing machines, from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents a day.

In 1855, O. W. Edson, of the firm of Bennett & Edson, was the first of the manufacturers in Troy to undertake to operate the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines by steam power. In later years, the use of button-hole machines has become quite common in all the factories.

By the breaking of the ice in the Mohawk River and other streams north of the city, the water rose rapidly in the Hudson, on Saturday, February 7th, 1857. On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, the water in the river began rising at the rate of three inches in a minute, and on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, the wharves were submerged from twelve to fourteen feet. The covered wooden bridge, spanning the second branch of the Mohawk River, between Green Island and Van Schaick Island, was swept from its piers and carried over the State Dam to the north side of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, between Green Island and the city. The flood, it is said, was eighteen inches higher than that of 1832, and consequently there was a greater loss of property. On February 12th, the river was again frozen, and people crossed it on the ice.

On the evening of March 17th, 1859, a part of the western declivity of Mount Ida slid into Washington Street. St. Peter's College, which was then building, at the head of the street, was crushed by the heavy mass of earth that fell upon it. The corner-stone of the college had been laid by the Right Rev. John McCloskey, on Sunday afternoon, September 19th, 1858. About $12,000 had been expended in erecting the building.

The rescue of Charles Nalle, an escaped slave from Virginia, arrested in Troy under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, on Friday, April 27th, 1860, was intensely exciting and courageously accomplished. The indiscreet runaway having told the circumstances of his flight from his master's plantation in October, 1858, a lawyer living at Sand Lake transmitted the information to the owner of the fugitive. The necessary papers for the arrest of Nalle, who had been hired as a coachman by Uri Gilbert, were placed in the hands of J. L. Holmes, United States Deputy Marshal. The latter executed the warrant and conducted the hand-cuffed man to the office of Miles Beach, United States Commissioner, on the second floor of the Mutual Bank Building, on the north-east corner of First and State streets. William Henry, a colored man, a friend of the prisoner, having heard of his arrest, secured the legal services of Martin I. Townsend, and went with him to the office of the United States Commissioner. Finding that a decision adverse to Nalle's freedom had been rendered, Martin I. Townsend immediately drew the papers

necessary to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* to take the fugitive before the Hon. George Gould, a justice of the Supreme Court. A report of the arrest attracted a crowd of interested citizens to the State Street sidewalk, on the south side of the Mutual Bank Building,— not a few being colored people. To acquaint them with the proceedings, William Henry began relating the particulars of the arrest and trial. He feelingly described how Nalle had been handcuffed and brought there as a criminal, not for a crime but for his poverty in not owning his own body, and told how he had been condemned and placed in the hands of an officer to be conveyed, shackled and distressed, to a southern plantation where he would again be a defenseless victim of cruelty and despair. He asked his excited hearers whether they were willing to permit this innocent and intelligent man to be deprived of his rightful freedom and the blessings of liberty which they so highly enjoyed. Meanwhile the evidences of a hastily-formed purpose to rescue the prisoner rapidly multiplied. A number of colored men pressed themselves into the thronged room where Nalle was waiting the service of the papers for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The State Street stairway and hall were filled with the eager friends of the fugitive. An old colored woman took a conspicuous position at the window overlooking State Street. The police of the city under the command of Timothy Quinn, chief of the force, were ordered to preserve the peace and to quell any disturbance about the building. At four o'clock, in the afternoon, the papers were served; Marshal Holmes being directed to bring the body of the prisoner before Judge Gould at his office, No. 39 Congress Street. While Chief Quinn was descending the stairs closely followed by Nalle, coatless and bareheaded,— Marshal Holmes walking on one side of him and Morgan S. Upham, deputy sheriff, on the other,— the old colored woman at the hall-window gave the preconcerted signal.

"The scene became instantaneously one of great excitement," as the *Troy Daily Times* relates. "The moment the officers reached the sidewalk, they were surrounded by the crowd, the inner circle of which was composed of resolute colored men who at once began a vigorous attempt to rescue the prisoner. The city policemen were soon separated from the other officers, and left fighting promiscuously in the midst of a crowd perhaps of two thousand persons, who were swaying to and fro like billows, shouting, laughing, swearing, and fighting. Near the corner of State and First streets, Deputy Upham was torn from the prisoner, while Marshal Holmes was allowed by mistake to proceed with the prisoner as far as Congress Street. The rescuers, perceiving that the prisoner was not with Deputy Upham, overtook Marshal Holmes, who had him in charge, when the fight was renewed with much bitterness. At this juncture, the most conspicuous person was the old colored

woman, who was continually exclaiming, 'Give us liberty or give us death,' and with vehement gesticulations urging on the rescuers. Here the scene became intensely exciting. Revolvers were drawn, knives brandished, colored women rushed into the thickest of the fray, the venerable Moll Pitcher of the occasion was fighting like a demon, and the friends of Nalle closing upon the officers, fearless and unterrified. The Deputy and Marshal, maimed by blows from clubs, chisels, and other weapons, were forced to abandon the prisoner; and shortly afterward Chief Quinn was also compelled to release his hold upon Nalle. Then two picked men seized the prisoner, and ran down with him to the foot of Washington Street, where Nalle jumped upon the ferry-boat and was carried over to West Troy. On his arrival on the opposite side of the river, Nalle started to run up Broadway, but was soon captured and taken up into the second story of a brick building, near the ferry dock. Ten minutes had hardly elapsed before the steam ferry-boat, which had been taken by storm, landed about three hundred of the rescuers at West Troy, among them the ubiquitous Moll Pitcher. The building was stoned, and the crowd, rushing up into the room under a fire from the revolvers of the West Troy officers, seized the prisoner and escaped with him from the building. Nalle, with his devoted friends, fled down Broadway, closely followed by the crowd, and when near the Arsenal wall, was placed in a wagon and driven off westward on the Shaker Road. Thus ended the rescue."

Nalle, having been concealed for a time in the woods near Niskayuna, went then to Amsterdam, where he remained until May, when, by subscriptions of Uri Gilbert and other citizens of Troy, his freedom was purchased for $650, and he again returned to Troy.

The Sixth Ward Cemetery, on the west side of Vandenburgh Avenue, was conveyed by the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company to the city, on May 17th, 1836, for a burial place for the use of the people in that part of the city. It comprises about an acre of land.

New Mount Ida Cemetery, on the north side of Pine Woods Avenue, a half mile east of Mount Ida Cemetery, was purchased by the city from Henry Koon, on October 5th, 1854. It has an area of fifteen acres.

St. Peter's Church Cemetery, opposite and east of Oakwood Cemetery, is attractively laid out and contains some handsome monuments. The grounds, about thirteen acres in extent, were purchased by the Right Rev. John McCloskey, bishop of Albany, from Thomas Sausse, on February 11th, 1858, for a burial ground for the use of the congregation of St. Peter's Church.

St. Joseph's Cemetery, on the hill overlooking the Hudson, between the Poesten and Wynants kills, comprises about thirty-two acres of land, which

the Rev. Joseph Loyzance, formerly in charge of St. Joseph's Church, purchased of Francis N. Mann, on November 1st, 1860. The grounds were consecrated on the first Sunday of Advent, that year, by the Right Rev. John McCloskey.

CHAPTER XI.

EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1861–1865.

THE patriotism of the people of Troy was notably displayed when the portentious clouds of rebellion began looming in the southern horizon. No sooner had some of the disloyal states passed ordinances of secession than a number of citizens resolved to volunteer their services to preserve the Federal Union. This intention was publicly intimated by one of the city newspapers as early as January 2d, 1861, which remarked that the steps they were taking to form an infantry company were "in anticipation of the necessities" that might arise from "a rupture in civil affairs." Having taken the name of the Freeman Cadets, they met at the Mansion House on the evening of January 11th to enroll their names and to advance the interests of the organization by obtaining equipments and perfecting themselves in the use of arms. On January 16th, they elected as officers of the company: John W. Armitage, captain; George A. Hitchcock, first lieutenant; and Charles H. Woodruff, second lieutenant. This body of local soldiery was evidently the first purposely organized north of Mason and Dixon's Line to take part in the Civil War inaugurated two months later by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The military of Troy at that time comprised the organizations forming the Twenty-fourth Regiment of New York State Militia of which Joseph B. Carr was colonel; William H. Lawton, lieutenant-colonel; George H. Steenberg, major, and Levin Crandell, adjutant. The companies were the Columbian Guards, Thomas F. Evers, captain; Troy City Rifle Company, Henry Hilke, captain; Troy Jackson Guards, James Bowen, captain; Troy Republican Guards, Timothy Quinn, captain; Wool Guards, John Kelly, captain, and the Troy City Artillery, Sidney W. Park, captain. The Troy Citizens' Corps, commanded by Captain Hamilton L. Shields, was an independent organization.

One of the memorable incidents of the year was the passage of Abraham Lincoln through the city, on Tuesday morning, February 19th, when going to Washington to be inaugurated president of the United States. In consequence of high water in the river great danger attended the plying of the ferry-boat between Albany and Greenbush, and as there was no other way of cross-

ing the Hudson at that point it was deemed prudent to convey the president elect, his suite, and the delegations escorting him, by a train of six cars to Waterford Junction and thence on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Troy. Not less than thirty thousand people were in and around the Union Depot to welcome the eminent statesman. While the train was crossing the bridge between Green Island and the city, a detachment of the Troy City Artillery fired a salute of thirty-four guns. As soon as the cars entered the station, the cheering multitude began struggling to get near the coach in which Mr. Lincoln was seated. It was the last car of the train. A plank was laid from the rear of it to a platform car that was covered with matting and guarded by the Troy Citizens' Corps. Mr. Lincoln crossed on the plank to the open car, and on it, the Hon. Isaac McConihe, mayor of the city, in a brief address, welcomed him to Troy and tendered him its hospitalities. The president elect, having courteously expressed his thanks for the honor paid him, was then conducted by D. Thomas Vail, vice-president of the Troy Union Railroad Company, to the Hudson River Railroad train; the rear car of which was entered from the one on which the addresses had been made. As the train left the depot, Mr. Lincoln, standing on the platform of the last coach, bowed with uncovered head to the multitude of cheering people.

The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, on Friday, April 12th, filled the hearts of the loyal citizens with many exciting fears. Eager to strengthen the defensive power of the Government, they began immediately to take steps to organize a regiment. On Sunday, the churches had small congregations. Nearly all the clergymen referred to the perils threatening the existence of the Union and in their prayers implored the guidance of Jehovah in the administration of the affairs of the nation. The Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., at St. Paul's Church, and the Rev. Stephen W. Maxcy, jr., at Christ Church, read the prayer, "In time of war and tumults," to which the congregations responded with hearty amens. On Monday, the Stars and Stripes were streaming above the public buildings and waving in front of many stores and residences. In the evening, a large body of citizens assembled at Harmony Hall to give expression to the sentiments influencing them to support the national administration in maintaining the union of the states and in suppressing the rebellion. The Hon. John A. Griswold was chosen chairman of the meeting. He, and the Hon. Isaac McConihe, jr., and Martin I. Townsend made patriotic addresses. Resolutions were passed pledging men and means for the use of the Federal Government and denying the right of the Southern States to secede from the Union. The insufficiency of the hall to contain the thousands of people thronging the streets around the building caused the meeting to be temporarily adjourned and to

be reconvened in the Union Depot where Martin I. Townsend made another forcible speech on the perils threatening the country by the secession of the Southern States. He was followed by George W. Demers and Clarence Buel, who pertinently spoke of the urgent necessities of the Government and the importance of affording the administration the means of humbling the arrogance of the Southern States. Enlisting offices were opened that week by Captain John W. Armitage at No. 2 Second Street, John Arts at No. 132 River Street, Michael Cassidy at No. 4 Chatham Square, William McConihe at the corner of Fourth and Adams streets, Joseph G. McNutt at Green Island, William A. Olmstead at the Troy Citizens' Corps armory, George H. Otis at the "Rendezvous," Captain Sidney A. Park at the Troy City Artillery armory, William B. Tibbits at No. 123 Congress Street, and George W. Wilson at Lansingburgh. The enlistment of volunteers for the Troy regiment became the topic of general conversation. Everybody seemed gratified to learn the number of names daily enrolled. The hats and coats of many of the men seen on the streets were decorated with Union cockades and rosettes, and not a few women wore red, white, and blue borders on their Balmoral skirts. The enthusiasm of the boys and girls displayed itself in various unique designs of the national colors with which they ornately bedecked their clothing.

On Thursday, April 18th, Captain John W. Armitage, having enlisted the required number of men to complete his company, went to Albany and tendered it to Governor Morgan, and, on Friday, the newspapers of the city announced with evident pride that it was the first one offered to and accepted by the state under President Lincoln's call for troops made on the previous Monday. On Thursday evening, another enthusiastic meeting was held in Harmony Hall to provide means for the support of the families of the enlisted men. The Common Council on the same evening made an appropriation of $10,000 for that purpose. The citizens proudly vied with one another in subscribing money for the relief of the wives and children of the volunteers. On Saturday following, the contributions amounted to $26,000. On that day, the Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers Society tendered its buildings and grounds for the use of the volunteer companies. In the afternoon, a United States flag was hoisted on the steeple of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where it waved until the close of the war. On Sunday, the services in the different churches were exceedingly patriotic and impressive. Some of the organists suggestively played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" as voluntaries, and many congregations sang the national hymn "America." The sermons were mostly eloquent expressions of a confidence of the deliverance of the nation from the perils besetting it and of the ultimate enlightenment of the people to see the political evils which had caused the war.

On Monday morning, the companies of Captains John W. Armitage, William A. Olmstead, George H. Otis, and George W. Wilson formed in line on Washington Square, and under the marshalship of Colonel Joseph B. Carr, marched to the Fair Grounds to quarter there until the organization of the regiment should be completed. On the following day, the other companies also went into camp there. On Wednesday, April 24th, the field officers were elected: Lieutenant George L. Willard of the United States Army, then on the staff of General John E. Wool, colonel; Joseph B. Carr, lieutenant-colonel; and R. Wells Kenyon, major. Lieutenant Willard took the colonelcy upon the condition that the War Department would permit him to retain it. On that day, the regiment was accepted by the Adjutant-General and designated the Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers. By priority of application to be mustered into the service it should have been the first accepted by the state, but a correction of a clerical error in the papers presented at the Adjutant-General's office delayed the filing of them and it became the second in the order of acceptance. The Fair Grounds, on that day, were called Camp Willard in honor of the commanding officer, who appointed Captain Timothy Quinn of the Republican Guards adjutant, and Charles L. MacArthur of the Troy Citizens' Corps quartermaster of the regiment.

In consequence of an order of the War Department, Colonel Willard resigned the command of the regiment on May 6th, and, on May 10th, Joseph B. Carr was elected colonel, R. Wells Kenyon, lieutenant-colonel, and Richard D. Bloss, major. On May 14th, the regiment, having thirty-seven commissioned officers and seven hundred and fifty-two enlisted men, was mustered into the service of the United States for two years by Captain L. Sitgreaves of the Topographical Engineer Corps. The medical staff of the regiment was represented by Reed B. Bontecou, M. D., surgeon, and Le Roy McLean, M. D., assistant surgeon. The company officers were:

Co. A.— John W. Armitage, captain; Calvin W. Link, first lieutenant; George A. Hitchcock, second.

Co. B.— William A. Olmstead, captain; T. Clement Haddock, first lieutenant; Lee Churchill, second.

Co. C.— George H. Otis, captain; S. D. Perkins, first lieutenant; William H. Pitt, second.

Co. D.— Michael Cassidy, captain; John Maguire, first lieutenant; John McCaffrey, second.

Co. E.— George W. Wilson, captain; John H. Quackenbush, first lieutenant; Edgar T. Wilson, second.

Co. F.— Sidney W. Park, captain; James A. Cross, first lieutenant; Henry Harrison, second.

Co. G.— William B. Tibbits, captain; James A. Savage, first lieutenant; Thomas Sullivan, second.

Co. H.— Joseph G. McNutt, captain; Thomas O'Brien, first lieutenant; William McPheters, second.

Co. I.— William McConihe, captain; Joseph Lafuira, first lieutenant; George Taffe, second.

Co. K.— John Arts, captain; Henry Jansen, first lieutenant; August Kolbe, second.

The departure of the regiment from the city on Saturday morning, May 18th, for the seat of war was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic people. Marching from Camp Willard through River Street to Washington Square and thence on Second Street to the court-house, the fine body of intrepid men were greeted with cheers, tears, and blessings. At the court-house, the Hon. George Gould presented the battalion with a beautiful regimental flag, the gift of a number of Troy ladies, and the Rev. J. T. Duryea, in behalf of the Rensselaer County Bible Society, to Colonel Joseph B. Carr, a handsomely bound Bible. The escort of the regiment, preceded by Doring's Band, was the Troy Citizens' Corps, Captain Hamilton L. Shields; the Troy City Artillery, Captain A. B. Myers; the Irish Volunteers, Lieutenant Fleming; the Columbian Guards, Captain Thomas F. Evers; the Jackson Guards, Captain James Bowen; the Wool Guards, Captain Michael Timpane; Premier Engine Company, Washington Volunteers, Torrent Engine Company, Niagara Engine Company, La Fayette Engine Company, Rough and Ready Engine Company, Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, Franklin Hose Company, Joseph C. Taylor Hose Company, the members of the Common Council, and sixty policemen. Proceeding to the "steamboat-landing" at the foot of Albany Street, the regiment embarked on a barge for Albany. The Troy Citizens' Corps, with Doring's Band, on the steamboat "Carter," escorted the regiment thither, which left that city, on the steamboat "New World," on Sunday evening, for New York. On June 7th, Governor E. D. Morgan appointed William Kemp paymaster of the Second Regiment, which office he filled until the General Government ordered the discharge of the paymasters appointed by the different states. Daniel Mooney, a private in Company E of the Second Regiment, was the first soldier from Troy killed in the Civil War. He fell in the engagement at Big Bethel, Va., on Monday, June 10th. On October 17th, Doring's Band left Troy to be attached to the Second Regiment.

The next military organizations which went from Troy to the seat of war were those connected with the Thirtieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Edward Frisby, and mustered into the service

on June 1st. They were Company B, Warren L. Laning, captain; Philip Casey, first lieutenant; I. Seymour Scott, second; and Company I, John M. Landon, captain; Samuel D. Potts, first lieutenant; Alonzo Alden, second. Walter P. Tillman of Troy was captain of Company H, composed of Rensselaer County Volunteers. Charles E. Brintnall, who had taken an active part in the organization of the regiment, was its lieutenant-colonel.

On Tuesday evening, August 13th, Company E of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, of which Clarence Buel was captain, left Troy in the steamer "Vanderbilt" for the seat of war.

During the year a number of contracts for munitions of war were taken by Troy manufacturers. W. & L. E. Gurley made thousands of brass fuses for artillery projectiles; Corning, Winslow, & Co., filled orders for steel rifled cannon of the Rodman pattern; Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., made many army wagons and artillery carriages; Swett, Quimby, & Co., shot and shell; F. W. Parmenter, ammunition wagons; Jones & Co., rifled brass cannon; Fuller, Warren, & Co., and Knight, Harrison, & Paine, mortar bombs.

The local military association known as the "National Guard" was organized on May 13th, 1861, with the following civil officers: John A. Griswold, president; A. B. Olin, vice-president; William H. Young, secretary, and John Flagg, treasurer. On June 10th, the military officers were elected: George Babcock, captain; James W. Cusack, first lieutenant; Timothy McAuliff, second; and John B. Gale, third. The zouave uniform of the Guard was made of gray cloth. The organization existed about a year.

The association called the "Troy Ellsworths" was organized about the same time. Its first military officers were: L. A. Rousseau, captain; George D. Sherman, first lieutenant; Irving Browne, second; C. H. Billings, third. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were adopted on July 23d.

The organization of the Second (Black Horse Cavalry) Regiment New York Volunteers, at Camp Strong, in the fall of 1861, was successfully accomplished, and the companies left Troy on Friday evening, November 22d, on the Francis Skiddy. The regiment was mustered in on November 6th, to serve for three years. In consequence of an excess of cavalry in the field it was mustered out in March, 1862. Among the officers from Troy were Charles L. Hubbell, M. D., surgeon, Fitz Henry Knight, quartermaster, and Alexander G. Patton, first lieutenant.

The officers of Company K, organized in Troy in November, 1861, and incorporated in the Ninety-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as the Morgan Rifles, were Samuel McConihe, captain, Josiah L. Young, first lieutenant, and Gurdon G. Moore, second.

In the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, of which

R. Wells Kenyon was lieutenant-colonel, were the three companies enlisted in Troy in December, 1861; Company H, James K. Selleck, captain; Company I, John Kelly, captain; and Company K, John C. Thompson, captain. On March 10th, 1862, the three companies left Camp Wool, and marched to Albany, where Company H was mustered into service on March 18th, and companies I and K, on March 19th.

The personal agency of John A. Griswold and of John F. Winslow, in obtaining for Captain John Ericsson, the contract for the construction of the famous floating battery, the "Monitor," and in assuming with Cornelius S. Bushnell of New Haven, the hazardous responsibility of securing the national government against all loss of money paid for it should the vessel prove unserviceable and incomplete in any of its parts, clearly shows that the patriotism, perseverance, industry, and wealth of the two enterprising manufacturers of Troy were antecedently the means which saved the Nation's navy from destruction by the enemy's war-craft in 1862, and materially changed the construction of vessels of warfare built afterward for the service of the United States. Had not the distinguished engineer been befriended so timely by John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, the "Monitor" would probably have not been built, and the glorious sequences of the naval engagement in Hampton Roads would never have brightened the history of the direful days of the civil war. The Navy Department having advertised on August 7th, 1861, for proposals for the construction of one or more iron-clad steam vessels of war, either of iron, or of wood and iron combined, C. S. Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, submitted plans and specifications for a plated gunboat, known afterward as the "Galena." The iron bars of the corvette having been thought too heavy, C. S. Bushnell visited Captain Ericsson, then residing in New York city, to consult him respecting the necessary thickness of the plating. At the close of the interview, the enthusiastic inventor showed Mr. Bushnell the plan and model of a floating battery. The eager contractor obtained permission to show them to the Naval Board, consisting of Commodore Joseph Smith, Commodore Hiram Paulding, and Commander Charles H. Davis. Learning that the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was then at Hartford, Mr. Bushnell went there and exhibited them to him. Secretary Welles, no less pleased than Mr. Bushnell with the represented effectiveness of the battery, desired him "to proceed to Washington without delay," and submit a proposal to build one to the members of the Naval Board "then about to decide on the plans presented" for the construction of the vessels advertised by the Navy Department.

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Bushnell presented the plans and the model of the vessel to them for examination. On the following day, he succeeded in getting Commodores Smith and Paulding to promise to

sign a report advising the construction of a battery provided Captain Davis would also sign it. The latter refused to do it, and told Mr. Bushnell, who had the model of the vessel in his hand, to "take the little thing home and worship it, as it would not be idolatry because it was made in the image of nothing in the heaven above, or on the earth below, or in the waters under the earth." Chagrined and disappointed, Mr. Bushnell returned home.

On Wednesday, August 28th, desiring to have Mr. Griswold and Mr. Winslow accompany him to Washington to further the negotiations with the Navy Department for the construction of the Galena, Mr. Bushnell telegraphed them: "Will you go with me Tuesday evening next? No use going sooner." On Tuesday evening, September 3d, they went with him and aided him in contracting for the construction of the vessel. The success attending this transaction induced him to disclose to them his fruitless effort to interest the Naval Board with the plan of the floating battery designed by Captain Ericsson. He did not hesitate to tell them what had been said in disparagement of Ericsson's ability to devise an effective war-vessel, or to mention the doubts entertained respecting the serviceableness of the proposed machinery of the battery. Having with him Ericsson's drawings and the model of the vessel, he explained to them the use of its machinery and the impregnability of its armor. Finding that they were convinced of the availability of the battery, he made overtures to them to go before the Naval Board to induce its members to recommend the making of a contract for the construction of one. After a consultation respecting their acceptance of Mr. Bushnell's proposals, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Griswold consented to undertake the difficult and almost hopeless commission. In order to learn the predisposition of the Naval Board, Mr. Winslow had an interview with Commodore Smith, who was disinclined to give the matter any further consideration. Perceiving their inability to secure a hearing, they obtained from Secretary Seward an introduction to President Lincoln. The latter, having attentively listened to their explanatory statements and cogent reasoning respecting the effectiveness of the novel battery, inquired the reason of their coming to him. When told that it was to get his assistance in having the Naval Board reconsider the proposals for the construction of the vessel, he remarked: "Well, I don't know much about ships, though I once contrived a canal-boat, the model of which is now in the Patent Office, the great excellence of which was that it could be run where there was no water. But I think there is something in this plan of Ericsson. I will tell you what I will do. I will meet you to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the office of Commodore Smith, and we will talk it all over."

At the meeting at Commodore Smith's office not only was Mr. Lincoln present but also a number of officers of the Navy Department. Having

passed the greater part of the night in examining and studying the drawings and specifications for the battery, Mr. Winslow, with many misgivings of his ability to interest his distinguished auditors, undertook the task of describing the peculiar mechanism of the vessel and the curious features of its extraordinary construction. At the conclusion of Mr. Winslow's masterly elucidation of the plan of the battery, and the action of its machinery, it is said that Mr. Lincoln eagerly interrogated the senior member of the Naval Board by asking: "Well, Commodore Smith, what do you think of it?" The latter having made a non-committal reply, the President, rising from his seat, remarked: "Well, I think there is something in it as the girl said when she stuck her foot in her stocking." Then bidding those present good morning, he left the room. On the following day, Commodore Smith informed Mr. Winslow that the Naval Board would recommend the construction of a battery, as planned by Captain Ericsson, should the contractors assume all risk of the experiment. Having estimated the cost of its construction without any consideration of profit, Mr. Griswold, with a quickening impulse of patriotic pride, at once signified his willingness to accept the weighty responsibility. He and Mr. Winslow saw in the indemnifying conditions specified by the members of the Naval Board that they had little confidence in Ericsson's ability to design an effective war-vessel, and, in making them, they had taken pains to be understood that they were not fathering "another Ericsson failure," as some of the enemies of the Swedish engineer, adverting to the Princeton, assumed the battery would be.

Writing to one of his correspondents, on Monday, September 9th, and referring to his visit to Washington the previous week, Mr. Winslow remarks that his time was wholly taken up with business in the Navy Department. On the following day, writing to another correspondent, he says: "Griswold, I suppose, is in New York to-day (or will be to-morrow) from Washington." At that time they were both unacquainted with Captain Ericsson. A question having arisen respecting the stability of the battery, it was thought best to induce him to go to Washington and personally demonstrate to the Naval Board the equilibrium of the vessel, although he had resolutely declared that he would never enter the city again after the ill-treatment he had received there when the accident on the Princeton occurred. He consented to go. Thinking that the sensitive engineer might be received somewhat coldly by the members of the Naval Board, Mr. Winslow, on September 18th, wrote to Secretary Seward, requesting him to aid Captain Ericsson in obtaining a hearing, and to be present himself. Mr. Griswold, writing to Mr. Bushnell, that day, remarked: "If not too late, I think you had better telegraph [W. L.] Barnes, at Middle Haddam, to go to Washington and be there with Ericsson. He will be of great service to him." On Captain Ericsson's arrival

in Washington he was courteously given a hearing by the Naval Board and "in less than an hour succeeded in demonstrating to the entire satisfaction" of its members that the stability of the vessel was one of the chief features contemplated by him in planning it. On Monday, September 16th, the Naval Board recommended that "an experiment be made with one battery of this description, with a guaranty and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed."

Without waiting to be secured by a written contract with the Government, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Griswold, as if foreseeing the pressing need of the Navy Department in having the battery completed at the end of one hundred days from the signing of the instrument, began at once making preparations for the manufacture of the armor. So great was their anxiety to advance the construction of the vessel that they could not refrain from urging Captain Ericsson to send them as early as practicable some specific information regarding the dimensions of the iron plates with which the hull was to be protected. On September 26th, Mr. Winslow wrote him from Troy saying: "Allow me to ask that you give me your specifications for the plates for the hull, (lower boat) for the battery at your earliest convenience as I want to prepare the slabs in readiness for rolling; the making of the slabs being the longest part of the operation."

On Monday, September 30th, Captain Ericsson wrote to Mr. Winslow: "I forwarded our contract, certified by Judge Betts, last Saturday, and expect to hear from the Navy Department to-morrow. In case our amendment is approved of and the contract completed, I will send by to-morrow's mail a specification of plate for the intended battery."

In order to hasten the construction of the vessel, Thomas F. Rowland of the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, L. I., was informally engaged to construct the hull, and Cornelius H. Delamater of New York City, to furnish the engines, boiler, and machinery. On Tuesday, October 1st, Captain Ericsson wrote to Mr. Winslow: "I inclose a list of plate and angle iron wanted immediately, [by Thomas F. Rowland]. * * * Please dispatch with all possible diligence, * * * as we can make no beginning without it. * * * I got a severe reprimand from a friend to-day on telling him that the craft had not been commenced 'because the contract had not been returned from Washington.' My offer having been formally accepted in writing by the Department and the contract handed over to me for execution, my legal adviser tells me I am authorized to proceed. The Department having been informed that the engines for the battery are under construction without remonstration is another point urged for proceeding. Probably the contract will be forwarded to-morrow. I will of course at once let you know by telegraph."

The consequential wording of Captain Ericsson's letter betrays not a little egotism in claiming for himself the credit of securing the contract. It may truly be said that the deference and magnanimity of Mr. Griswold and Mr. Winslow deprived them in many instances of a full recognition of their invaluable services in obtaining the contract for him.

On Friday, October 4th, the contract for the construction of the battery was made "between J. Ericsson, of the city of New York, as principal, and John F. Winslow, John A. Griswold, and C. S. Bushnell, as sureties, on the first part, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, for and in behalf of the United States, on the second part." The conditions binding the sureties are in striking contrast with the evident confidence which Mr. Griswold and Mr. Winslow reposed in the engineering skill of Captain Ericsson, and the bold venture of their means in guaranteeing the availability of the curiously designed boat. The Swedish engineer was then under public censure for an attributed want of ability in designing the machinery of the Princeton, and, as a consequence, his reputation was blemished with the blight of it. The stringent provisions of the instrument also implied that the patriotic services they proposed to render the Government in affording it the means of coping successfully with the enemy's war-craft might likewise be fruitless. Swayed by the courage of their convictions and the inspiration of an ennobling purpose they took upon themselves the weighty obligations which they faithfully and creditably discharged in befriending Captain Ericsson and in providing a needy government with the "Yankee cheese-box on a raft," that saved its defenseless warships from sudden destruction. They as sureties guaranteed the vessel should be "ready for sea in one hundred days from the date" of the contract, "complete in all her parts and appointments for service." And they further obligated themselves, should she "fail in performance of speed for sea-service," or fail "in the security or successful working of the turret and guns with safety to the vessel and the men in the turret," or "in her buoyancy to float and carry her battery," that they would refund to the United States the amount of money advanced to them on the vessel "within thirty days after such failure" had been declared by the Secretary of the Navy. The vessel as provided in the contract was designated "an iron-clad, shot-proof, steam battery," having a length of one hundred and seventy-nine feet, an extreme breadth of forty-one feet, and a speed of eight sea miles or knots an hour. The Government agreed to pay the contractors of the vessel the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in installments as the work progressed, reserving and retaining from each payment, twenty-five per centum of the sum paid, which sums were to be retained until after the completion and satisfactory trial of the vessel, "not to exceed ninety days" after she should be ready for sea.

On Tuesday, October 8th, Mr. Winslow wrote to Captain Ericsson: "I am getting along as fast as practicable with the parallel plates. * * * I would like you to send me your order for all the plates we are to make at once, so that I can have them all before me at the same time. * * * You say you will 'send specification for plates for turret to-morrow;' it has not yet reached me. Please let it come along as soon as you can, as I want a little time to look around among makers of that description of plates to see who can give them to us most speedily, of best quality and easiest terms."

On the following day, Mr. Winslow again wrote him: "It was not until I got Mr. Griswold's telegram that all was arranged at Washington that I felt sure of having the contract secured with the Government, but now that the preliminaries are settled, there will be no delinquency or delay in getting the materials (at least the iron portion) forward in time. One hundred days, and they short ones, are few enough to do all that is to be done, yet I have no doubt that without any unforeseen mishap or embarrassment, it may be accomplished within the time."

On Saturday evening, October 12th, he again wrote him: "I am now able to say to you that every bar of the angle iron is now made and ready to go on board of Monday's steamer, and be in New York on Tuesday morning. * * * On Tuesday another lot will follow, and so on daily until the entire order for hull plates is completed. We shall drive them through energetically. All the slabs are completed for entire hull plates. I now want the order for rivets and plates for the other parts of the vessel. * * * I infer from the tone of your dispatches that you do not think us at this end [Troy] fully up to the importance of pushing the delivery of materials with all the energy possible. Don't believe any such thing. Unless I err greatly in my calculations you will receive iron from and after Monday at such a rate that you will cry 'Hold in mercy!' You have not answered my inquiry where to deliver the iron on arrival in New York, but, in the absence of such directions, I shall consign it to you at 95 Franklin Street. The steamers land at foot of Courtlandt Street. Please hurry Mr. Rowland to send the rivet and other plate and iron orders."

Contracts having been made with Thomas F. Rowland of the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, Long Island, for the construction of the hull; with William E. Everett of the Novelty Iron Works, for the turret; with Cornelius H. Delamater of New York City, for the machinery; with Charles D. DeLancy of Buffalo, for the port stoppers; with H. Abbott & Son of Baltimore, and Holdane & Co. of New York, for iron plates; and with Corning, Winslow, & Co. of the Albany Iron Works, at Troy, and the Rensselaer Iron Works, of which Mr. Griswold was one of the proprietors, for the armor, bars, and rivets, the work of constructing the battery was prosecuted

with the utmost diligence. Mr. Griswold, having assumed the responsible duty of providing the money for the payment of the different parties contracted with, began in October paying the bills rendered by them. In writing to Thomas F. Rowland, on November 1st, he discloses his patriotism and that of Mr. Winslow in undertaking to provide the Navy Department with the means of protecting its wooden war vessels from any sudden attack of an iron-clad gunboat flying the Confederate flag: "We are glad to learn of the progress of the battery, and only wish the Government had a dozen like it now." In a letter to Captain Ericsson, on November 27th, he writes: "I am delighted at the evidence and expressions of confidence you are receiving." On January 3d, 1862, he writes him: "I am rejoiced to hear of the success of the engines and trust every thing will prove successful;" and on January 21st: "The launch, I shall be sorry not to witness, or rather should be sorry, and hope you will not fail to advise me." Captain Ericsson having submitted to him the letter written on January 20th, to the Hon. Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which the highly-elated engineer gave the battery the name "Monitor," Mr. Griswold wrote him on the following day, saying: "My idea and preference were that the 'Ericsson Battery' should be the name permanently adopted, and this would have been my selection. If there are reasons why this should not be, I approve your choice entirely."

The Monitor was launched at Greenpoint, on January 30th, the one hundred and first working-day from the date of the contract. The first trial trip of the battery was made on February 19th, after which the vessel was taken to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to receive her armament and stores. Mr. Griswold, having been informed that the Monitor had been ordered, on February 20th, to Hampton Roads, wrote to Captain Ericsson on February 24th, saying: "I trust the 'Monitor' may arrive safely at Hampton Roads, and in time for the 'Merrimac.' The weather has just changed here from a south wind and warm to a very severe north-wester. I shall feel extremely anxious for the fate of the Battery for a few days to come, and beg you to advise me of any thing you may hear relating to her." On Tuesday, February 25th, he wrote to W. L. Barnes: "The Battery is to be at Hampton Roads on Thursday morning. Yesterday and last night we had a terrific gale, and I feel anxious to hear if she was exposed." On the same day he expressed his fears for the safety of the Monitor, in a note to Mr. Winslow, remarking: "I feel extremely anxious to know if the Battery was exposed to the gale yesterday and last night." Fortunately the Monitor had not left the bay of New York. Not until a week later did she leave the Lower Bay. On March 3d, Mr. Winslow wrote to Captain Ericsson: "I suppose the Monitor is ere this *en route* to Hampton Roads." On Saturday night, March 8th, the vessel arrived there. At eight o'clock, on Sunday

morning, the Merrimac heard the first pulsation of her guns when she began the famous five-hours engagement by discharging at the arrogant iron-clad vessel two one hundred and sixty-six pound balls. How gloriously she vindicated the confidence of the two anxious patriots in Troy is well known. The proud citizens could not but claim for Mr. Griswold and Mr. Winslow the honor that was due them for obtaining from the Government the contract for building the curiously designed vessel and in providing the means for its construction. Five days after the engagement, the Government made the last payment on the battery of $68,750. On Saturday evening, March 22d, about four hundred of the men employed at the Albany Iron Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works celebrated the victory of the Monitor by a torchlight procession. On a wagon was a large picture of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and on the reverse side of the canvas, the portraits of Captain Ericsson, Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Winslow, and the inscription, "Honor to whom honor is due," and the words of the dispatch of General John E. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, to Mr. Griswold, on the day of the engagement: "The Monitor has saved every thing inside and outside of the fort."

About noon, on Saturday, May 10th, 1862, the shingle roof of the eastern section of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, between Green Island and the city, was set on fire by sparks from a passing locomotive. A gale was blowing from the north-west, and the wind at once carried the flaming shingles and glowing brands to the dry roofs of the numerous buildings in the central part of the city. An alarm was given, and the firemen and engines quickly arrived at the east end of the burning bridge. A futile attempt was made to throw water on the flaming structure, but the excessive heat and flying cinders compelled the firemen to abandon it. An effort was made to open the draw to bar the progress of the devouring element, but this was also unsuccessful. Great tongues of flame leaped high above the blazing bridge, which soon fell into the river, and parts of the burning structure, floating with the current, imperiled the steamboats and the smaller craft cabled along the wharves. Meanwhile hundreds of houses were on fire. From the bridge south-eastwardly the flames were widening the area of the conflagration with such fearful rapidity that the terrified people were scarcely able to escape them, while some were suffocated in the streets by the dense smoke.

When the stores on River Street, near the bridge, began burning, the thoroughfare there was so darkened by smoke that it was difficult to discern objects at the shortest distances. The high north-west wind swept the thick clouds of lurid smoke across the city, and covered it as with a pall. In less than an hour and a half a broad belt of fire lay across the city, from the river to the eastern hill. It was impossible to pass from one side of it to the other, except

by long detours, either east or west of it. Direful and unfounded reports augmented the terribleness of the calamity. Dwellings on the eastern hill, not directly in the course of the fire, were saved from burning with the utmost difficulty. At one time, on Ninth Street, the greatest consternation prevailed. In that part of the city, it was thought that the buildings there were not endangered, and no precautions were taken to save them from destruction. Suddenly brands were carried by the wind thither, and in a short time a number of unprotected houses lay in ashes on that street.

The most distressing events of the long-remembered day were those in which helpless persons became the prey of the destructive element. Although the fire occurred at midday, when the people were best prepared to escape, yet so rapid was its progress and so great the panic that several persons were overtaken and hemmed in by the flames, and were burned. Ransom S. Haight was suffocated in the smoke on Seventh Street, where he was burned almost beyond identification. Thomas O'Donnell, an aged blind man, living on Green Street north of Grand Division Street, left alone in the house, was burned in it. Zenas Cary, an aged physician, residing at No. 29 Grand Division Street, rescued from his burning dwelling by his faithful wife, was fatally burned, and died on the following day at the Marshall Infirmary. The charred remains of Mary Dunlop and child were found in the ashes of a burned building. Numerous narrow escapes are related by men and women who were imperiled by the rapidly progressive fire.

At the beginning of the conflagration, all human means seemed useless to save any of the buildings in the path of the fire. As it advanced south-eastwardly, often slight changes of the wind gave it limitations, and the strenuous efforts of the indefatigable firemen frequently checked its progress in different directions. The conflagration, about six o'clock, was stayed at Donohue & Burge's carriage factory, on the north-west corner of Seventh and Congress streets, having destroyed five hundred and seven buildings, not including barns and out-houses, covering an area of seventy-five acres in the central part of the city.

Viewed from Eighth Street, at night, the field of the fire was one of no little grandeur. Here and there unquenched flames illuminated desolated spaces, and great beds of fire glowed among the blackened walls of the destroyed buildings. The resonant rhythm of the steam fire-engines and the steady cadences of the striking brakes of the hand-engines lulled to sleep the hundreds of houseless people in the neighboring homes of those who hospitably received them. Among the larger buildings burned were the Second Presbyterian Church, on the south-east corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets; the Associate Presbyterian Church, on the east side of Seventh Street, between

RUIN OF THE FIRE OF MAY 10, 1862.

Broadway and State Street; the North Baptist Church, on the south-east corner of Fifth and Fulton streets; the Home Mission, on the east side of Seventh Street, between Broadway and State Street; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, on the north-east corner of State and Sixth streets; the Troy City Bank, on the south-east corner of Fourth and Grand Division streets; the Troy Orphan Asylum, on the north side of Grand Division, west of Eighth Street; the Church Asylum, on the south side of Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets; and the Union Railroad depot, on the site of the present building. Firemen and fire-engines from Albany, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, came and assisted in the difficult work of limiting the range of the conflagration. The progress of the fire southward along River Street was successfully opposed by the Arba Read and Jason C. Osgood steamers; at the intersection of Fourth and Fulton streets, the Washington Volunteer Company checked the flames from crossing Fulton Street at that point; and at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Street, the Hugh Ranken and the Empire State engine companies energetically resisted there the advance of the fire. Elsewhere the other companies vigorously battled with the destructive element.

The total value of the property destroyed was appraised at $2,677,892, on which were insurances amounting to $1,321,874. The loss on real estate was estimated at $1,386,080 and that on personal property at $1,291,812; the insurance on the former being $766,691, and that on the latter, $555,183. Fifty thousand dollars were contributed before the end of May for the relief of the sufferers by the people of Troy and of other places. That amount was largely increased during the month of June. In July, one hundred and eighty one new buildings were erected in the burned district, and in November, six months after the fire, all the lots on River Street, excepting two, on which buildings had been burned, were occupied by better ones.

Under the call for more troops of July 1st, 1862, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, composed of men enlisted in Rensselaer County, was organized at Troy, in August. Great interest was taken by the citizens in obtaining volunteers for it, and for a number of days the stores were closed at four o'clock in the afternoon to permit the merchants and their employees to encourage enlistments. On Saturday evening, August 30th, the regiment left Troy on a train of cars for New York City. The field officers were: George L. Willard, colonel; Levin Crandell, lieutenant-colonel; James C. Bush, major; Elias P. Sheldon, adjutant; L. Chandler Ball, quartermaster; the Rev. Joseph L. Barlow, chaplain; William Cooper, M. D., surgeon; H. E. Benedick, M. D., and Washington Akin, M. D., assistant surgeons. The line officers were: Company A,— Dudley E. Cornell, captain; E. A. Hartshorn, first lieutenant; William H. Hakes, second; Company B,— Aaron B. Myers, captain;

Charles H. Taylor, first lieutenant; John Quay, second; Company C,— F. S. Esmond, captain; W. H. Plumb, jr., first lieutenant; David Comeskey, second; Company D,— S. C. Armstrong, captain; T. F. Sheldon, first lieutenant; P. Carden, second; Company E,— William Dimond, captain; Calvin Bush, first lieutenant; Egbert Jolls, second; Company F,— Nelson Penfield, captain; Frank Chamberlin, first lieutenant; W. D. Taylor, second; Company G,— George E. Lemon, captain; W. K. Newcomb, first lieutenant; L. H. Stevens, second; Company H,— Ephraim Wood, captain; Joseph Hyde, first lieutenant; David Hagadorn, second; Company I,— Edward P. Jones, captain; Archibald Buchanan, first lieutenant; Edward Fink, second; Company K,— J. V. W. Vandenburgh, captain; Charles A. Pickett, first lieutenant; McGregor Steel, second. The regiment was mustered in to serve three years.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, organized at Troy with men mostly enlisted in Rensselaer County, left Troy on September 26th, and on October 6th was mustered in for three years' service. The field officers were: Clarence Buel, colonel; John McConihe, lieutenant-colonel; Alonzo Alden, major; William E. Kisselburgh, adjutant; Sidney W. Kinney, quartermaster; John Knowlson, M. D., surgeon; W. J. Skinner, M. D., and P. L. Reynolds, M. D., assistant surgeons; J. W. Eaton, chaplain. The line officers were: Company A,— James A. Colvin, captain; Jerome B. Parmenter, first lieutenant; Bernard N. Smith, second; Company B,—N. Wood, captain; David P. Benson, first lieutenant; Michael Holmes, second; Company C,— J. H. Allen, captain; Frank W. Tarbell, first lieutenant; Charles E. Morey, second; Company D,— Warren B. Coleman, captain; Robert O. Connor, first lieutenant; John H. Hughes, second; Company E,— ——— Wright, captain; Company F,— A. D. Vaughn, captain; J. F. Thompson, first lieutenant; Thomas D. Jellies, second; Company G,— John T. McCoun, captain; George H. Gager, first lieutenant; Thomas B. Eaton, second; Company H,— W. H. Wickes, captain; William S. Hartshorn, first lieutenant; William H. Lyon, second; Company I,— Michael Murnane, captain; Spencer W. Snyder, first lieutenant; Patrick Conners, second; Company K,— Daniel Ferguson, captain; D. J. Cary, first lieutenant; E. R. Smith, second.

On September 18th, the Common Council authorized the issue of notes of small denominational value to the amount of $25,000, bearing date of October 1st. A picture of the court-house embellished them. The notes were payable at the chamberlain's office "when presented in sums of five dollars." Subsequent issues of similar notes were authorized by the Common Council, in all amounting on April 1st, 1864, to $104,071.20.

The return of the Second Regiment to Troy, on May 14th, 1863, after an absence of two years, was an occasion of much joy and enthusiasm. William

Kemp, having been delegated by the Common Council to escort the brave survivors home, went to Jersey City with Doring's Band to meet them. When the freight train on which they were returning arrived there, Doring's Band, which had been eighteen months in the field with the regiment, began playing some familiar tunes at the side of a building where the musicians were unseen by the regiment. Quickly recognizing the music, the surprised soldiers leaping from the cars eagerly ran to the place where the band was playing and with loud shouts expressed their delight in being so unexpectedly welcomed in that manner at a point so distant from Troy. The regiment marched up Broadway to Union Square in New York City, and was quickly identified by its appearance as one returning from the seat of war and was greeted by the people thronging the sidewalks with cheers and other manifestations of honoring patriotism. The last battle in which it had been engaged was that at Chancellorsville, on May 2d. When the Vanderbilt reached the "steamboat-landing," at Troy, a weeping woman was waiting on the wharf to learn some tidings of the death of her son, whom the newspapers had reported as one of the killed in the engagement at Chancellorsville. Gazing at the soldiers crowding the upper deck of the steamboat, she saw her son waving his cap at her. Soon they were infolded in each other's arms. The scene of the aged mother clasping to her bosom the animate form of her robust son was exceedingly pathetic and one long remembered by those who witnessed it.

The regiment on its return to the city numbered three hundred and eighty-six men. Its field officers were: Sidney W. Park, colonel (then in a hospital, having had his leg amputated to recover from a wound received at Chancellorsville, where the battalion lost forty-five men); William A. Olmstead, lieutenant-colonel; William B. Tibbits, major; J. H. Fratt, adjutant; LeRoy McLean, M. D., surgeon; B. S. Catlin, M. D., and N. H. Camp, M. D., assistant surgeons. The captains of the different companies were then G. V. Boutelle, Company A; Joseph J. Hagen, Company B; John H. Quackenbush, Company C; William G. McNulty, Company D; Thomas Sullivan, Company E; Henry Harrison, Company F; Edgar T. Wilson, Company G; James A. Cross, Company H; William McConihe, Company I; and Joseph Egolf, Company K. The regiment participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Bull Run (second), Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At other places in Virginia it had minor engagements with the enemy.

In July, 1863, the orders for drafting men to augment the army engendered considerable disaffection in different parts of the state. The newspaper reports of the draft riots in New York City, on July 13th, greatly intensified this feeling. On Tuesday, July 14th, a meeting having been held in the south part of

the city by persons opposed to the draft, some of the citizens induced the sheriff of Rensselaer County, Joseph F. Battershall, to have the State Armory on River Street guarded by several companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of New York State Militia. In the evening, Company G, James W. Cusack, captain, Company H, William F. Calder, captain, and Company K (Troy City Artillery), J. Thomas Davis, captain, under the order of the sheriff promulgated by Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Lawton, commanding the regiment, repaired to the armory and remained there during the night and the following day. On Wednesday morning, about four hundred men, averse to the draft, formed a procession at the Nail Factory, on the Wynants Kill, and marched through the city northward as far as Mount Olympus. Along the line of march mechanics and other workmen were solicited to take part in the demonstration which was evidently intended primarily to be a display of the number of persons in the city opposed to the making of a draft to recruit the armies in the field. This intention was soon changed to one less peaceful in expression. Invectives and menaces indicative of an inclination to ignore the laws of property and the rights of American citizenship began to be uttered by the excited men in the procession. Some of them having short heavy clubs defiantly brandished them when passing citizens who had patriotically supported the administration in carrying on the war for the preservation of the Union. Anticipating acts of violence and destruction, many merchants and manufacturers closed their stores and factories. Returning from the northern part of the city, the procession halted in front of the *Troy Daily Times* printing establishment, No. 211 River Street, where now are the offices of the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company. Perceiving the purpose of the mob, then numbering about two thousand men, the Hon. John A. Griswold, the Hon. Isaac McConihe, jr., the Rev. Peter Havermans, and other courageous citizens attempted to dissuade the most aggressive of the rioters to desist from the lawless act which they were about to commit. Rushing into the building, they threw from the windows, the type, cases, furniture, and paper, pitched the early files of the *Times* into the river, and damaged the presses and engine. The *Daily Whig* office, in the next building north, was not disturbed.

The enmity of the mob toward the colored people was particularly bitter. Wherever found, without any distinction of age or sex, they were stoned and otherwise maltreated. Most of them fled from the city and remained for days in the outlying villages. In the afternoon, the rioters broke into the jail during the absence of the sheriff and set free eighty-eight prisoners. An attempt was made to demolish the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church but the timely presence and earnest persuasions of the Rev. Peter Havermans and other influential citizens induced the assailants to refrain from injuring it. In the

absence of the mayor, the Hon. William L. Van Alstyne, from the city, the Hon. John Moran, recorder, issued in the afternoon a proclamation announcing the suspension of the draft in the district, and entreating the citizens to retire to their places of business for "the peace and good order of the city."

About ten o'clock, at night, the rioters forcibly entered the residence of the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, No. 165 Second Street, broke the plate glass in the windows, destroyed or greatly damaged the furniture, and carried away many articles of value. Under orders of the mayor, who had returned to the city, Major George T. Steenberg, taking companies G, James W. Cusack, captain; H, William F. Calder, captain; I, Christian W. Rapp, captain; K, J. T. Davis, captain, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Militia, and the Invalid Corps, under Captain Cooley of the United States Army, confronted the mob on Second Street, near Liberty. A six-pound howitzer of the Troy City Artillery, in charge of Captain George V. Boutelle, was loaded and trained toward the rioters, who agreed to disperse on the condition that the mayor should order the military to return to the armory. This he consented to do, and in obedience to his orders the companies marched back to the armory followed by some of the rioters. Shortly afterward, the disturbers of the city's peace withdrew from the streets.

On August 30th, the Third and Fifth Michigan regiments of infantry and the Second Connecticut Artillery arrived on the Francis Skiddy to preserve the peace of the city during the draft, which was begun on September 4th. The State Armory became the head-quarters of the officers, and the soldiers tented in the court-house yard.

The first battalion of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York Cavalry Volunteers, named the Griswold Light Cavalry, in honor of the Hon. John A. Griswold, left Troy, on the Vanderbilt, for Staten Island, on August 30th, 1863. The field and staff officers from Troy were: William B. Tibbits, colonel (previously major of the Second Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers); George V. Boutelle, major (previously captain of Company A of the Second Regiment); James F. Hill, adjutant; William B. Laithe, quartermaster, and Benjamin S. Catlin, M. D., surgeon. The company officers from Troy were: Company A,—Charles G. Otis, captain; William H. Mitchell, first lieutenant; Thomas Maxwell, second; Company D,—William G. McNulty, captain; Henry E. Snow, first lieutenant; Company E,—Edwin N. Wright, captain; H. G. Hickok, second lieutenant; Company F,—Francis McCue, captain; Andrew Smith, first lieutenant; James H. Ronalds, second; Company I,—Nelson B. Holcomb, first lieutenant. The regiment's term of service was three years.

The valor of the volunteers from Troy was conspicuously displayed in many of the great battles of the Civil War. The sacrifice of the lives of such

heroes as Colonel George L. Willard at Gettysburg and Colonel John McConihe at Cold Harbor; the brilliant bravery of Major-General William B. Tibbits, deceased; the resolute intrepidity of battle-scarred Brigadier-General Alonzo Alden; the courageous deeds of gallant Major-General Joseph B. Carr, and the noble devotion and dauntless conduct of the other dead and living defenders of the Country's flag from Troy will long be held in proud remembrance by its patriotic citizens.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

1861–1875.

THE advantages of more rapid and frequent means of transit through the city and to points beyond its limits than those furnished by the proprietors of the local stage lines led, in 1860, to the organization of the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company. The Common Council having, on August 20th, that year, granted it permission to construct a single track railroad through River, Adams, and Second streets to a point on the Greenbush Highway, near the bridge across the Wynants Kill, and the company, having signed the articles of association the same day, filed them on September 6th, in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock of $100,000 was divided into 1,000 shares, each having a value of $100. The first officers of the company, elected on February 19th, 1861, were: Thomas Symonds, president; John A. Griswold, vice-president; Miles Beach, secretary and treasurer; and William Barton, engineer. On Monday afternoon, July 15th, the work of constructing the road was begun on River Street, opposite the Manufacturers' Bank, and, on August 29th, the first passenger-car, drawn by a horse and furnished with a fare box, began running on the road. Several days later, five more cars were placed on it. On the completion of the road in 1862, it was extended the same year to Waterford. On February 11th, 1862, the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company was organized, of which John A. Griswold was elected president. The first car ran on the road on Saturday, October 10th, 1863. On January 29th, 1867, the Common Council permitted the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company to lay a track on Mill Street, extending the road from the Greenbush Highway to a point on Vandenburgh Avenue, and to lay one from the intersection of Second and Fourth streets northward on Fourth Street to Congress Street, and on it to Third, and on the last to Fulton, to intersect the track on River Street. The company used the Fourth Street road from June 29th, 1867, to December 30th, 1870. The Lansingburgh and Cohoes Railroad, constructed in 1880, and the Waterford and Cohoes Railroad, in 1884, together with the Troy and Cohoes Railroad, are now operated by the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company. On September

29th, 1889, the cars on the northern section of the Troy and Lansingburgh road, from Cemetery Avenue to the bridge at Waterford, began running under the Sprague electric single over-head wire system. On August 5th, 1890, the Common Council granted the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company the right to extend its road along parts of Broadway, Fulton, Union, Third, Fourth, and Mill streets. On Sunday, August 10th, the company began running its cars by the Sprague electric system between Waterford and Franklin Square, in Troy. The present officers of the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company are: Charles Cleminshaw, president, who succeeded William Kemp, on June 14th, 1887; Major-General Joseph B. Carr, vice-president; and Joseph J. Hagen, secretary and treasurer.

The Troy and Albia Horse Railway Company was organized on January 31st, 1866, by the election of Edward O. Eaton, president; James S. Knowlson, vice-president; George B. Warren, secretary, and Joseph J. Tillinghast, treasurer. In November, that year, cars began running regularly on the road between River Street and the "Red Bridge," across the Poesten Kill. On Wednesday, July 9th, 1890, the company was re-organized, and Charles Clemenshaw elected president; Anthony N. Brady, vice-president; and Joseph J. Hagen, secretary and treasurer. On August 5th, the Common Council granted the company the right to operate its road by horse, or cable, or electric power, and to extend its road along parts of Sixth, Ferry, Christie, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Hoosick, and Fulton streets, and Burdett and Fifth avenues.

The first religious services conducted in the city in the German language were begun in 1855 by the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, pastor of the German Methodist Church in Albany, who visited Troy and preached in a two-story brick building formerly standing on the north-west corner of First and Ferry streets. These Sunday services of the Germans were continued in the True Wesleyan Methodist Church, on the south side of Ferry Street, near its intersection with Congress Street; the Rev. F. W. Dinger of the New York Conference officiating. On April 20th, 1856, a German Sunday-school, with four teachers and eleven scholars, was organized there; William Mackar being elected superintendent. On July 25th, 1857, the congregation worshiping in it was organized under the name of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy, and was incorporated on March 31st, 1859. Later the congregation purchased two lots on the north-west corner of State Street and the alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Having received through the conference $1,800 from the sale of the property of the German Methodist Church in Albany, the society was enabled to erect the present brick house of worship on the east side of State Street. The building was dedicated on March 25th, 1863.

Intending to organize a third Baptist society and to build a house of wor-

ship in the northern part of the city, fifty-seven members of the First Particular Baptist Church were granted letters of dismission for that purpose, on May 8th, 1843. On June 6th, they associated themselves under the name of the North Baptist Church, and called the Rev. Leland Howard to the pastorate of the society, which began worshiping in the Presbyterian session-house, No. 71 Fourth Street. There on July 3d, they elected Gilbert Geer, John C. Langdon, Isaac Wellington, Harvey Smith, Otis G. Clark, Joseph C. Taylor, Elias Johnson, Evert Ostrander and Abram A. Wemple trustees of the church. Having purchased on August 24th, three lots on the south-east corner of Elbow and Fifth streets, they began building there a brick meeting-house, the corner-stone of which was laid on September 11th. The edifice was dedicated on May 23d, 1844. On October 28th, 1852, it was burned with a number of other buildings. The church was rebuilt and dedicated on June 26th, 1853. The second edifice was burned in the great fire of May 10th, 1862. The present building was erected that year, and in December, services were held in the lecture-room. The church was dedicated on May 14th, 1863; the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., of Albany, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1878, the auditory was refitted at an expense of about $3,000. In the summer of 1887, the front of the building was remodeled and the Sunday-school room renovated and refurnished. The Rev. H. O. Hiscox has been pastor of the church since May 1st, 1884.

The Troy Academy, projected in 1834, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed on May 5th, that year. A second act was passed on May 8th, 1837, to revise the former act and to constitute the academy a department of classical literature of the Rensselaer Institute. On May 8th, 1838, the city conveyed to the trustees the Lancasterian school-house and the lot on which it was built, on the north-west corner of Seventh and State streets. In the fall of that year, the academy was opened with Charles H. Anthony as principal and John P. Isham, assistant teacher. On February 5th, 1839, the institution was placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. From 1858 to May 2d, 1889, T. Newton Willson was principal of the academy. His successors, Carroll Lewis Maxcy and Frank Coe Barnes, established, in the fall of that year, a department of military instruction in the academy, under the charge of Lieutenant Wait H. Stillman of the Troy Citizens' Corps.

St. Mary's Commercial Academy, No. 237 Fourth Street, traces its origin to a boys' school established by the Rev. Peter Havermans, about the year 1847, in a building erected by him on the same street. The institution was first called St. Joseph's Academy, and about the year 1866, took the name of the Christian Brothers' Academy. In 1878, St. Mary's Commercial Academy

was built. A corps of the Brothers of the Christian Schools has charge of the institution.

The Troy Commercial College had its origin in Bryant, Stratton, & Folsom's Commercial College opened, in 1865, in Young's Building, No. 9 First Street. It was incorporated under its present name on April 12th, 1871. In 1872, it was moved to the Troy Daily Times Building. On May 1st, 1876, Thomas H. Shields and Harrison B. McCreary took the management of the institution. After the burning of the Times Building on February 10th, 1878, the sessions of the school were conducted in the building No. 267 River Street until May 1st, that year, when they began in Kennedy Hall, No. 13 Third Street. On the death of H. B. McCreary, on June 28th, 1887, the proprietorship of the institution passed to Thomas H. Shields, who, in May, 1888, removed it to the new three-story brick building, Nos. 71 and 73 Fourth Street, occupying the site of the Presbyterian Session-house built there more than a half century ago, where in large and handsomely furnished rooms more than three hundred students are annually instructed in penmanship, bookkeeping, commercial law, banking, correspondence, stenography, type-writing and telegraphy.

On Thursday evening, January 5th, 1854, a meeting of citizens was held in the court-house to consider certain proposals made to establish a college at Troy. At a second meeting on June 10th, a committee was appointed to solicit money to purchase a site and to erect a building. About $200,000 having been subscribed, a part of "great lot A," on the east side of Eighth Street, was purchased, and on October 1st, 1856, the corner-stone of the college building was laid. On September 8th, 1858, the first term of the institution, named the Troy University, began under the presidency of the Rev. John McClintock, D. D.; the number of students being about sixty. In July, 1862, the first class was graduated. By the inability of many persons to pay their subscriptions, the building and its site was sold under a foreclosure of a mortgage of $11,000 to Peck & Hillman, real estate brokers, for $7,000; the liabilities of the institution aggregating more than $55,000. On December 2d, 1862, the firm announced by an advertisement that the university could "be retained for the purpose for which it was intended" should money sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution be subscribed. Although a number of persons made subscriptions amounting to $7,500, the needed sum was not contributed and the property was sold for $60,000, on December 6th, to the Rev. Peter Havermans, agent for the Most Rev. John Hughes, archbishop of New York. The building was erected at a cost of $197,000, being four stories high, two hundred and fifty-nine feet long and about fifty feet wide. In October, 1864, it was opened as a provincial seminary of the Roman Catholic

Church for the instruction of candidates for the priesthood. On December 1st, that year, it was consecrated by the Most Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop of New York, who placed it under the protection of Saint Joseph; the institution taking the name of St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary of the State of New York. The Very Rev. Canon Van den Hende was president of the seminary from 1864 to 1871, when he was succeeded by the Very Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., who previously had filled the chair of dogmatic theology in the institution.

TROY CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The Troy City Bank was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 19th, 1833, with a capital of $300,000. At a meeting of the stockholders on Wednesday, July 10th, at Washington Hall, No. 331 River Street, Richard P. Hart, Robert D. Silliman, Alsop Weed, Henry Vail, John T. McCoun, George B. Warren, Job Pierson, Abraham Van Tuyl, Gilbert Reilay, William P. Haskin, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Anson Arnold, and Elnathan F. Grant were chosen directors of the institution. They elected Richard P. Hart president, and George R. Davis cashier of the bank. The institution began business in a room over the store of Buskirk & Proudfit, No. 3 Franklin Square. On the completion of the brick banking-house built on the south-east corner of Fourth and Grand Division streets, the institution was removed to it on September 13th. The building was burned in the great fire of Saturday, May 10th, 1862. Fortunately when the vault was opened on Monday, its contents were found uninjured, and the business of the bank was resumed that day at No. 220 River Street. On June 13th, 1863, the present iron, fire-proof building, on the site of the former banking-house, was occupied. Under the general banking law of the state, the bank was reorganized on January 1st, 1863, with a capital of $300,000. On January 1st, 1865, the Troy City National

Bank was organized with a capital of $500,000, which, on May 10th, 1877, was reduced to $300,000 by a payment of $200,000 to the stockholders. On January 1st, 1885, the franchise of the bank was renewed for a second period of twenty years. George A. Stone, the present president of the institution, was elected to the office on September 28th, 1885, having been cashier of the bank from February 15th, 1873, to that time.

Troy Y. M. Association. Mutual National Bank. Troy Savings Bank.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF FIRST AND STATE STREETS

The first meeting of the organizers of the banking association, which, six days afterward, took the name of the Union Bank of Troy, was held at the office of Mallary & Ingalls, at No. 275 River Street, on December 18th, 1850. The committee appointed that day having solicited subscriptions to the stock of the projected institution, the organization of the association was effected on December 24th, at the same place, by the election of Joel Mallary, Ludlow A. Battershall, Jonathan W. Freeman, William F. Sage, Philip T. Heartt, David B. Cox, Richardson H. Thurman, John Kerr, Hiram B. Ingalls, William McKee, and Lyman Bennett, directors. On December 28th, at the same place, the directors elected Joel Mallary president, and John Kerr vice-president of the institution, and Thomas W. Lockwood director in place of Wil-

liam McKee. On April 11th, 1851, the Union Bank of Troy began business at the store of Weed & Thurman, No. 349 River Street, with a capital of $250,000. Shortly afterward the institution was removed to the new banking-house, No. 12 First Street. On March 21st, 1865, the institution was changed into a national bank under the name of the Union National Bank of Troy, with a capital of $300;000. Desiring a central location in the city for its place of business, the bank in the spring of 1887 purchased the property north of the site of the Government Building, on Fourth Street, between Broadway and Fulton Street, and there erected the handsome and finely-furnished three-story brick banking-house which the bank occupied on April 28th, 1888.

VIEW OF FIRST STREET, SOUTH OF STATE STREET.
(National State Bank on east corner.)

Lewis E. Gurley, the present president of the institution, was elected to the office on January 14th, 1887, and succeeded his brother, William Gurley, who died on January 10th, that year. The present cashier, A. R. Smith, was elected to the position on December 1st, 1874.

The State Bank of Troy was organized on April 14th, 1852, under the general banking laws of the State of New York, at the store of Henry Ingram & Co., No. 251 River Street, with a capital of $250,000. The first directors of the institution were Ralph J. Starks, John Hitchins, Philip S. Dorlon, David Carr, George Dana Wotkyns, D. Valentine, Willard Gay, Alfred B. Nash, James Wager, J. G. Bacon, George W. Hicks, J. F. Simmons, Lyman R. Avery, and Henry Ingram. They elected Ralph J. Starks president; Henry

Ingram, vice-president; and Willard Gay, cashier. On September 2d, the bank began transacting business in its brick building on the south-east corner of First and State streets. The institution became a national bank, under the name of the National State Bank of Troy, on April 15th, 1865, with a capital of $250,000. The present president, Willard Gay, was elected to the office on February 1st, 1887. Julius S. Hawley, the present cashier, was chosen on February 1st, 1887.

The Manufacturers' Bank of Troy was organized in August, 1852, at No. 7 State Street, with a capital of $200,000. The first directors of the institution were Arba Read, Harvey Smith, Dennis M. Fitch, John Mairs, Robert Christie, jr., Charles W. Thompson, Titus Eddy, John C. Mather, John S. Christie, and William Stevenson. At their first meeting, Arba Read was elected president, Charles W. Thompson, vice-president, and John S. Christie, cashier. In the summer of that year, the banking-house, No. 13 First Street, was erected, in which, in October, the bank began transacting business. On May 1st, 1856, the institution removed to its present three-story brick building, erected in 1855, at the intersection of River and King streets, on the site of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad depot. On December 27th, 1864, it became a national bank under the name of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy with a capital of $150,000. George P. Ide, the present president of the bank, was elected to the office on January 9th, 1883.

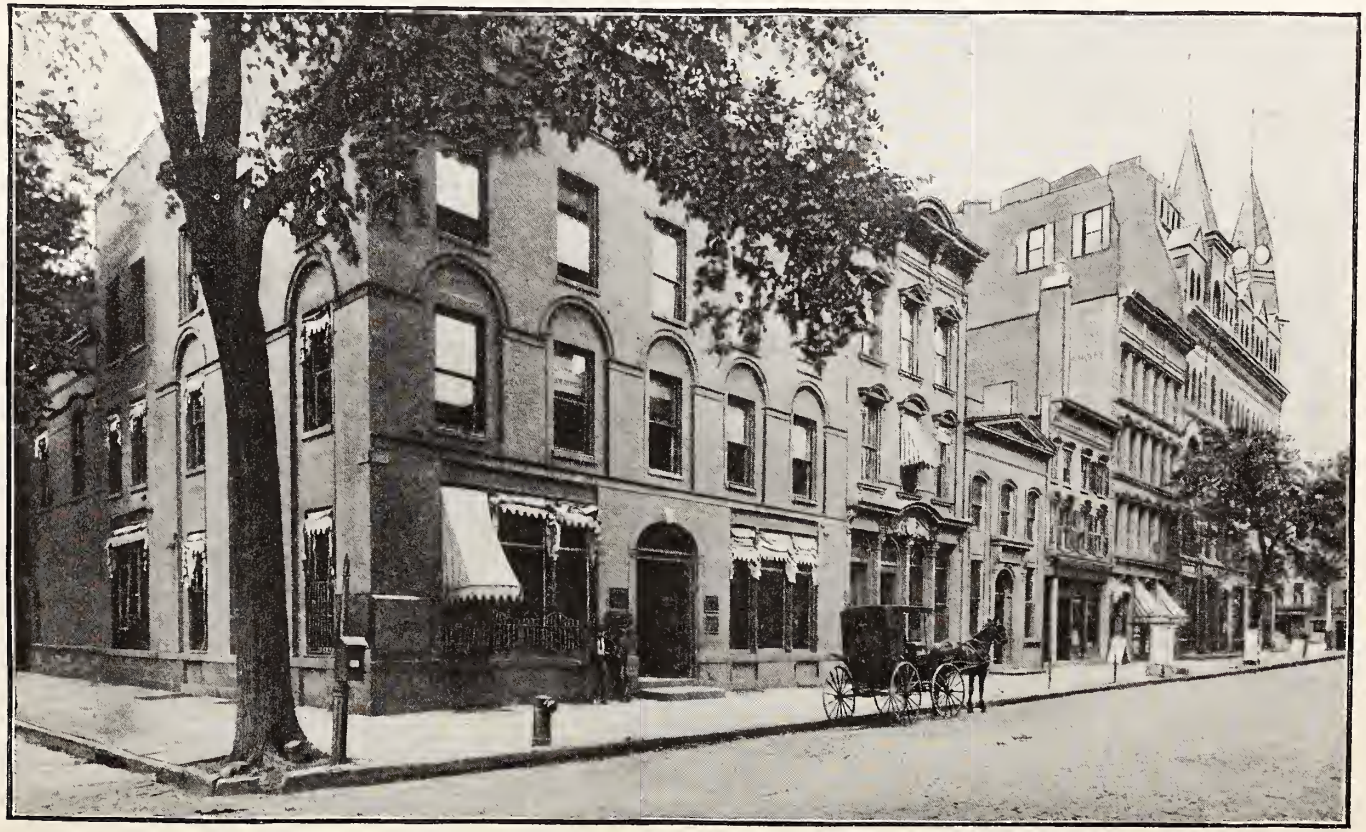
The Mutual Bank of Troy was organized under the general banking law of the State of New York, on November 24th, 1852, with a capital of $250,000. The first directors of the institution were Jonas C. Heartt, James Morrison, jr., Job S. Olin, John P. Albertson, Nathaniel Potter, jr., John G. Buswell, Elias Ross, Henry C. Lockwood, and Joseph U. Orvis. They elected John P. Albertson president of the bank, Joseph U. Orvis, vice-president, and George A. Stone, cashier. On January 18th, 1853, the bank was opened for business in the brick building, on the north-east corner of First and River streets, which the Farmers' Bank had occupied from 1820 to 1830. On March 23d, 1865, the institution became a national bank under the name of the Mutual National Bank of Troy, with a capital of $250,000. In 1881–82, the banking-room was enlarged and renovated; the bank occupying the vacant rooms of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, from November 15th, 1880, to April 14th, 1881. A massive and spacious vault made of Chrome five-ply steel and iron, with fire-proof filling, was built in the banking-room, in January, 1890, by Herring & Co. of New York City. The Hon. William Kemp, the present president of the bank, was elected to the office on July 17th, 1878. George H. Sagendorf has been cashier of the institution since February 14th, 1873.

The Central Bank of Troy was organized on December 29th, 1852, with a capital of $200,000. The first directors were J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, Ralph Hawley, James T. Main, Martin I. Townsend, George H. Phillips, Lucius M. Cooley, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Volney Richards, Giles B. Kellogg, James Buel, Jason J. Gillespy, John Ranken, Orin Kellogg, William T. Dodge, and Orson Brewster. The bank began business in the building, No. 271 River Street, on December 29th, 1852. On May 1st, 1853, it was removed to No. 5 Second Street, and on May 1st, 1865, to No. 13 First Street. On October 21st, 1854, its capital was increased to $300,000. On April, 1867, the institution became the Central National Bank of Troy, with a capital of $300,000. On February 3d, 1883, Moses Warren, the present president of the institution, was elected to the office.

After the burning of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the south-east corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets, on May 10th, 1862, the congregation worshiped in Harmony Hall and in different churches until December 17th, 1862, when the brick session-house, on the south side of the present church, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Fulton and Grand streets, was dedicated. On July 14th, 1864, the corner-stone of the second church was laid by the pastor, the Rev. Daniel S. Gregory. The building was dedicated on the evening of March 30th, 1865; the Rev. William H. Green, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The clock in the tower was given the congregation in a bequest of $900 by Clarence Willard.

Some of the musicians belonging to the Troy Brass Band, organized in 1843, by John Forrester of West Troy, enlisted in the service of the United States and served in the ordnance department at Watervliet Arsenal until the close of the Mexican War. In 1851, some of them became members of Jones' Cornet Band of Troy, which was formed that year, and of which E. P. Jones was leader until 1857. He was succeeded by Charles Doring, whose ability as a band master has obtained for Doring's Band more than a local fame. On Thursday, October 17th, 1861, the members of the band, having enlisted as musicians, left Troy to be attached to the Second Regiment New York Volunteers. After serving eighteen months, they were discharged under the order discontinuing regimental bands. On December 18th, 1889, the band was incorporated under the name of "Doring's Troy Military and Orchestra Band."

The Rev. Peter Havermans, having, in 1848, interested a number of citizens in the establishment of an asylum for orphan girls, obtained use of some of the rooms in the Troy Hospital for a temporary home for the orphans under his care. On September 30th, 1853, the corner-stone of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, on the west side of Hill Street, between Washington and



WEST SIDE OF FIRST STREET, BETWEEN STATE AND RIVER STREETS.

United Nat. Bank Building. National Bank. W. H. Young's Book Store. Hall Building.

Adams streets, was laid. On the completion of the three-story brick building in 1854, the children were removed to it. The location being unsuitable, the brick building, No. 185 Third Street, was occupied in 1859. In 1865, the name of the institution was changed to that of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum. In 1866, the buildings, Nos. 20 and 22, on Liberty Street, became the property of the institution. In May, 1872, the Troy Hospital, on the south-west corner of Washington and Fifth streets, was purchased, and in the fall of that year, the orphans were removed to it. In 1886, the large, four-story brick building, on the east side of Eighth Street, between Federal and Jacob streets, was erected, and on September 7th, that year, was occupied by the children. About two hundred girls are now under the care and instruction of the Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution.

The National Exchange Bank of Troy was organized in January, 1865, with a capital of $100,000, to succeed to the business of the Market Bank at No. 280 River Street. In 1877, the bank discontinued business. Hiram Miller was president of the institution from 1865 to 1877, and was succeeded by William Gurley. The office of cashier was filled by Shepard Tappen from 1865 to 1877.

The Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Troy having determined to discontinue business on February 27th, 1865, a number of the depositors of the two institutions projected the organization of a national bank, under the name of the United National Bank of Troy, with a capital of $300,000. On March 7th, the organization was effected by the election of E. Thompson Gale, Joseph M. Warren, John L. Thompson, George H. Cramer, Uri Gilbert, Alfonzo Bills, Azro B. Morgan, Norman B. Squires, William A. Shepard, Alonzo McConihe, John Hobart Warren, Hanford N. Lockwood, and Thomas M. Tibbits directors. They elected E. Thompson Gale, president of the bank, to which office he was annually elected until 1885, when, in consequence of ill-health, he declined a re-election to it. On April 13th, the bank began transacting business in the rooms previously occupied by the Bank of Troy, in the brick building on the north-west corner of First and State streets. On March 19th, 1877, the capital of the bank was reduced to $240,000, $60,000 being returned to the stockholders. In 1884, the rooms occupied by the bank were enlarged and handsomely refitted, and a number of fire and burglar proof deposit and storage vaults constructed at the west end of the banking-room. The present president of the bank, George H. Cramer, was elected to the office, on May 15th, 1889.

The First National Bank of Troy was organized on October 28th, 1863, at the office of Richardson H. Thurman, No. 245 River Street, with a capital of $200,000, at which time Thomas Coleman was chosen president and Richardson H. Thurman cashier of the institution, which began business on January

4th, 1864, at No. 218 River Street. On January 27th, the capital was increased to $300,000. On the completion of its banking-house, No. 15 First Street, the institution was removed to it on May 1st. On the termination of its charter, on February 24th, 1883, the bank discontinued business, returning, on March 20th, $300,000 to the stockholders, and on October 1st, paying them a surplus of $129,000.

The National Bank of Troy was organized with a capital of $200,000, at No. 15 First Street, on February 24th, 1883; the First National Bank of Troy having that day lost its franchise by the termination of its charter. The board of directors, Thomas Coleman, Philip H. Neher, Francis A. Fales, James E. Kimball, Charles E. Dusenberry, Andrew M. Church, Lebbeus Burton, Otis G. Clark, Francis A. Ostrander, Shepard Tappen, Andrew B. Fales, Franklin W. Farnam, Josiah A. Waite, Daniel Klock, jr., and John Duke, elected Thomas Coleman to the presidency of the institution, who that day had retired from that of the First National Bank which he had held for twenty years. They also elected Francis A. Fales, vice-president, and George H. Morrison, cashier. The three officers still retain the same positions in the bank, which continues its business at No. 15 First Street.

The order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, founded on August 29th, 1861, began building in the summer of 1867 the brick convent on the east side of Fourth Street, opposite St. Joseph's Church; the corner-stone of which was laid on August 25th, that year.

From a Methodist Sunday-school, conducted in a school-house in Turner's Lane (Glen Avenue), the society now known as Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy originated. The founders of the society attending religious services there, elected on March 1st, 1852, Titus Eddy, Oliver Boutwell, George Smith, Samuel G. Sargeant, E. R. Swasey, and Sylvester Cooper trustees of the organization, which they named "the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Troy." The Rev. John L. Cook, in 1853, had charge of the society, which was at that time more commonly known as the Batestown Mission. He also had charge of the Green Island Mission. In 1854, the two missions reported forty-six members; the Rev. Reuben Gregg having charge of them. On May 15th, that year, the society took the name of "the North Troy Methodist Episcopal Church." The first meeting-house of the society was erected in 1858 on the west side of Vail Avenue, between Douw Street and Turner's Lane, and dedicated on December 10th, that year. In 1867, the society adopted the name of "The Vail Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church," and, on April 2d, 1888, changed it to "Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy." The corner-stone of the new church on Sixth (Vail) Avenue was laid on August 16th, 1888. The edifice was dedicated on Sunday, June 2d, 1889.

The Rev. Peter Havermans, about the year 1850, founded an asylum for orphan boys at No. 237 Fourth Street. Having erected, in 1854, a large three-story wooden building on the east side of Fifth Street, between Washington and Adams streets, he gave it the name, St. Mary's Male Orphan Asylum, and removed the children to it. On Saturday night, May 5th, 1866, it was set on fire intentionally by one of the boys in the institution, and was burned to the ground. The orphans, about two hundred in number, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, were temporarily cared for by a number of charitable people until the erection of another building on the same site was completed; the material of the military barracks, on the grounds of the Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers Society, forming the greater part of the structure. The present asylum, on the north-east corner of Bedford and Hanover streets, was then building; the corner-stone of which was laid br the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, on June 24th, that year. On its completion, in 1868, the children were removed to it. The brick building is four stories high, and commands a fine view of the city. Seventeen trustees control its financial affairs, and a large corps of the Brothers of the Christian Schools has the care and education of the two hundred and more boys, between the ages of two and twelve years, who are at present inmates of the institution. About two hundred day scholars attend the school connected with it.

A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, on March 18th, 1866, organized a Sunday-school in a building on the west side of Tenth Street, north of Hoosick Street, with Aaron H. Graves as superintendent. Shortly afterward four lots were purchased on the north-west corner of Tenth and Hoosick streets, and a wooden chapel was erected there. The Sunday-school began holding its sessions in it on January 1st, 1867. The building was dedicated on July 1st, 1868; on which day in it the Oakwood Avenue Church was organized with fifty-four members by a committee of the Presbytery of Troy.

The Ionic Club of Troy was organized on August 27th, 1853. Its first officers were S. Nelson Derrick, president; Lewis A. Rousseau, vice-president; and Henry B. Dauchy, secretary and treasurer. The club became incorporated on August 6th, 1868. Its rooms are on the second floor of the building, No. 1 First Street, south of the Troy House.

About the beginning of the year 1866, a Sunday-school, under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church, was organized in Mechanics' Hall, on the south side of Mill Street. A number of Presbyterians interested in the school, who resided near the Wynants Kill, having in view the organization of a church, on April 8th, 1867, engaged the Rev. John Tatlock of Williams-

town, Massachusetts, to conduct religious services and preach to them in Mechanics' Hall. At their request, a committee of the Troy Presbytery organized there on June 19th, the South Presbyterian Church of Troy with twenty nine members. On May 1st, 1868, the Rev. John Tatlock resigned "his position as stated minister" of the congregation. The erection of a stone church and chapel was begun in May, that year, on the plot of ground on the north side of Mill Street, given the congregation by Henry Burden and Erastus Corning. On September 16th, the corner-stone of the double building was laid. The name of the organization was then changed to that of the Woodside Presbyterian Church. In June, 1869, the first services were held in the chapel. The handsomely-finished church was dedicated on July 15th. Including the chapel at the north end of the church, the expenditures made for the erection and furniture of the building were not less than $75,000. A tablet set in the interior side of the south wall of the edifice displays the following inscription: "Woodside Memorial Church, dedicated to the service of the Triune God, has been erected to the memory of Helen Burden by her husband, Henry Burden, in accordance with her long-cherished and earnest desire, 1869." The later-built stone chapel, on the east side of the church, used by the Sunday-school, is admirably furnished. The following inscription is lettered on a tablet on one of its walls: "Woodside Chapel. Erected A. D. 1883, by Margaret E. Proudfit, James A. Burden, I. Townsend Burden, in memory of their children." After the death of Henry Burden on January 19th, 1871, his surviving children erected to his memory the attractive manse on the west side of the church.

In 1859, a Sunday-school was organized in a building, on the north side of Rensselaer Street, near River Street, subsequently known as the Rensselaer Street Mission Chapel. On July 1st, 1866, the school became the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, for the use of which the congregation, in the spring of 1868, began erecting a chapel on the north-west corner of North Second and Jay streets; four adjacent lots lying north of Jay Street having been purchased by the trustees of the church. The corner-stone of the brick building was laid on July 21st, that year. The Sunday-school held its sessions for the first time in the chapel on December 20th. Services thereafter conducted in it on Sunday afternoons by the Rev. William Irvin, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and other ministers, until May, 1869, when the Rev. Ninian B. Remick, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, was placed in charge of the mission. From the congregation worshiping in the chapel, the Troy Presbytery organized the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Troy with seventy-one members, on September 30th. The Rev. Ninian B. Remick, having been regularly called to the pastorate of the church, was or-

dained and installed on October 28th. On May 3d, 1870, the church was incorporated. The new chapel west of the church was dedicated on April 19th, 1883. The manse on the north lot was built in 1883.

The prevalence of fever among the immigrants who had come to Troy during the famine in Ireland between the years 1845 and 1848, compelled the city authorities to erect temporary buildings for their care and treatment. Sometimes as many as two hundred sick persons were thus sheltered. The afflicted people were mostly Roman Catholics, and the Rev. Peter Havermans daily visited and ministered unto them the means of physical relief and spiritual comfort. Their distressing circumstances suggested to him the need of a city hospital, and he undertook the collection of funds with which to erect one. His efforts were successful, and a site was obtained on the south-west corner of Fifth and Washington streets. On Wednesday afternoon, August 15th, 1848, the corner-stone of the Troy Hospital was laid by General John E. Wool of the United States Army. The four-story brick building, when completed in 1850, was used for the purposes contemplated; a number of Sisters of Charity taking charge of the institution. After the construction of the Union Railroad, the site became unsuitable for a hospital. In April, 1866, the property of Ebenezer Prescott, on the east side of Eighth Street, at the head of Fulton Street, was purchased by the managers of the Troy Hospital, for the site of a new building. The corner-stone of the four-story brick structure was laid on Sunday afternoon, June 28th, 1868, by the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, bishop of Albany. In the fall of 1869, the old hospital was vacated and the new one occupied. The institution is still in charge of the Sisters of Charity, who latterly have had the care of as many as eight hundred patients within a year. The attendance, appointments, and charges are in every way satisfactory and advantageous.

The beginnings of the Church of St. John the Baptist are traceable to the religious services conducted in the French language by the Rev. Peter Havermans in the basement of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The French congregation, organized in 1850, purchased, in 1852, the Universalist Church, on the south-east corner of the alley, between First and Second streets. On September 8th, that year, the building was dedicated. About one o'clock, on Monday morning, December 18th, 1854, it was discovered on fire and was rapidly burned to the ground. Afterward the congregation worshiped at St. Joseph's Church. At a meeting held in the hall of the Washington Market, on December 16th, 1855, the congregation became incorporated under the name of the Church of St. John the Baptist, by the election of John Demers, Augustine Messirer, Etienne Lemai, Joseph Richard, and Pierre Bleau trustees of the church. The society was reorganized in 1867, and on March 10th, that year,

at a meeting at Sinsheimer's Hall, the Right Rev. John J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, John B. Demers, and A. F. Rouleau were elected trustees of the church which took the name of The St. Jean Baptiste French Church of the city of Troy. The corner-stone of the brick church on the east side of Second Street, between Adams and Jefferson streets, was laid on July 19th, 1868, by the Right Rev. John J. Conroy. The building was dedicated on October 24th, 1869.

On the morning of November 10th, 1869, Major-General John E. Wool died at his residence, No. 75 First Street, aged eighty-six years. The funeral of the distinguished soldier, on Saturday, November 13th, was attended by many officers of high rank in the United States Army. The body lay in state in St. Paul's Church. After the services there, an imposing procession of infantry, cavalry, and artillery followed the remains to Oakwood Cemetery, where they were interred with befitting military honors.

In September, 1866, the Mt. Ida Baptist Mission Sunday-school was organized and occupied a brick building on the south side of Congress Street, standing on the present site of St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church. The school was conducted by the members of the First Baptist and the Fifth Street Baptist churches; Cyrus Carter being superintendent. A meeting was held in the Sunday-school room, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1868, to revive the organization of the Second Baptist Society of Troy, at which meeting sixty-six persons signified their intention to become members of it. Reuben Cole, John Price, Frederick A. Sheldon, George Harrison, William H. Prentice, James P. Collins, James P. Gates, Edward A. Billings, and Lewis E. Gurley were then elected trustees of the society. An act to enable the Second Particular Baptist Church and Society of the City of Troy to repossess its property was passed by the Legislature, April 18th, 1868. The site of the church was purchased from the Marshall estate, and in November, that year, the contracts for the erection of the present brick edifice were made. On May 25th, 1869, the corner-stone was laid, and on the second Sunday in March, 1870, the church was dedicated. In 1875, the society became a self-sustaining body. The Rev. Arthur W. Wishart, the present pastor of the church, was called on June 4th, 1890.

By the act passed by the Legislature on April 29th, 1870, that part of the eighth ward lying south of a line running easterly through the middle of Adams Street and a line running south-easterly through the middle of Hill Street, from its junction with Adams Street, to a point in the middle of the Poesten Kill, at the Hollow Road bridge, became the eleventh ward. By the same act that part of the ninth ward lying southerly of a line running easterly through the middle of Jackson and Trenton streets became the twelfth ward.

By the same act also that part of the tenth ward lying northerly of a line running through the middle of Middleburgh Street, became the thirteenth ward.

The corporate name, "The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Troy" given by the charter of April 12th, 1816, was changed by the act of Legislature of May 3d, 1870, to that of "The City of Troy."

In the spring of 1864, a number of Jews statedly worshiping in a room in the Wotkyns Building, on the north-west corner of Congress and First streets, fitted and furnished a room on the third floor of the Vail Building, on the north-east corner of Congress and River streets, in which to hold religious services. The congregation took the name of Bickur Cholom, and was served by Louis Neusted as *chazan* or reader. On March 26th, 1866, the congregation became incorporated under the name of Berith Sholom. In the spring of 1870 the society began building the brick synagogue on the west side of Third Street, between Division and Liberty streets. The corner-stone was laid on June 12th, and on September 22d, the edifice was dedicated.

On August 7th, 1870, some of the members of the Jewish congregation statedly worshiping in the Vail Building, met at the residence of Jacob Cohen, No. 133 River Street, and by the election of five trustees became incorporated under the name of Beth Israel Bickur Cholom. In 1874, the congregation began holding meetings in the building, Nos. 8 and 10 State Street, between River and First streets, where it still worships.

A number of Episcopalians, who had been attending religious services in Mechanics' Hall, on Mill Street, conducted by the Rev. E. S. Widdemer, met there on November 15th, 1866, and appointed a committee to obtain the means to support a clergyman and to build a church in that part of the city. The different Episcopal churches in Troy having promised to contribute the sum of $900 annually to the mission, another meeting was held at the same place on November 20th and the congregation became that day an incorporated body under the name of The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church in the city of Troy, by the election of Frederick A. Stow and William Shattock church wardens, and Charles W. Tillinghast, Stephen E. Warren, Peter Thalimer, George B. Smith, Robert Bainbridge, Thomas Edgley, Henry Evans, and Samuel Kirkbride vestrymen. On December 19th, John F. Winslow tendered the congregation the plat of ground on which the erection of the church was begun in the following year. The Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., of St. Paul's Church laid the corner-stone of the building, on Saturday evening, July 20th, 1867. The first services were held in the church on May 17th, 1868. The building was dedicated on June 3d, 1869, by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, bishop of Albany.

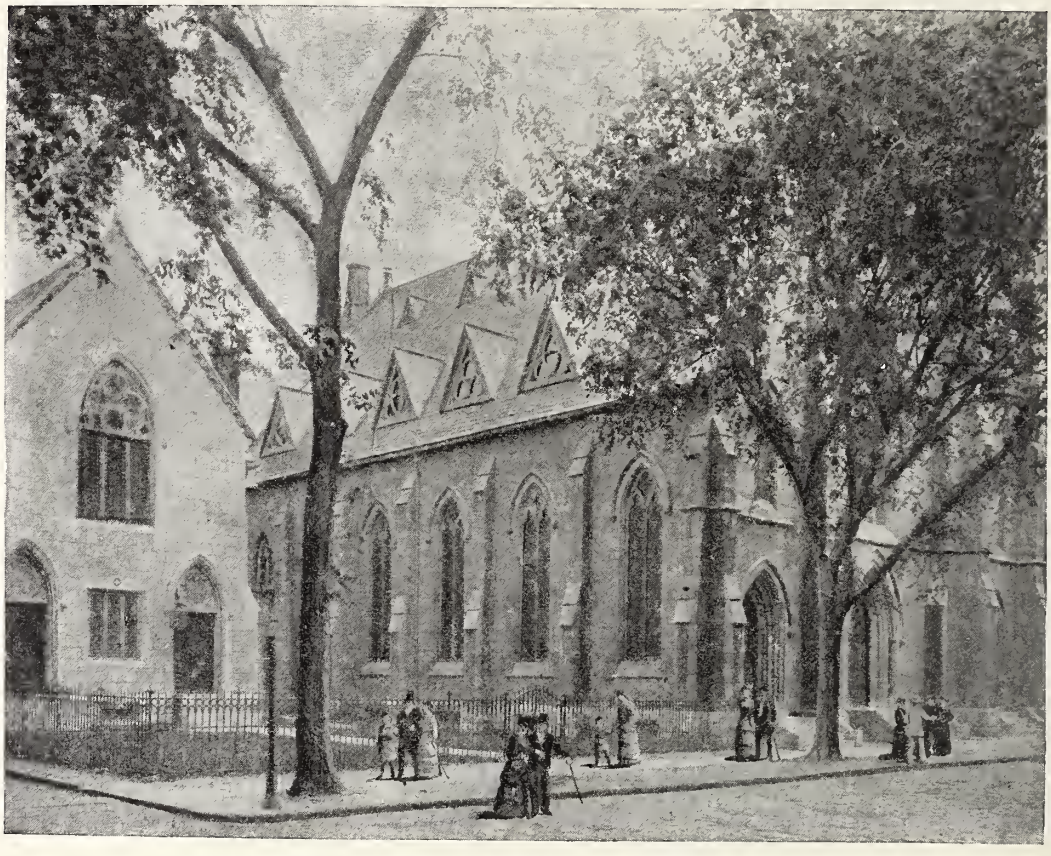
The burial of Major-General George H. Thomas, at Oakwood Cemetery,

on April 7th, 1870, drew to the city a large number of the officers of the general and state governments, including President Grant and the members of his cabinet, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Meade. The funeral pageant was a most imposing one. The body was brought from San Francisco, where the valiant officer had died on March 28th. The services for the burial of the dead were conducted in St. Paul's Church, where the body lay in state during the early hours of the day.

On Sunday evening, February 14th, 1868, the Rev. George H. Walsh, D. D., of St. John's Episcopal Church, organized, at the house of William Cox, on Congress Street, Ida Hill, St. John's Free Mission with forty-four members. The Sunday-school of the mission, organized on Friday evening, February 19th, held its first session on the following Sunday, seven teachers and forty-four scholars being present. The meetings of the mission were first held in a room in a building in the rear of the Ida Hill cotton mill; afterward they were held in the building, No. 326 Congress Street, and later, in the upper part of the house, No. 322 Congress Street, then standing on the present site of St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church. Franklin W. Farnam and Jane K. Farnam, his wife, members of St. Paul's Church, having become interested in St. John's Free Mission, determined to erect an edifice for its use to be called The Free Church of the Ascension. The site of the building, on the south side of Congress Street, opposite Mount Ida Falls, having been purchased, the work of erecting the stone building was begun in the summer of 1869. The corner-stone of the cruciform structure was laid by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, bishop of Albany, on October 19th, who on February 18th, 1871, consecrated the church. The total cost of the Gothic edifice, built according to the plans and specifications of F. M. Cummings, architect, was $80,000. In the tower, one hundred and six feet high, the donors placed a chime of nine sweet-toned bells. On January 1st, 1873, the congregation became an independent and self-sustaining organization. The Rev. James Caird, who had been in charge of the mission, from Sunday, October 5th, 1870, became that day rector of the parish. The Farnam Institute, built by Franklin W. Farnam, in 1872, for a parish school, at a cost of $25,000, is on the north side of Congress Street, opposite the church.

The site of the handsomely constructed stone church, on the north-west corner of State Street and Fifth Avenue, was purchased by the State Street Methodist congregation in the spring of 1867. The corner-stone of the building was laid by the Rev. Truman Seymour, on Thursday afternoon, June 25th, 1868. The last sermon preached in the old brick church, built in 1827, was a memorial discourse, delivered by the Rev. George W. Brown, on Sunday

evening, February 26th, 1871. The new church was dedicated on Thursday morning, March 30th, by Bishop Matthew Simpson. The stone chapel, on the west side of the church, was erected in 1882. On Tuesday afternoon, May 30th, the corner-stone was laid, and on Thursday afternoon, March 29th, 1883, the building was dedicated.



STATE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

In January, 1868, Mrs. Susan N. McLane and William D. McLane organized a Sunday-school, which became the Vail Avenue Mission of the First Baptist Church of Troy. In 1869, a chapel was erected on the east side of Vail Avenue, a little south of the site of the present edifice and dedicated September 26th; the Rev. George C. Baldwin preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Ezra D. Simons was placed in charge of the mission. About eighty members having received letters of dismission from the First Baptist Church, organized, on April 23d, 1871, a society, which took the name of the Vail Avenue Baptist Church. On April 27th, the society was constituted a church by a Baptist council. In 1873, the chapel was enlarged. In

1883, the building was moved to its present location, on the south-east corner of Sixth (Vail) and Cemetery avenues.

The Presbyterian Church Home, No. 90 Fourth Street, was established on January 23d, 1871.

In the winter of 1871–72 the organization of the Citizens' Steamboat Company of Troy was effected with a capital stock of $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of $100 each. The first directors of the company, Norman B. Squires, Charles Eddy, Charles W. Farnam, Robert Robinson, Robert Green, Henry H. Darling, Charles L. MacArthur, E. D. Beach, James R. Fonda, William Kemp,

THE CITY OF TROY OF THE CITIZENS' LINE.

(Photographed by Frank Bayer of Troy from the Watervliet Arsenal wharf, 1889.)

Thomas D. Abrams, George W. Horton, and Joseph Cornell, were elected on January 22d, 1872. The articles of association were signed by the directors on February 19th. The steamboats, Thomas Powell and Sunnyside, having been purchased of Cornell, Horton & Co., of Catskill, N. Y., began plying as night-boats, between the city and New York, at the opening of navigation, in the spring. After the loss of the Sunnyside, on December 1st, 1875, the company determined to build two boats which, in size and appointments, should surpass any of the boats previously plying between Troy and New York. The contract for the construction of one was given to John English & Son, of Greenpoint, L. I. On January 2d, 1876, the building of the boat was begun, and

on April 1st, she was launched and named the City of Troy. On the morning of June 15th, that year, she arrived at the steamboat-landing, at the foot of Broadway; Captain L. D. Deming, formerly of the C. Vanderbilt, commanding her. Previous to the City of Troy taking her place on the line, the Twilight, Captain C. D. Hancox, substituted the Sunnyside. The Saratoga was launched from the yard of John English & Son, on March 26th, 1877, and arrived at Troy on June 13th; Captain T. D. Abrams, of the Thomas Powell, commanding her. Captain Thomas D. Abrams has had the command of the Saratoga since that time, and Captain G. D. Wolcott of the City of Troy since 1878.

The alleged kidnaping and drowning of William Morgan of Batavia, New York, in 1826, by the members of the order of freemasons brought for a time the fraternity into great disrepute in the United States and popularized the principles of the anti-masonic party formed in the following year in Western New York. The members of Apollo Lodge, as well as their masonic brethren in other places, were politically maligned and socially ostracised. Many withdrew from the organization and those who retained their connection with it were sometimes barely sufficient in number to elect officers. In March, 1834, the use of St. John's Hall in the Troy House having been relinquished, a room in the Mansion House, of less dimensions, was rented for the meetings of the members and was also called St. John's Hall. On account of the secession of certain lodges in the State of New York, the others were renumbered, and Apollo Lodge, in 1839, was designated No. 13 by the Grand Lodge.

Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars, was organized under a dispensation granted on August 12th, that year. The first officers were installed on August 26th. On June 4th, 1841, the Grand Commandery granted the warrant of the commandery. In 1842, Apollo Lodge, No. 13, occupied its new rooms in Masonic Hall, No. 279 River Street, south of Fulton Market.

King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91, was chartered on June 4th, that year. On June 30th, the lodge was organized, and on August 11th, its first officers were installed. Mount Zion Lodge, No. 311, was chartered on June 13th, 1853, and instituted July 11th.

The different organizations desiring more suitable accommodations rented, in 1853, a number of rooms in the Mutual Bank building, on the north side of State Street, between First and Second streets, which they suitably furnished for their use. On December 27th, the new Masonic Hall was formally opened with a dedicatory address by Charles L. MacArthur. Bloss Council, No. 14, R. and S. M., was organized on November 23d, 1859, under the dispensation and warrant granted on November 16th.

The rooms in the Mutual Bank building being too small for the different masonic bodies meeting in them, it was "deemed advisable to procure a site and erect a building" suited to the wants of the respective organizations. To further the plans under consideration, the Legislature was petitioned to pass an act incorporating the Troy Masonic Hall Association. On January 17th,

SITE OF THE HALL BUILDING, 1870.

1871, the property of Elisha Waters, on the west side of Third Street, between Broadway and Fulton Street, was selected for the site of the projected building; the erection of which was begun on June 19th. The corner-stone was laid on August 2d, and on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the Temple was dedicated with becoming exercises. The edifice has a frontage of fifty feet on

Third Street and a depth of one hundred and thirty-four. It is four stories high, and of a composite architecture. The rooms are spacious and the appointments ornate and elaborate. The cost of the site, building, and furniture was about $90,000.

The stately structure erected by Benjamin H. Hall in 1871, on the corner of First and River streets, occupies the site of "The Lane Row" burned in the fire of 1820. The attractive architecture of the Hall Building has been a marked improvement to its site, which previously was covered with a number of plain and unpretentious structures.

THE HALL BUILDING, 1871.

In the spring of 1869, the building of St. Paul's Parish House, on State Street, was begun. On July 4th, the corner-stone was laid by the rector, the Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., LL. D. The chapel, on the second story, was consecrated by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, bishop of Albany, on St. Paul's Day, 1871. The rooms of St. Paul's parish school are on the first floor of the grey-stone building. The German congregation of St. Paul's Church organized in 1881 by the assistant minister, the Rev. Johannes Rockstroh, began worshiping in the chapel on the second Sunday of October, that year.

The Martha Memorial House, at the north side of the church, erected and furnished by Joseph W. Fuller and his wife, in memory of their deceased daughter, Martha W. Fuller, was presented to the church by the Rev. Elipha. let N. Potter, D. D., on All Saints' Day, November 1st, 1881. The addition on the north side of the building, erected in 1886, was formally opened on December 9th, that year. It is occupied by the Sisters of the order of the Holy Child Jesus under the charge of Sister Kathryn. They visit the sick and the poor of the parish and perform other parochial work under the direction of the rector. The parish school, in charge of Miss Helen T. Forrester since 1886, has an endowment of about $12,000. The Rev. Edgar A. Enos, rector of St. Paul's Church, began his duties in the parish, on Sunday, April 24th, 1887.

The chancel of the church contains a beautiful Caen marble reredos, with English alabaster panels, and columns and shelf of Tennessee marble, given at Easter, 1886, in memory of Mrs. Phebe Warren Tayloe, born on September 4th, 1804, and died on November 6th, 1884. In it is also an elaborately made credence, given in memory of Mrs. Eliza A. Paine, born March 22d, 1801, and

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Church of the Ascension, St. John's, St. Paul's, Church of the Holy Cross, and Christ Church.

died December 20th, 1866. The white marble altar steps were the gift of William E. Hagan and family, in memory of Frank Covell Hagan, who died December 19th, 1882. The ornate brass lectern was presented on Easter, 1880, by Mrs. Walter P. Warren, in memory of her brother, Edward Ingersoll Warren, born July 18th, 1858, and died April 8th, 1878. The brass corona was the gift of the late Hon. James Forsyth, in 1880. In 1881, Mrs. John L. Thompson gave the church a handsomely-wrought silver communion service in memory of her deceased husband. The finely illuminated panels on the sides of the chancel were painted and given by Mrs. E. Warren Paine.

In 1871, the congregation of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was organized and the Rev. John Joseph Swift was placed in charge of it. In 1872, a weather-boarded church was erected on the west side of Vail (Sixth) Avenue, between Canal Street (Ingalls Avenue) and Douw Street. On the first Sunday in September, that year, mass was celebrated, for the first time in it. The corner-stone of St. Patrick's parish school-building, on the east side of River Street, was laid on July 29th, 1886. The large four-story brick structure has a frontage of seventy-five feet and a depth of ninety, and cost, with the furniture, $40,000.

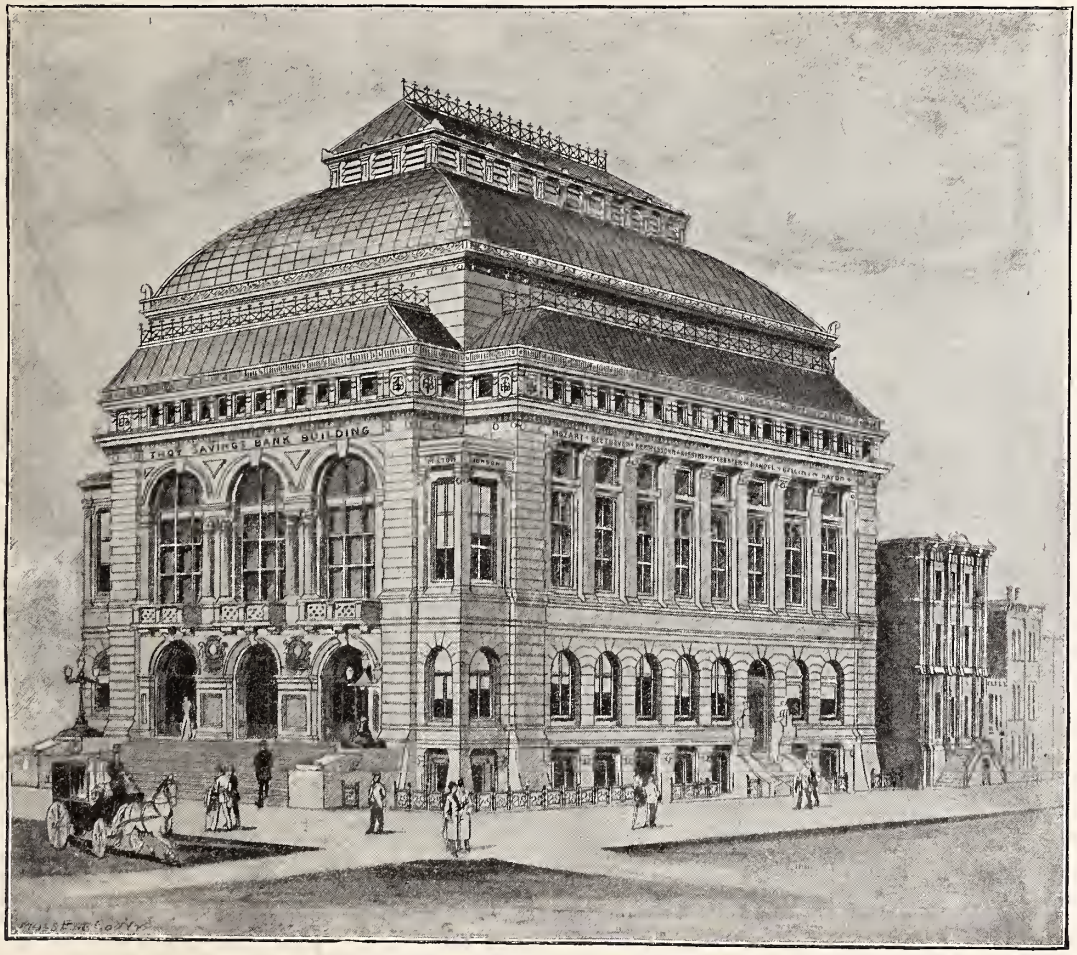
The congregation of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was organized by the Society of Jesus in 1872. The corner-stone of the church, on the south-east corner of Stow and Willow streets, was laid on Sunday, November 10th, that year. The brick edifice was consecrated by the Right Rev. Francis McNeirney, on March 15th, 1874.

The Troy and West Troy Bridge Company, incorporated on April 23d, 1872, began constructing the bridge across the river at Congress Street, in the fall of that year. The bridge was opened to the public on Friday, October 2d, 1874. The structure cost about $350,000.

The corner-stone of the Home for the Aged Poor, a large four-story brick building, on the east side of Ninth Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets, was laid on September 27th, 1874, by the Right Rev. Francis McNeirney. The Little Sisters of the Poor, in charge of the institution, occupied the building in April, 1875.

The site of the Troy Savings Bank, on the north-east corner of Second and State streets, was purchased by the managers of the institution in February and March, 1870; a part of the property being then in possession of the bank. The work of laying the foundation of the massive structure was begun on July 8th, 1871. The building was completed in the spring of 1875. It has a frontage of one hundred feet on Second Street, and extends eastwardly to the alley one hundred and thirty. The finely embellished and furnished banking room is thirty feet wide and seventy long. The spacious auditory, known as

Music Hall, in the upper part of the building, has a height of sixty feet, a width of sixty-nine, and a depth of one hundred and six, including the stage and organ platform. The sittings on the first floor and those on the two galleries and in the twelve boxes on each side of the auditory are accessible from lateral corridors, twelve feet wide. The sittings are about twelve hundred and fifty in number. The frescoes are highly artistic. A magnificent chandelier,



THE TROY SAVINGS BANK.

having two hundred and sixty gas-burners, depends from the center of the high ceiling. About $435,000 of the accumulated earnings of the bank were expended in purchasing the site, in erecting and furnishing the building. On March 24th, 1875, the bank occupied the building. Music Hall was dedicated on Monday night, April 19th, that year, by Theodore Thomas, with a grand concert of orchestral and vocal music. On October 1st, 1890, the deposits of the bank amounted to $5,222,424. The large concert organ, forty-two feet

wide and thirty high, built by J. H. & C. S. Odell, of New York City, was placed in the hall in October, 1890.

The Brotherhood of St. Barnabas formally opened, on November 13th, 1854, the House of Mercy, at No. 5 Harrison Place, as an asylum for aged indigent women. In June, 1858, the institution was removed to a larger building, No. 52 Federal Street, between Sixth and Eighth streets, which was burned in the great fire of May 10th, 1862. The asylum was rebuilt and again occupied. The institution, by an act of Legislature, passed April 17th,

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME.

1863, was incorporated under the name of "The Church Home of the city of Troy," with a board of fifteen trustees. The two-story brick home, on the north-east corner of Seventh Street and Broadway, erected in 1873, was dedicated on April 15th, 1874. The site, building, and furniture cost about $30,000. The convenient brick chapel, on the north side of the Church Home, was erected in 1880 to the memory of Mrs. Jacob L. Lane by her children. The institution is supported by the contributions of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city.

On Monday evening, April 25th, 1870, a mission Sunday-school was organized by the Park Presbyterian Church, in a room on the second floor of a weather-boarded building on the south-east corner of Pawling Avenue and Congress Street. With $1,500, given in 1871 by the Second Presbyterian Church of Troy as a memorial of the union of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the erection of a wooden chapel was begun by the Sunday-school, in the fall of that year, on the south-west corner of Pawling and Elm avenues. On December 12th, a number of Presbyterians, residing near the chapel then building, and some of the members of the Third Presbyterian Church in Albia, which at that time was without a pastor, agreed to unite in calling one and to worship together in the chapel on the completion of the building. On January 7th, 1872, the Rev. Abner DeWitt became pastor of the congregation; preaching in the Third Presbyterian Church in Albia. The Memorial Chapel was dedicated on March 14th. The Rev. Abner DeWitt was installed on June 20th. On that day, thirty-eight persons were received as members of the congregation by letters of dismission from other Presbyterian churches. In October, 1877, the members of the Third Presbyterian Church, who had taken part in the organization of the congregation, in December, 1871, withdrew from it. The remaining members, one hundred and forty-three in number, having requested the Presbytery of Troy to organize them as a new society by the name of the Mount Ida Presbyterian Memorial Church, were constituted a religious body by that title on October 16th. The chapel was destroyed by fire on the night of December 3d, 1877. The erection of the brick church was begun the same month, not far south of the site of the chapel; the congregation worshiping until June 16th, 1878, in the Farnam Institute. The new edifice was dedicated on October 24th, 1878.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1875–1889.

THE need of a suitable building for the meetings of the Common Council and the transaction of municipal business became more apparent as the population increased and the affairs of the city multiplied. The difficulty of obtaining an eligible site for a city hall delayed the action of the authorities in undertaking the erection of one until 1875, when the Third Street Burial-Ground was chosen for its site.

"An act to incorporate the City Hall Company of the city of Troy" was passed by the Legislature on May 7th, 1869. The corporators were authorized to purchase a site and to erect on it a public building to be used for a city hall and other purposes. The company was privileged to use a capital of $200,000, and to increase it to $300,000. The Troy Savings Bank was permitted to contribute money from the surplus funds of the institution to provide rooms in the building for the use of the bank and to own the property jointly with the company in proportion to the amount contributed to the capital. The purposes of the company were abandoned when the trustees of the Troy Savings Bank determined in 1870 to build a banking-house, on the north-east corner of Second and State streets.

Edward Murphy, jr., mayor of the city, in his first message to the Common Council in 1875, advocated the erection of a city hall by the city: "If there is any public building our citizens need, it is a city hall. * * * Petitions, I learn, are in circulation among our citizens for the purchase of the Athenæum building. I am free to say that I am opposed to any such purchase. * * I would, therefore, recommend that negotiations be entered into with the heirs of the Van der Heyden estate to have them relinquish their interests and rights (if any exist) in the land located on the south-east corner of Third and State streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city hall. The land was originally donated to the city for a burial-ground, but as it is now no longer used for that purpose, it seems to me to be a most eligible location for the erection of a suitable public building to be known as a city hall."

The Common Council, however, on April 1st, ordered a special committee,

appointed March 18th, to buy the Athenæum building on First Street, which the city had partly occupied for a number of years. It was purchasable at $60,000; $25,000 in cash, and $35,000 in city bonds. The mayor vetoed the resolution on April 15th.

On May 21st, 1875, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city of Troy to purchase a suitable site in the city, and to erect thereon a city hall for the use and purpose of the corporation, at an expense not exceeding $120,000. The Third Street Burial-Ground was selected as the site of the

THE CITY HALL.

city hall on June 8th. The Van der Heyden heirs were paid $10,000 to surrender their right, title, and interest in the property. On July 8th, the plan of M. F. Cummings, architect, was adopted. The disinterment of the bodies in the burial-ground began on Monday, July 12th, and was completed on August 1st; the remains of two hundred and eight persons having been removed to Oakwood and other cemeteries at the expense of the city. The contracts for the erection of the building were awarded on July 23d. The corner-stone was laid by George M. Tibbits on Monday, November 15th. The building was

completed and occupied in October, 1876. The edifice is one hundred and fifty feet long and eighty-three wide, built of Philadelphia pressed brick, with sand-stone and iron trimmings. The Common Council chamber, on the second story and north end of the building, is sixty feet long and forty wide. The public hall, on the same story, at the south end of the building, will contain 1,000 people. The total cost of the city hall, including its site and furniture, was $119,761.61. The clock in the tower, made by the Howard Watch and Clock Company of New York, was purchased on May 15th, 1885, for $1,300. It began indicating time on Friday, August 21st. The east and west dials are eight feet in diameter, and the north and south, six feet. The fire-alarm bell, weighing 6,000 pounds, made by the Jones Bell Foundry Company, was placed in the tower on April 21st, 1887.

The Tibbits Veteran Corps, composed of soldiers who had served in the Civil War, was organized on Monday evening, March 20th, 1876, at Pythian Castle, on State Street. On May 30th, it was mustered into the National Guard of the state by the name of the Fourth Separate Company. On that day it made its first public parade in Troy and was presented a handsome stand of colors by Brigadier-General William B. Tibbits, in whose honor the company had adopted the name it bore. On December 8th, 1877, its designation in the National Guard as the Fourth Separate Company was changed to that of the Twelfth Separate Company. The first officers of the corps were: Joseph Egolf, commander; I. Seymour Scott, first vice-commander; Timothy Quinn, second; and John Oathout, third. In December, 1885, in consequence of the expiration of their term of service, nearly all the members of the corps in the National Guard were discharged. The Twelfth Separate Company, now in command of Lieutenant A. W. Hill, is partly composed of former members of the Tibbits Veteran Corps.

The Troy Citizens' Corps, organized on September 23d, 1835, at the Assembly Rooms, in the Troy House, having at the beginning of the Civil War lost many of its members by enlistment in the service of the United States, disbanded in 1864. The protective character of the corps influenced a number of citizens, who had been connected with it, to undertake in the fall of 1876 the organization of a body of city soldiery similarly named. On Wednesday evening, November 29th, 1876, they met in the Troy Vocal Society's room, in Green's Building, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, and elected Walter P. Warren, president, Samuel D. French, vice-president, Alpheus Richards, secretary, and Philip F. Vanderheyden, treasurer of the corps. The requisite number of members having been enrolled, the first military officers of the new organization were elected on Tuesday evening, January 2d, 1877: James W. Cusack, captain, Walter P. Warren, first lieutenant,

Ezra R. Vail, second, and LeGrand C. Cramer, third. On Tuesday evening, February 20th, the corps was mustered into the National Guard of the state of New York as the Sixth Separate Company. On Tuesday evening, May 15th, E. Thompson Gale presented it with a beautiful stand of colors in memory of his deceased son, Alfred deForest Gale. On May 30th, the corps made its first public parade. The designation, Twentieth Separate Company, was given it on December 8th. On February 4th, 1878, the name was changed to that of the Sixth Separate Company, which it still retains in connection with the National Guard of the state of New York. As an excellently-drilled and handsomely-uniformed body of local soldiery, the Troy Citizens' Corps justly merits the high commendations given it. The commissioned officers are James W. Cusack, captain, Elias P. Mann, first lieutenant, Wait G. Stillman, second, and William H. Shields, third; and the civil officers, Francis N. Mann, jr., president, C. W. Tillinghast, 2d, vice-president, Charles S. Brintnall, secretary, and William R. Bridges, treasurer. The Old Guard of the Troy Citizens' Corps was organized on July 25th, 1879.

The finely-disciplined infantry company, named the Tibbits Cadets, in honor of Brigadier-General William B. Tibbits, was organized in December, 1876. The first officers of the company were Jacob H. Patten, captain, John Mearns, first lieutenant, and John E. Sharp, second lieutenant. It was mustered into the National Guard of the state of New York on Thursday evening, March 1st, 1877, as the Seventh Separate Company, at the old State Armory, on River Street, by Major George H. Otis. In February, 1878, it became the Twenty-first Separate Company of the Fifth Brigade of the Third Division of the National Guard of the state of New York. On the resignation of Captain Jacob H. Patten, in February, 1878, Edmund L. Cole was elected commanding officer of the company. He resigned the captaincy of the corps in August, 1883. On October 13th, 1884, Samuel Foster was elected to succeed him, and he commanded the company until his resignation in 1888. On March 15th, that year, James H. Lloyd was elected captain of the organization. The other commissioned officers of the corps are Merrill W. Dunspaugh, first lieutenant, and Michael Sullivan, second lieutenant.

Seminary Park, comprising lots 116, 117, 118, 86, 87, 88, and the space originally a part of the alley running from Congress to Ferry Street, between First and Second streets, has a frontage of two hundred and eighty feet on Congress Street, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. In 1802, the village trustees expended $300 for leveling, fencing, planting trees, making walks, and other improvements of the plat. In 1838, after the removal of the Presbyterian Meeting-House, the present iron fence was placed around the park. In 1841, under the superintendence of the Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.,

a number of the boys attending the school conducted by Charles Anthony in a brick building on the east side of First Street, two doors north of Ferry Street, laid out the walks in the park.

Washington Park, bounded by Second, Third, and Washington streets, and Washington Place, was so named on March 30th, 1840, and "devoted to the purpose of a private, ornamental park for the use and recreation of the owners of lots" fronting upon it.

Beman Park, having an area of six acres, was given the city for a public park by John Sherry, on October 1st, 1878. From the fountain circle there is a fine prospect of the city and surrounding country.

In November, 1858, a number of benevolent women opened an industrial school for poor children in the rooms of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, in the building formerly the Congregational Free Church, on the east side of Seventh Street, between Albany and State streets. By an act of the Legislature, passed on April 10th, 1861, the institution was incorporated by the name of "The Children's Home Society." The society, it is said, was the first one incorporated in the state of New York wholly composed of women; twenty of them being its trustees. On May 1st, that year, the Tibbits mansion, a two-story wooden building, on the east side of Seventh Street, between State and Congress streets, was purchased for $7,000 by the society, and formally dedicated to its use on June 27th. The name of the institution by an act of Legislature, passed on March 5th, 1866, was changed to that of the Day Home. In 1879, E. Thompson Gale erected in memory of his son, Alfred deForest Gale, the Day Home chapel and school building, on the north side of the lot. The attractive edifice, thirty by fifty-five feet, built of Croton pressed brick, with Malden stone trimmings, has on its first floor the school-rooms, and on the second, the chapel and parlor. On the handsomely-figured window, in the west wall of the chapel, is inscribed: "In memoriam, Alfred deForest Gale, born 8th Oct., 1845; died 30th March, 1877." The eighty or more children attending the school daily receive instruction in the rudiments of knowledge and in certain kinds of handiwork gratuitously given.

The undulations of an earthquake were sensibly felt in Troy on Sunday afternoon, November 4th, 1877, about seven minutes before two o'clock. On Sunday afternoon, August 10th, 1884, two distinct vibrations of the earth were felt in the city about seven minutes after two o'clock. The undulatory motion was from south to north, and the reverse.

On March 9th, 1855, the act was passed by which the control of the water-works of the city was transferred to five commissioners: Harvey Smith, William F. Sage, Thomas Symonds, Joseph M. Warren, and Liberty Gilbert; the Common Council being empowered to elect their successors. In 1859–60,

1862, 1868, and 1869, new reservoirs were constructed along the Piscawen Kill. In 1861, a pump was placed in a building, near the State Dam, to supply a part of the city with water from the river. Afterward the machinery was moved to buildings south of the first station to pump water from the Hydraulic Canal into the lower mains. On March 19th, 1879, the city purchased a plat of ground on the north-west corner of State and Washington streets, in Lansingburgh, for the site of a pumping station. A contract was made with the Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y., on May 7th, to erect and construct "two sets of pumping engines and boilers, with the necessary buildings, including the smoke-stack, the inlet-chamber in the Hudson River, the tunnel leading therefrom to the pump-well, a high service reservoir, and a thirty-inch rising or force main extending from the pumping station to the lower Oakwood Reservoir," a distance of three and one-sixth miles from the station; the consideration being $235,000. In June, the enlargement of the water-works was begun, and in February, 1880, water was pumped into the lower Oakwood Reservoir for the first time from the new station.

The works in Lansingburgh embrace a one-story brick building, in which are two sets of Holly quadruplex engines, each capable of pumping six million gallons of water daily; and a two-story brick dwelling, in which the engineers reside. The thirty-inch main, through which water is forced into the lower Oakwood Reservoir, is 16,753 feet long, and extends from the pumping station southward through Lansingburgh to Glen Avenue, where it deflects eastwardly and enters the lower Oakwood Reservoir, on the east side of Oakwood Avenue. The system of reservoirs of the Troy water-works begins with Brunswick Lake, in the town of Brunswick, about three miles east of Oakwood Avenue. Immediately west of it is Vanderheyden Lake. About two miles west of the lake, on the Link Road, is the high service reservoir, 382 feet above tide-water. About a half a mile west of it is the upper Oakwood Reservoir, and west of it, the lower Oakwood Reservoir on the east side of Oakwood Avenue. On the west side of the avenue is the low service reservoir. The system of distribution to different parts of the city embraces three divisions. The low service comprises that part of the city between the Hudson River and a plane of 202 feet above the height of tide-water. One main extends westerly from the low service reservoir along Glen Avenue to River Street, with branches to the north bounds of the city. Another from the same reservoir extends westerly along and across the Piscawen Kill to the pipes which formerly supplied water from the old distributing reservoir. One of the pipes distributes water along Eighth Street to Federal Street, and runs thence to River, Fourth, Ida, and to Third streets, across the Poesten Kill, thence to Madison, Fourth, to and across the Wynants Kill, to Water Street and to the south bounds of

the city. The other pipe extends south-westerly to the intersection of Canal Street and Sixth (Vail) Avenue, and runs thence to River Street, and thence along River Street southwardly to the central part of the city. The middle service includes that part of the city between a plane of 202 feet above tide-water and a plane of 290 feet above the same. The main supplying this division extends across the land of William H. Frear to Oakwood Avenue, thence along it to Tenth Street, People's Avenue, Ninth, Federal, Eighth, and Congress streets to the stone bridge across the Poesten Kill, on Pawling Avenue. The high service embraces that part of the city between a plane of 290 feet to a plane of 382 feet above tide-water. The main supplying this division extends from the high service reservoir across the fields to Burdett Avenue, thence to Tibbits, Brunswick, Pawling, and Maple avenues to Campbell's Highway, and thence along it to the Iron Works. At the close of the year 1888, about fifty-three miles of pipes had been laid for the distribution of water through the city. The total cost of the water-works, from 1833 to the close of 1888, as estimated, was about $1,177,000.

Benjamin Marshall, for many years a manufacturer of gingham and other cotton goods, at his mills on the south side of Congress Street, near Mount Ida Falls, desiring to provide feeble-minded and diseased people with such care and comforts as might be needed by them, founded, in 1850, the infirmary, on Linden Avenue, near Pawling Avenue. The grounds, and the three-story brick building erected there that year, were then valued at $35,000.

On June 20th, 1851, the institution was incorporated by the name of the Marshall Infirmary in the city of Troy. The administration of its affairs was intrusted to twenty-seven persons annually elected governors of the institution. Every person contributing ten dollars to it and annually paying three dollars to its support is a member of the corporation; and every person contributing one hundred dollars and annually paying thereafter five dollars to the corporation besides being a member of it may recommend one sick person to be cared for at the infirmary, without charge, for six weeks in each year of his contribution; and every person contributing one thousand dollars becomes not only a life member, but is privileged to recommend one sick person to be cared for without charge for fifty-two weeks in each year; and every person annually paying ten dollars may recommend one sick person to the care of the institution without charge for four weeks in each year. Benjamin Marshall died on December 2d, 1858, having contributed in land and money about $70,000 to the institution.

In 1859, the three-story brick building on the south side of the infirmary was erected by the supervisors of Rensselaer county for an insane asylum, and, in 1861, they built a similar structure, for lunatics, beyond the hill, on

the grounds, east of the infirmary building. In 1880, a two-story brick building was erected south of the insane asylum for the care of refractory patients. The grounds of the institution have an area of sixteen acres. The number of patients received into the different wards of the sick department, to January 1st, 1889, was 7,542; and into those of the insane asylum, 1,803. Since October, 1863, Joseph D. Lomax, M. D., has been the resident medical superintendent of the institution, which is now known as the Marshall Infirmary, and Rensselaer County Lunatic Asylum. In 1889, the officers of the institution were Thomas Coleman, president, Francis A. Fales, first vice-president, George A. Wells, second vice-president, George A. Stone, treasurer, and R. H. Ward, M. D., secretary.

The Troy Telephone Dispatch Company was organized February 28th, 1878, and began serving the public in an office on the second floor of the building No. 280 River Street. It was succeeded by the Commercial Telephone Company of Troy, which filed its articles of association on December 30th, 1879. In May, 1880, the company rented rooms on the third and fourth floors of the Boardman Building, on the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets, which it fitted for its use. On November 25th, 1890, the company was reorganized under the name of The Troy Telephone and Telegraph Company. The officers of the company are George P. Ide, president, and Abram N. Belcher, secretary and treasurer.

A number of German people, at different times attending the religious services conducted in Troy by the Rev. Peter Eirich of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Albany, formed themselves into a congregation, of which the Rev. Theodore Maas, on September 3d, 1871, became pastor. On October 15th, the society was formally organized by the name of Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Troy. The congregation first worshiped in an upper room in Green's Building, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. Some years later the site of the present church was purchased by the society. The wooden building on the lot was renovated, and used for the services of the congregation until it was burned on December 7th, 1879. The corner-stone of the brick church was laid on August 22d, 1880. The building was dedicated on January 16th, 1881.

The remarkable darkness of Tuesday morning, September 6th, 1881, was phenomenal. A heavy yellowish mist obscured objects a hundred feet distant from persons out of doors, and dimmed to a pale-blue brilliancy the burning gas-lights within doors. The children in some of the public schools were dismissed and the operatives in a number of factories discontinued work. The darkness continued until about eleven o'clock when the sun began to dissipate

the murky vapor, which had dispread over the state of New York and parts of the adjacent states.

The first dramatic exhibition given in Troy was that of the "Muse in Good Humor," at Ashley's Inn, on Monday evening, May 20th, 1793, by "Mr. Moore," who had as a member of a theatrical company played in Albany, in December, 1785. The tickets for the admission of adults were sold at two shillings and sixpence, and those admitting children at one shilling and sixpence. The evening's entertainment began "at half-past seven o'clock precisely." An African lion, "ten years old, three feet four inches high" and "eight feet from his nostrils to the end of his tail," was exhibited for a number of days, in October, 1800, at Ashley's Tavern. "Grown persons" were charged two shillings, and children one shilling for the gratification of seeing "the King of Beasts." In August, 1803, "a new and elegant collection of wax figures," was placed on exhibition in "Platt Titus' Long Room," by "Messrs. Bishop & Dawson." In October, 1805, "a live elephant," on exhibition at Moulton's Coffee House, was seen for "twenty-five cents" by the curious inhabitants of the village. In December, 1822, "a novel exhibition of natural curiosities" was "viewed at Mr. Babcock's hotel," on River Street. The advertised attractions of the show embraced a dwarf cow from Spain, two feet nine inches high, "allowed by butchers of New York to be a complete model of a beauty in the animal creation;" a living coeater, an animal of the ape family, having a "great use of his tail;" and a learned bear which could "read, spell, subtract, multiply, and divide," and "make out any number with figures." The ears of the people visiting this aggregation of wonders were to be charmed with "music on King David's cymbal;" an instrument, as advertised, "of the kind used so much by the ancients, and calculated to excite animation, it being plaintive, lively, and melodious." Also by "music on the Leaf," accompanied by the Violin and Organ. The sounds produced by the "Leaf," they were further informed, were "admired by the lovers of music, and considered a great curiosity." In April, 1823, Mr. Keene was heard as a vocalist in a concert at Babcock's City Hotel, who played accompaniments on the piano-forte. A card of admission could "be had at the bar" for one dollar. In May, 1827, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Russell were seen in a theatrical entertainment at Mr. Churchill's store-room, on the corner of Fifth and Ferry streets. The pieces were "selected from moral authors." The front seats were reserved for ladies.

The opening of the Troy Theater, in the Assembly Room of the Rensselaer House, on Tuesday evening, September 9th, 1828, by "Mr. Parker," with his "theatrical corps," was a local event of considerable interest to those who could "conscientiously enjoy" a play when public sentiment was so adverse

to dramatical exhibitions. "Douglass, or the Noble Shepherd" and a farce, "Raising the Wind," were performed the first night. "The Young Widow," "Family Jars," "Fortune's Frolic," "Venice Preserved," "The Village Lawyer," and "Miss in her Teens," were billed for Friday, Saturday, Tuesday and Friday nights of that and the following week. The Assembly Room, having been fitted for a summer theater, with boxes for ladies, "The Mountaineers" was played there by a traveling company on Tuesday night, July 21st, 1829; Joseph Jefferson, the grandfather of Joseph Jefferson, the distinguished actor, making his first appearance as "Sadi," and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, his daughter-in-law (Miss Burke, before marriage), "celebrated no less as an actress than a songstress," taking the part of "Agnes." On the following evening, July 22d, "Mons. & Mad. Canderbeeck, from Brussels, the capital of Belgia," attracted an audience to a vocal and instrumental concert, "at the court-house in State Street."

The hall on the second floor of the North Market, on Federal Street, was also fitted that year for dramatic performances, and, on July 4th, "Pizarro, or the Death of Rollo" was played there. The hall, at that time, had the name of the "Troy Theater." In February, 1847, the hall on the second floor of Fulton Market was fitted for theatrical performances, and was opened on Washington's birthday, with the play of "The Lady of Lyons," by A. Sullivan, manager. The hall on the second floor of Washington Market, on the north-east corner of Second and Division streets, was likewise used for the exhibition of dramatic compositions. For a number of years the hall in the Cannon Place building was rented to persons giving concerts and exhibitions. Before she became famous as an actress, Charlotte Cushman entertained an audience there as a singer.

Peale's Troy Museum, on the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets, was opened on Monday night, August 23d, 1847, with a grand concert of vocal music in which Mrs. Watson, and her little son, Master J. Paganini, ten years old, were the chief singers. The "performances and exhibitions," and the "entertainments adapted to juvenile visitors," given by the manager of the Museum were well patronized by the public. The play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had its first presentation on the stage of the Troy Museum. Mrs. George C. Howard obtained on its boards, in the role of "Topsy," her early fame as an actress.

To build a large play-house, a number of capitalists organized the Troy Dramatic Building Association and erected, in 1855, the Troy Adelphi, seating fourteen hundred people, on the east side of Third Street, between Albany and Fulton streets. The Adelphi was opened on Monday night, October 22d, 1855, with the play of "Love's Sacrifice, or the Rival Merchants." The last

performance in it was on Saturday night, September 13th, 1862. On Friday morning, October 10th, that year, a few minutes before one o'clock, the theater was discovered on fire, and was quickly burned. On its site a new play-house, named Griswold Hall in honor of John A. Griswold, was built in 1863. It was opened with a grand concert on Monday night, January 11th, 1864. On Saturday morning, April 1st, 1871, the building was discovered on fire, and was soon in ruins. The Griswold Opera House, built on its site in 1871, was opened on Monday night, October 30th, that year, with the "Lady of Lyons;" Mrs. Emma Waller, the lessee, taking the role of "Pauline."

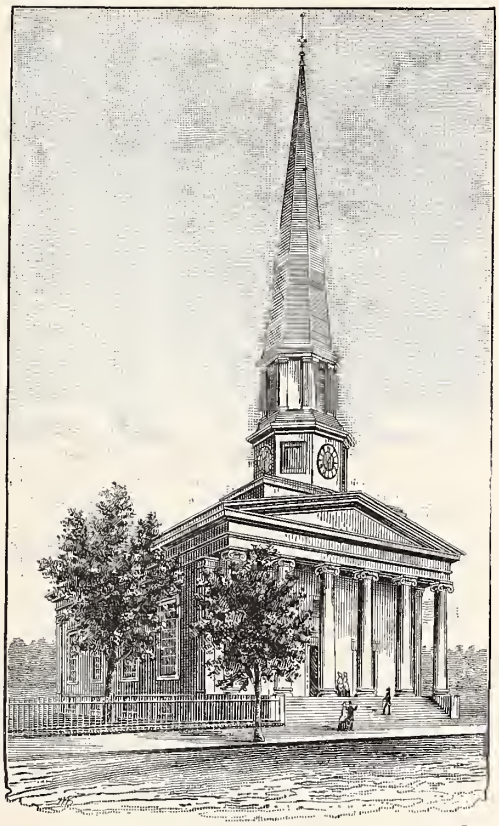
Rand's Hall, on the north-west corner of Third and Congress streets, used as a concert-room, a lecture-room, and a place of exhibition, was enlarged and fitted for dramatic representations in 1872. On Monday evening, November 11th, that year, it was formally opened as Rand's Opera House with readings by Mrs. Scott Siddons. In 1888, the floor was lowered and the interior renovated and enlarged.

The Grand Central Theater on the west side of Fourth Street, between Broadway and State Street, previously the First Unitarian Church, was opened as a variety theater, on Monday night, June 7th, 1875. The building was burned on Saturday morning, December 24th, 1881, before daylight. In 1882, it was re-constructed and again opened as a play-house. On March 21st, 1887, it was again burned. The Troy Commercial College now occupies its site. The Gaiety Theater, No. 405 River Street, was opened in the fall of 1888.

Tradition relates that the first postmaster, Nathan Williams, in 1796, made use of a part of the law office of John Woodworth, a small building on the east side of First Street, two doors north of Ferry Street, for a post-office. In 1802, it was on Congress Street, next door east of Francis Yvonnet's store on River Street. From there it was moved by David Buel to his store on River Street. When Samuel Gale was appointed postmaster, a small room was fitted for it in his drug store, on the west side of River Street, two doors north of Congress Street. From there, William Pierce, the sixth postmaster, removed it to a building on the west side of River Street, No. 173, between Congress and State streets, and, in 1830, to No. 6 State Street, on the south-east corner of the alley, between River and First streets. George R. Davis, the ninth postmaster, in May, 1846, removed it to the Athenæum building, on the east side of First Street, between River and State streets. Gilbert Robertson, jr., the eighteenth postmaster, moved it on Saturday, April 22d, 1882, to the Masonic Temple, on the east side of Third Street, between River Street and Broadway, where it now is. The first letter-carrier in Troy was Charles B. Bishop, who was appointed in January, 1836. He began carrying

letters in the city on January 29th, that year, receiving two cents for the delivery of a letter and a half-cent for a newspaper. The present free delivery system was inaugurated in Troy in 1864, with five carriers.

The old Baptist meeting-house on the east side of Third Street, between Congress and State streets, having been removed, the brick edifice now occupying its site was erected in 1846. In 1881, the work of remodeling the front of the building was begun. A new baptistry was placed beneath the pulpit-platform, and the rooms in the basement were enlarged and refurnished. The Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., who began the highly-blessed labors of his long ministry in Troy as pastor of the First Particular Baptist Church, on August 25th, 1844, had his resignation reluctantly accepted by the society on Friday evening, November 6th, 1885. The Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., the present pastor of the church, began his ministerial work in Troy on April 1st, 1886.



FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, 1846.

In July, 1881, the congregation of the Second Street Presbyterian Church began the work of renovating and enlarging the edifice in which it had worshiped since 1834. The galleries were removed, the auditory was refitted and repainted, a new pulpit was built, the organ and choir were placed on the north side of it, the building was lengthened toward Second Street by the erection of an attractive façade and bell-tower, the Sunday-school room was altered, and other improvements were made at an expenditure of $34,357.18. The first services were held in the enlarged edifice on April 30th, 1882. The organ at the east end of the church was given the congregation in 1866, by the daughters of Betsey A. Hart; the first one having been the gift of John T. McCoun and wife. The five handsomely-colored and figured memorial windows in the south wall of the building are severally inscribed: To the memory of Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D., 1794–1866; To the memory of the Rev. John K. Davis and Miss Helen S. Davis; In memory of Pliny W. Corbin, for twenty-one years an elder in this church; In memory of Mrs. Theodocia C.

Fitch and her daughter, Mrs. Emily Fitch Heartt; In memory of Aaron Read, 1781–1871. The inscriptions on those in the north wall are also severally lettered: In loving memory of Phebe Bloom Vail by her daughters, Jeanie E. Vail and Phebe H. Vail; In memory of Samuel and Mary Gale by their sons, E. Thompson and John B. Gale; In memory of Townsend McCoun Vail and Martha Card, his wife, by their son, Samuel McCoun Vail; In memo-

SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

riam Jared S. Weed, by his wife, Mary S. Weed; To the memory of George Vail, an elder in this church from its organization to his death in 1872, and of Jane, his wife, who died in 1866.

In 1867, Christ Church, on North Second Street, was renovated and enlarged. A recessed chancel on the west side of the building, the addition of organ and vestry rooms, and the alteration of a part of the basement for the use of the Sunday-school were some of the improvements made that year. In 1882, the parish house, adjoining the church on the north, was erected; the funds of the legacy of $10,000, bequeathed the church by Jacob Jacobs, a

deceased vestryman, having been used to build it. The interior of the church was also that year repainted and decorated. The memorial gifts ornamenting the church embrace a finely-carved oaken altar, on which is inscribed: "In loving memory of our mother, Rebecca C. Kemp," given by her children; an elaborate brass lectern, presented to the church, at Easter, 1879, by Samuel C. Tappin and wife; a handsome reredos, the gift of Mrs. Martha E. Kemp, the wife of Hon. William Kemp; sedilia, the offering of Mrs. James Morehead, in memory of her sons; a brass communion rail given by Mrs. Charles Cleminshaw; and the brass coronas contributed by the members of the Bible class. The beautifully-illuminated chancel window, inscribed: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Ann Bywater Cluett, entered into rest, January 30, 1876. This window is erected by her children." The two richly-colored side windows were given in memory of Northrup J. Rockwell and his wife, Mary A. Rockwell, by their niece, Mrs. George B. Cluett. The Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, D. D., who had served the congregation from April 14th, 1861, to July 12th, 1864, began his second rectorship of the church, on January 3d, 1886.

Westminster Presbyterian Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school organized with thirty scholars, under the care of the Second Street Presbyterian Church, in a school-house on the north-west corner of Vail Avenue and Turner's Lane (Glen Avenue), on the first Sunday in January, 1869. The rapid growth of the school induced the members of the Second Street Presbyterian Church to erect a wooden building for a chapel, on the second lot north of the school-house on the west side of Vail Avenue, which was dedicated on October 23d, 1870. The Rev. James Marshall was placed in charge of the mission, on February 1st, 1871. In September, that year, thirty-nine persons, regularly attending the services conducted there, requested the Presbytery of Troy to take the necessary action to organize them into a Presbyterian congregation. On November 2d, "the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Troy" was duly organized with forty-two members. In August, 1882, the church was moved to its present site on the north-west corner of First Street and Fifth Avenue, Lansingburgh. The building was then enlarged by the addition of a Sunday-school room on its west side. On September 23d, the first services were held in the building on its new site.

The first alms-house of Rensselaer county was erected in 1821 on the county farm, on the south-east side of the city, south of Spring Avenue. The institution was then called the House of Industry. The farm, now a part of the sixth ward of the city, has an area of one hundred and sixty acres. The brick buildings were erected in 1882. They include the keeper's house, two apartment-buildings, two hospitals, a dining-hall, a kitchen, and a laundry.

The military organization known as the Fourth Battery, mustered out of service on February 25th, 1887, traced its origin to the Troy City Artillery, which, it seems, bore the name of the Flying Artillery, when, on August 11th, 1812, its officers were Ruggles Hubbard, captain, Richard M. Livingston, first lieutenant, and William McManus, second. The latter was then a part of the First Battalion of Artillery of the New York State Militia. In 1823, Captain Francis Yvonnet had command of the Troy City Artillery. On October 13th, that year, Colonel Derick Lane, in behalf of the citizens, presented the company with a stand of colors. In 1828, the organization was incorporated with the Fifth Regiment of New York State Militia. The armory of the company was for a number of years in a building formerly standing on the west side of River Street, where now is the entrance to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge. Afterward it was in a two-story building on the east side of the alley, opposite the First Particular Baptist Church. After the building of the State Armory on River Street in 1860, the company's quarters were in it. In 1867, as Battery B, the Troy City Artillery was made a part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the New York State Militia. In 1878, it was known as Battery F, which designation was changed in 1882 to that of the Fourth Battery.

In 1869, a mission Sunday-school, under the auspices of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was organized in a building, on the north side of Rensselaer Street, between River and North Second streets. On November 9th, that year, the project of "beginning a chapel enterprise in North Troy, to be ultimately located north of Rensselaer Street, or North Street," was approved by the vestry of St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Richard S. Adams was that day placed in charge of the mission as an assistant minister of St. Paul's Church. In the spring of 1871, six lots on the north side of Middleburgh Street, between Vail (Sixth) Avenue and Mount Street, were purchased for the site of a chapel. On St. Matthew's Day, in 1871, the corner-stone of the wooden chapel, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, was laid by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane. The first services were held in the building on Christmas Eve, that year. On April 1st, 1876, John I. Thompson, Henry B. Dauchy, and Walter P. Warren, acting as trustees of St. Paul's Free Chapel, conveyed the property to the trustees of St. Paul's Church; the former having been appointed by the vestry of St. Paul's Church, on March 20th, to manage the temporal affairs of the chapel. On January 22d, 1881, John I. Thompson, Joseph W. Fuller, and James Forsyth, having then the management of the affairs of St. Paul's Free Chapel, were discharged by the vestry of St. Paul's Church from the further performance of such duties as had been incumbent upon them as trustees of the chapel. On February 7th, 1883, the name of

St. Paul's Free Chapel was changed to that of St. Barnabas' Chapel; and the congregation became an independent organization.

In 1871, the rooms in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church were altered and refitted for the use of the Sunday-school and congregation. In 1873, the auditory was renovated, and the choir and organ were placed behind the pulpit, which was moved farther forward. In 1883, three richly-colored and figured memorial windows were placed in the front wall of the building. The central one was the gift of a number of the friends of the Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., to whose memory it is inscribed. The one on the west side of

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TROY FEMALE SEMINARY, AND COURT-HOUSE.

it is a memorial to the Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D.; the gift of his son-in-law, James Brown, of New York city. The east window was given by the congregation in memory of Jacob D. Van der Heyden. The circular window above the west door is in memory of Charles P. Hartt; the gift of his widow. The one above the east door, in memory of Gordon B. Saxton and Philena F. Saxton, was given by their son, S. B. Saxton. On one of the three marble tablets in the wall of the audience-room is lettered: Inscribed to the memory of Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D., ordained first pastor of this church, June 25th, 1793. Died July 21st, 1822, in the 64th year of his age, having discharged the duties of an affectionate shepherd 29 years. On another: Inscribed to the memory of

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Esq., founder and father of this congregation, and the first ruling elder in this church. Born in Albany, October 28th, 1758. Died in Troy, September 4th, 1809. On the third: In memory of Nathan Sidney Smith Beman, for forty years pastor of this church, from June 18th, 1823, to June 18th, 1863. Born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1785. Died at Carbondale, Ill., August 8th, 1871, aged 86 years. The present pastor of the church, the Rev. Theophilus Parsons Sawin, was installed on June 17th, 1886.

The first German Roman Catholic congregation in Troy was formed in 1860, and worshiped about two years in St. Mary's Hall, erected in 1859. In 1868, St. Laurence's German Roman Catholic Church was organized at Lutzelberger's Hall, No. 197 River Street, where its members worshiped about one year. Subsequently, and until their first church was built on the south-east corner of Third and Jefferson streets, they attended services conducted in German at the French Church of St. Jean, the Baptist, on Second Street. The corner-stone of the wooden building was laid on Sunday, September 4th, 1870, and that of the brick church, immediately south of the former, was laid on May 20th, 1883. The brick edifice was consecrated on May 11th, 1884.

The Legislature having, on March 15th, 1883, appropriated $75,000 to purchase a site and to erect an armory on it for the use of the military companies of Troy belonging to the National Guard of the state, the International Hotel property, on the south-east corner of River and Ferry streets, and the lot and building south of it, were purchased, on April 6th, that year, and there in the spring of 1884, the laying of the foundation of the armory was begun. The corner-stone was laid on July 4th, by Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding the Third Division of the National Guard, in the presence of the municipal authorities, a large assemblage of citizens, and the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate companies, and the Fourth Battery of the Fifth Brigade of the National Guard. The Rev. William Taylor, of the Universalist Church, offered a prayer, the Hon. Martin I. Townsend delivered an address, and the Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Cross, pronounced a benediction. The metallic box placed in the cavity of the corner-stone contained histories of the military companies present, a copy of the act appropriating the money to erect the armory, a lithograph of the building, a history of its site, copies of the city newspapers, and a volume of the History of the City of Troy, 1876, by A. J. Weise, presented by the publisher, William H. Young. The building was completed and occupied in March, 1886. The frontage of the armory on Ferry Street is one hundred and thirty feet; depth on River Street, one hundred and fifty feet. The height of the west tower from the pavement is eighty-eight feet; that of the east one, eighty-

four feet. The company rooms in the front part of the building are entered from the hall, twelve feet wide, extending to the drill-room, which is one hundred by one hundred and thirty feet, and has a gallery on the north side. On the west side of the basement is an artillery room, thirty-eight by one hundred feet. Besides the appropriation of $75,000, the state made another of $10,000 to complete the armory. The county of Rensselaer, in the spring of 1883, appropriated $7,000 toward the purchase of the site. About $10,000 additional were contributed by the different companies to furnish their respective rooms. Until it was disbanded in 1887, the Fourth Battery occupied rooms 1, 2, and 3, on the first floor, on the west side of the hall. The rooms of the Sixth Separate Company (Troy Citizens' Corps) are 7, 8, and 9, on the second floor, above those formerly occupied by the Fourth Battery. The west octagonal room on the third floor is occupied by the Old Guard of the Troy Citizens' Corps. The rooms of the Twenty-first Separate Company (Tibbits' Cadets) are 4, 5, and 6, on the first floor on the east side of the hall. Those of the Twelfth Separate Company are 10, 11, and 12, on the second floor, above those of the Twenty-first Separate Company. The company has also an octagonal room on the third floor.

The society, known as St. Paul's Evangelical Church, was organized in Green's Building, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, on November 10th, 1879. In February, 1885, the house of worship belonging to the Church of Christ, on the south-west corner of Seventh and Fulton streets, was purchased by the congregation, which began holding services in it on May 3d, that year.

In October, 1846, certain citizens perceiving the public need of an eligibly situated and extensive burial-ground, subscribed to an agreement to advance severally seven hundred and fifty dollars to purchase and lay out the land approved by the majority as suitable for a cemetery, and to loan the money until a sufficient number of burial lots were sold to liquidate the indebtedness of the association formed by them. In attempting to accomplish the undertaking, they found it impracticable as they had planned it. They then determined to form an association under the general act passed by the Legislature authorizing the incorporation of rural cemeteries. On September 9th, 1848, a meeting was held at the office of Isaac McConihe, where the Troy Cemetery Association was formed by the election of John Paine, D. Thomas Vail, Isaac McConihe, George M. Tibbits, Stephen E. Warren, and John B. Gale as its trustees. A committee was appointed to select a site for the cemetery, which, having viewed some of the most eligible grounds of easy access, reported in favor of the purchase of a tract of land, commanding extensive prospects of the surrounding country, situated near the north-eastern limits of the city. On

GARDNER EARL MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

September 5th, 1849, and subsequently, the trustees purchased about one hundred and fifty acres of land there, which were in part laid out into burial lots, walks, and roads, by J. C. Sidney, an experienced landscape engineer. On October 16th, 1850, the officers of the association, the members of the Common Council, the ministers of the churches, and a large body of citizens, preceded by the Watervliet Arsenal Band, and escorted by the military companies of the city, commanded by Captains Brintnall, Jones, and Dexter, marched in procession from the court-house to the grounds, under the direction of Colonel A. H. Pierce, chief marshal. On reaching them, the large concourse of people surrounded the temporary platform erected for the services of the occasion, which began with a prayer by the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., of the First Presbyterian Church. A selection of scripture was then read by the Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which was followed by the singing of a dedication hymn, composed for the occasion by the Rev. John Pierpont, of the First Unitarian Church. An address was then delivered by the Hon. David Buel, jr., who, in closing it, declared the grounds consecrated under the name of Oakwood Cemetery and the authority of the officers of the association. The exercises were ended by a benediction pronounced by the Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., of the First Particular Baptist Church.

In 1884–85, the finely-built keeper's lodge, at the western entrance to the grounds, on Cemetery Avenue, was erected. The massive granite pillars of the iron gates,—the attractive bronze bust of the Hon. John Paine, deceased, the first president of the association,—the pretty distribution of ornamental shrubs and choice trees, — and the rise of the broad avenue from the verdant sweep of the lateral lawns are delightfully associated to greet the eyes of those entering the cemetery on the west side.

The most conspicuous of the numerous monuments adorning the beautiful necropolis is the stately monolith seventy-five feet in height, marking the grave of the distinguished soldier, Major-General John Ellis Wool, who died in Troy, on November 10th, 1869. The finely-sculptured sarcophagus, the tomb of the valiant officer, Major-General George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," is seen in another part of the extensive grounds.

The beautiful Romanesque architecture of the Gardner Earl Memorial Chapel is exceedingly imposing. The richness of the colors and tints of the ornate windows of the chapel, its choice marbles and elaborate sculpture, the artistic configuration of the mosaic floor, and the harmonious designs of the foliated arches in other parts of the handsome building give an enduring expression of the love of the bereaved parents, William S. and Hannah M. Earl, for their only son, Gardner, who died on March 3d, 1887, to whose memory

they reared the costly structure. It is one of the few mortuary shrines in the United States that ennoble the fame of their architects.

The erection of the building was begun on April 12th, 1888, under the superintendence of Fuller & Wheeler, architects, and, with its various appointments, completed in November, 1889. Built on a rise of ground three hundred feet above the level of the Hudson River, which it overlooks, it affords a charming and wide-sweeping prospect of the valley and the high land bordering it on the east and west. The tower at the south end of the building is ninety feet high. The loggia connecting it with the chapel is eighteen feet wide and forty-five long. The nave of the chapel is twenty-six by forty feet, and the chancel sixteen by twenty-six feet. The length of the building is one hundred and thirty-six feet, with a width of seventy feet, at the north end. The crematory, on the west side of the chapel, is provided with incinerating apparatus of the most approved construction.

Within the secluded precincts of Oakwood Cemetery are the graves of many of the early inhabitants of Troy. Among them is the tomb of "the Patroon of Troy," Jacob D. Van der Heyden, "who departed this life, Sept. 4th, 1809, aged 50 years, 10 months, and 12 days;" also that of Matthias Van der Heyden, who "died August 17th, 1825, aged 65 years;" that of "Samuel Gale, M. D., born March 3, 1743, died January 9, 1799;" that of Benjamin Covell, who "died December 24th, 1840, aged 85 years and 4 months;" that of the Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D., who "died July 21, 1822, in the 64th year of his age," and that of Emma Willard, who died at Troy, on April 15th, 1870.

The first president of the Troy Cemetery Association, John Paine, performed the duties of the office from September 9th, 1848, until his death, on February 7th, 1852. William F. Page, who succeeded him in 1852, held the office until his decease, on October 22d, 1870. The present president of the association, A. R. Smith, was elected on November 1st, 1870. By his unrelaxing efforts and careful supervision Oakwood Cemetery has been made one of the most beautiful burial-places in the country. The superintendent of the grounds, John Boetcher, whose effective landscape-work has so charmingly changed the original features of the cemetery, took charge of the grounds on May 1st, 1871.

A number of persons, desiring to ameliorate the condition of orphan and destitute children in the city, met in the mayor's court-room in the court-house, on October 22d, 1833, and organized the Troy Association for the Relief of Destitute Children. The name of the association was changed, on December 17th, 1834, to that of the Troy Orphan Asylum. The act incorporating the institution was passed April 10th, 1835, by which the management of the estate and affairs of the asylum was intrusted to a board of twenty-one

TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(Proposed buildings.)

trustees. In 1834, a building, known as No. 52 Third Street, was rented for an asylum. On December 1st, 1835, the trustees purchased lot 911, on the north side of Eighth Street, and in 1836, the institution was moved to the two-story brick building, No. 65, on it, which was burned in the great fire of May 10th, 1862. The orphans, one hundred and ten in number, were temporarily cared for in Lansingburgh. Mrs. Betsey A. Hart having given $10,000, and a number of citizens a similar amount, and the State of New York having appropriated $5,000, the three-story brick building, on the east side of Eighth Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets, was erected with the money in 1863, and occupied in 1864. In 1884, Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, provided the means to complete a dormitory on the third story of the building. On July 2d, 1889, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Mrs. Margaret E. Proudfit, Mrs. Mary B. Tillinghast, and Charles B. Russell gave a farm of one hundred and nine acres on the Wynants Kill, south of Spring Avenue, to the institution, on the condition that buildings suitable for the purposes of the asylum should be erected on it within five years. In February, 1891, the trustees accepted the plans and specifications of H. Langford Warren, architect, of Boston, for a group of brick buildings expressing in their style the English domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. The cost of the buildings is estimated at $100,000. The site of the new asylum will be on the south side of Spring Avenue, not far west of its intersection with Pawling Avenue. The officers of the institution are Charles W. Tillinghast, president, Lewis E. Gurley, vice-president, William H. Hollister, jr., secretary, and Charles E. Hanaman, treasurer.

The fifth Roman Catholic congregation in the city, organized in 1861, was given the name of Holy Trinity Church. The corner-stone of the church, which the congregation began building in 1862, on the west side of Fifteenth Street, between Christie and Marshall streets, was laid on Sunday afternoon, August 3d, by the Very Rev. John J. Conroy, vicar-general of the diocese. The edifice was dedicated in June, 1863, under the name of St. Francis' Church. The brick church, on the south side of Congress Street, opposite Thirteenth Street, erected in 1881, was opened for services on Sunday, April 9th, 1882.

The Rensselaer County Jail, erected in 1826, on the north side of Ferry Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was enlarged in 1885. The bell of the first court-house, hanging in the cupola on the front building since 1832, was rung at alarms of fire until 1869, when the fire-alarm telegraph system was introduced.

The South Troy Baptist Church, organized on October 24th, 1869, a branch of the North Baptist Church, originated in a Sunday-school, which James L. Phillips began conducting in October, 1867, at his residence, No. 540 Second Street. On June 14th, 1869, a two-story wooden building, known as

No. 552 First Street, was purchased and the rooms on the first floor were fitted for the use of the Sunday-school and religious services. The present chapel, built on its site, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, January 17th, 1886.

On Sunday afternoon, February 14th, 1886, the lower part of the city was inundated by a freshet. River, First, Second, and Third streets were flooded northward beyond the line of Liberty Street, and Fourth and Fifth streets, beyond Ferry Street. The height of the water, at three o'clock, was three inches less than it was at the time of the freshet of 1857.

The House of the Good Shepherd, a five-story brick building on the south side of People's Avenue, east of Ninth Street, was blessed by the Right Rev. Francis McNierney on April 24th, 1887, the corner-stone having been laid by him on Sunday afternoon, May 9th, 1886.

The Jewish synagogue, Shaare Tephilla, on the north side of Division Street, between River and First streets, was erected in 1887, the corner-stone having been laid on October 9th, that year. The first members of the congregation worshiped, in 1873, in a building on the east side of Fourth Street, between Liberty and Washington streets.

On the burning of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute near the north-east corner of State and Sixth streets, on Saturday, May 10th, 1862, the course of instruction was resumed on the following Wednesday, and continued to the close of the term in the Troy University Building. In the fall of that year, rooms were rented in the Vail Building, on the north-east corner of Congress and River streets, where the school continued until May 1st, 1864, when the new building at the head of Broadway was occupied. The cost of erecting it was about $50,000; the greater part of the money having been subscribed by friends of the institution. The building is used for recitations and lectures, and contains several drafting-rooms, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. The Winslow Laboratory, erected north of it in 1866, was named in honor of the Hon. John F. Winslow, a former president of the institute, now residing at Poughkeepsie. It was partly burned on Wednesday morning, August 27th, 1884.

The astronomical observatory on the hill, east of Eighth Street, was erected in 1878 in memory of Williams Proudfit, an institute student, by his parents, Ebenezer and Margaret E. Proudfit. The Ranken mansion, on the east side of Eighth Street, purchased on January 25th, 1877, is occupied by the department of mechanics. The gymnasium, an attractive two-story brick building, on the south side of Broadway, east of Seventh Street, was erected in 1886. On June 2d, 1890, the trustees purchased the brick building and lot on the east side of Second Street, north of the Troy Savings Bank, where they intend to erect a fire-proof edifice to be known as Alumni Building.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE BUILDINGS.

The mineralogical, botanical, ornithological and other cabinets of the institution are large and valuable. The library contains many excellent scientific works. The gift, in 1882, of the library of Alexander L. Holley, deceased, largely increased the number of volumes. By a bequest of General John E. Wool, made on November 5th, 1869, the institute received $15,000; by the will of Lewis L. Southwick, June 4th, 1878, $2,000; by that of Henry P. Filer, December 25th, 1882, $10,000, and by that of Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, who died on August 23d, 1886, $5,000. On June 11th, 1883, Mrs. Mary E. Hart gave $60,000 in invested funds and cash to the institution as a memorial of her deceased husband, William Howard Hart, to be "employed exclusively for endowing in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute a professorship, to be known and designated as the William Howard Hart professorship of rational and technical mechanics." The institute confers the degree of Civil Engineer and that of Bachelor of Science. The regular course of study in the institute covers a period of four years. Professor David M. Greene, C. E., has been director of the institute since September, 1878. The graduates of the Institute have not only been students from the different States of the Union, but also from Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Spain, Japan and other distant countries. Its alumni embrace some of the most distinguished civil engineers in the world. The officers of the institute are John H. Peck, LL.D., president; Albert E. Powers, vice-president; William H. Doughty, secretary; and William H. Young, treasurer; the latter holding the office since February 7th, 1850.

The first public use of electricity for illuminating purposes was made in the city on Thursday night, December 22d, 1881. The Troy Electric Light Company, incorporated on February 1st, 1885, with a capital of $150,000, opened its plant, on the south-east corner of River and Liberty streets, on January 20th, 1886.

At a young men's meeting held at the court-house on Friday evening, November 28th, 1834, to make arrangements for a course of public lectures in the following winter, Thomas Coleman, Martin I. Townsend, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Ralph Hawley and Giles B. Kellogg were appointed "to take into consideration the expediency and practicability of forming a young men's association" in the city. On Friday evening, December 12th, they made a report favoring the organization of one, and submitted a draft of a constitution for it. The latter was adopted for the basis of The Troy Young Men's Association, and a committee of five persons from each of the first four wards was appointed to obtain signers to it. On the following Friday evening, the names of four hundred and twenty-six persons were reported as signed to the constitution. John T. McCoun was then elected president of the association,

and on the following Wednesday evening the other officers were chosen. Two rooms were rented on the second floor of the building No. 197 River Street, in one of which the books of the Troy Library, by an agreement with that organization, were placed, and in the other, newspapers and periodicals. The library and reading-room were opened to the use of the members in February, 1835. On April 20th, that year, the act incorporating the Troy Young Men's Association was passed by the Legislature. On May 1st, 1846, the association occupied the front rooms on the second floor of the Athenæum. On the extension of the building to the alley in 1851, the library and reading-room were moved to the two rooms now used by the association. The first art exhibition for the benefit of the association was opened in the lecture hall on the third floor on February 18th, 1858. Two other art exhibitions were made in the following winters for the same purpose. One-half of the receipts of the Loan Exhibition of the Troy Society of Decorative Art, held in 1878 in the basement of the Troy Savings Bank building, was given the association. By an act of the Legislature, passed May 8th, 1880, the control, disposal and management of the real and personal property of the association were vested in a board of twenty-three trustees. They were privileged to organize and add to the departments of the association a free library and a free reading-room whenever the condition of its affairs and trust funds warranted the action. By contributions of the citizens, the Athenæum was purchased on January 21st, 1882, for $24,500, and given to the association. Subsequent contributions increased the subscriptions to $35,892; the surplus being used to pay for the renovation of the building.

On Friday evening, December 12th, 1884, the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Troy Young Men's Association was celebrated in Music Hall. Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., read an historical sketch of the institution, and speeches were made by some of the officers and members. Lewis E. Gurley, president of the Free Reading Association (founded as the Holly Tree Inn, May 4th, 1874; incorporated March 13th, 1877), formally transferred its property to the trustees of the Troy Young Men's Association, who then took the entire control of the latter's affairs and property. In 1885, the rooms of the association were renovated and refitted, and the books in the library classified and placed in new cases conveniently arranged in the back-rooms on the second and third floors, and in a side room, near the newspaper room, on the first story. On August 7th, that year, the use of the books in the library and the newspapers in the reading room were made free to the people of Troy, under certain rules and restrictions. In January, 1889, the books in the room on the first floor were placed in the general library on the second floor.

In 1862, William R. Yourt willed $5,000 to the association, and the same year, George M. Selden gave it railroad stock valued at $2,000. In 1870, Clarence Willard bequeathed it $10,000; in 1879, Roxanna A. Loomis, $1,000; in 1881, F. O. Mather, about $12,000; and on December 12th, 1884, Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, placed to its use $10,000. In 1887, by the will of E. Thompson Gale, it received $2,000, and in 1889, by that of Joseph W. Fuller, $1,000.

The association's library contains about 28,000 bound volumes, not including 835 bound files of newspapers. Many of the books are rare and valuable and few unimportant. DeWitt Clinton has held the office of librarian of the association since December 22d, 1874, and William H. Henderson, of assistant, since May 1st, 1885.

The Troy Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, organized in December, 1880, was incorporated on March 16th, 1882. It was established for "the moral, intellectual, physical, and spiritual welfare of the railroad employees of Troy and its vicinity." The attractive two-story brick building, on the north side of Broadway, immediately east of the Union Railroad station, erected in 1882, was formally occupied by the association on December 19th, that year. The gymnasium was built as an addition in 1888. The library embraces about fifteen hundred volumes. The present officers of the association are Joseph Crandell, president; Franklin Field, vice-president; J. W. A. Cluett, treasurer, and C. A. Nimmo, secretary.

The Young Women's Association of the city of Troy, organized in January, 1883, occupied rooms in the Keenan building until 1884, when several on the upper floors of the Manufacturers' Bank building were rented. On the incorporation of the association on June 10th, 1885, the three-story brick building No. 43 Fourth Street, was purchased and fitted for the institution, having for its object the amelioration of the condition and the promotion of the interests of such young women as desire a proper and convenient place to pass leisure hours and to improve themselves by attending evening courses of instruction and by reading books provided for them there Free instruction is given by the association in spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, music, millinery, dressmaking and embroidery. The erection of a larger and more convenient building on the lot north of the one on the north-west corner of Second and State streets, projected by the association in the early part of the year 1891, is apparently assured by the generous subscriptions already made by the citizens. The officers are Mrs. Charles E. Patterson, president; Miss Sarah Willard, Mrs. William A. Thompson, Mrs. George B. Cluett and Mrs. R. H. McClellan, vice presidents; Miss Helen Ford and Mrs. A. G. Sherry, secretaries, and Mrs. Charles A. McLeod, treasurer.

A number of influential and wealthy citizens, having projected a social society, associated themselves by a certificate of incorporation on November 27th, 1867, under the name of The Troy Club, having for its first board of managers Jonas C. Heartt, John A. Griswold, D. Thomas Vail, E. Thompson Gale, Joseph M. Warren, George H. Cramer, Uri Gilbert, William F. Burden, Joseph W. Fuller, Samuel M. Vail, John Hobart Warren, Miles Beach, Moses C. Green, G. Parish Ogden, and William A. Shepard. On December 14th, the club purchased the large three-story brick house on the north-west corner of Congress and Second streets, and, having fitted it with the conveniences

TROY CLUB-HOUSE.

and appointments of a modern club-house, occupied it on January 20th, 1868. Having determined to erect a more desirable building, the club purchased, on July 12th, 1887, the property on the south-west corner of First and Congress streets, for $23,000. The lot, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, was then partly occupied by a two-story brick building, fronting on First Street, built early in the century by Nicholas Schuyler, the first clerk of Rensselaer County, who, on April 27th, 1813, advertised the property for sale:

"N. Schuyler offers for sale his house and lot, with all the buildings thereon, containing a fine garden of made soil, in which are a variety of fine fruit and

shrubbery; also a rich asparagus bed of 144 square feet. The corner of First and Congress streets, opposite the Public Square."

In the fall of 1887, the erection of the handsome club-house was begun. The building was completed and furnished in the fall of 1888 and occupied on November 29th. Its architecture is modern Romanesque. The agreeable color of the Long Meadow sandstone delightfully enhances the general effectiveness of the masonry. The officers in 1889 were Walter P. Warren, president; James A. Eddy, vice-president; John Clatworthy, secretary; and Daniel W. Ford, treasurer. The number of resident members, in 1889, was 157; non-resident, 56.

The Troy Citizens' Gas-Light Company, incorporated on May 19th, 1875, erected its works on the east side of Vail (Sixth) Avenue, between Canal Street (Ingalls Avenue), and Glen Avenue. It and the Troy Fuel Gas Company, incorporated in 1885, and the Troy Gas-Light Company, were consolidated on October 11th, 1889, under the name of the Troy Gas Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. On October 14th, Edward Murphy, jr., was elected president of the company; William Kemp, vice-president; Derick Lane, treasurer; and Charles E. Davenport, secretary.

Societies of vocal and instrumental musicians have existed in Troy from the first decade of its history. Early in this century the Troy Harmonic Association and the Troy Handel and Haydn Society frequently sang together in sacred concerts and oratorios at the First Presbyterian Meeting-house and St. Paul's Church. The Troy Vocal Society, organized on January 18th, 1875, at the law office of Townsends & Browne, in the United National Bank building, was incorporated on March 2d, that year. The varied character and marked excellence of the society's five annual concerts in Music Hall have attracted in the past decade large audiences. Professor Edward J. Connolly has been music director of the society since February 1st, 1875. The officers of the organization are Clinton H. Meneely, president; John H. Knox, vice-president; William H. Hollister, jr., secretary; and Walter R. Bush, treasurer.

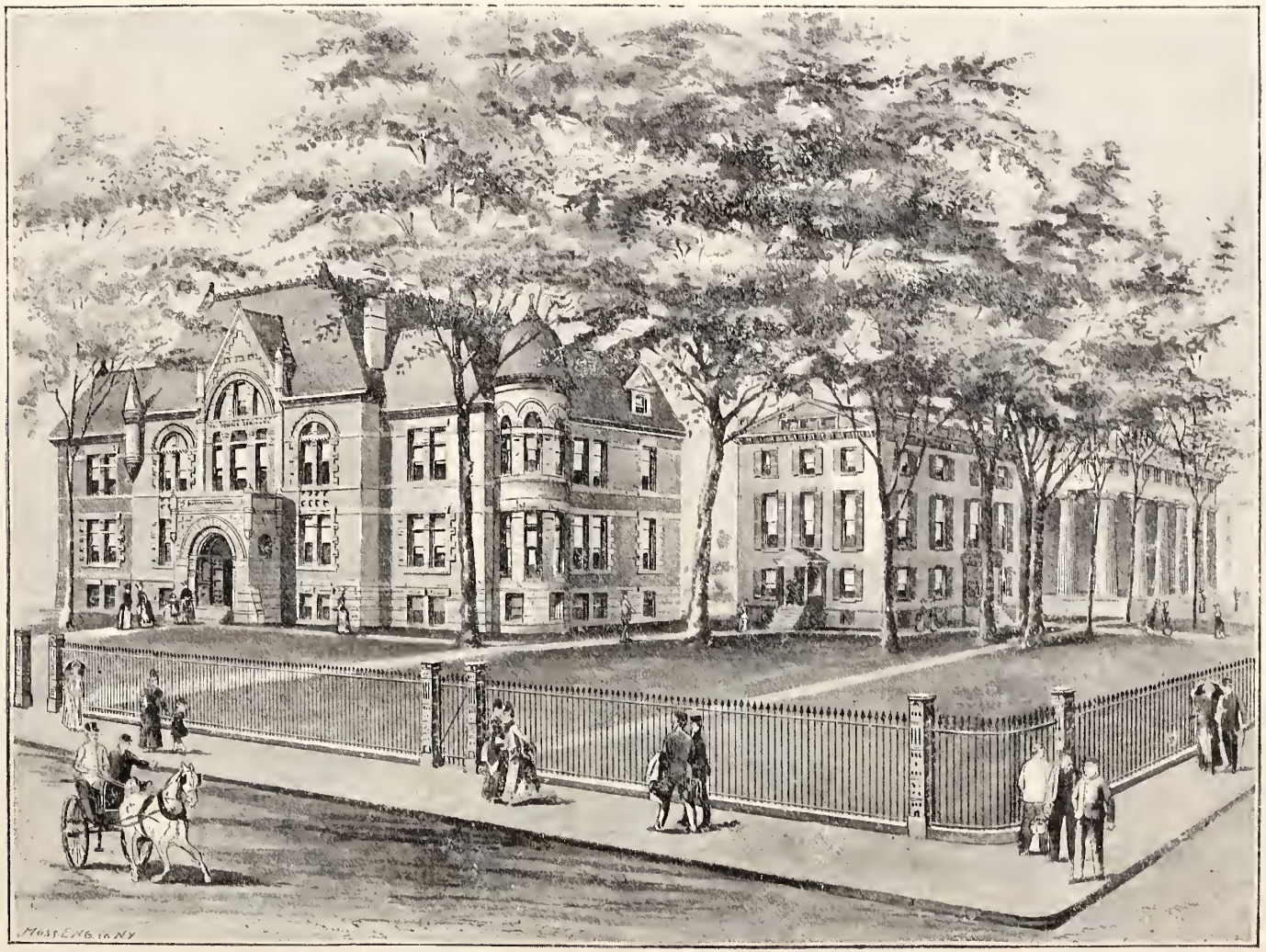
The Troy Choral Union, organized on March 26th, 1879, as the Choral Union of the Second Presbyterian Church, was incorporated under its present name on March 9th, 1885. Its officers are John Clatworthy, president, and A. W. Harrington, jr., secretary and treasurer.

The two German societies, the Troy Männerchor, organized on November 4th, 1872, and the Troy Sängerbund, organized on May 19th, 1880, are also large bodies of excellent singers.

In 1871, the trustees of the Troy Female Seminary, desiring to be less restricted in the administration of the affairs of the institution, determined

to take such action as might be necessary to obtain possession of the property. William Gurley, Joseph W. Fuller, and William Kemp, having been appointed a committee by them to solicit the municipal authorities to convey it to the board, presented to the Common Council, on February 1st, 1872, a formal request of the trustees, and a memorial signed by nine hundred and eighty citizens favoring the transfer of the property. The unwillingness of the Common Council to part with it caused the trustees to offer the city, through William Gurley, on June 6th, 1872, the sum of $50,000 for the buildings and grounds. The offer was accepted, and the Common Council passed a resolution to convey the property to the trustees, on the payment of $50,000, on or before the 1st day of May, 1873, and authorized the mayor to execute the conveyance. On June 12th, 1872, the mayor, the Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, signed the agreement, setting forth the condition that the property was "to be used only for school purposes." A subscription was at once circulated among the citizens of Troy to obtain the needed money. Little progress was made in getting subscriptions until William Gurley undertook the task of personally soliciting contributions. He, later, assisted by his brother, Lewis E., finally succeeded by his indefatigable perseverance in obtaining the sum of $52,615.17, in gifts from $4 to $5,000. On May 1st, 1873, a check, signed by W. & L. E. Gurley, payable at the National Exchange Bank, to the order of William Kemp, mayor, put the trustees in possession of the Troy Female Seminary. John H. Willard and his wife, Sarah L., having resigned the management of the institution in June, 1872, Miss Emily T. Wilcox was made principal of the seminary. She, with an efficient corps of teachers, has, since September, 1872, successfully conducted the widely-known school. On January 30th, 1891, Lewis E. Gurley generously tendered the trustees the gift of a school building in memory of his deceased brother, William, and his sister, Clarissa A., who died on November 2d, 1841. The Gurley Memorial Hall, designed by M. F. Cummings & Son, architects, of Troy, and constructed of granite at a cost of $45,000, will be built about sixty feet west of the line of Second Street, and will have a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of sixty. The laying of the foundations of the building was begun on March 26th. The handsome donation will mark the beginning of a new era of the institution's usefulness, and greatly beautify the environs of the Seminary Park. The officers of the seminary are Lewis E. Gurley, president; John H. Peck, secretary; and Paul Cook, treasurer.

The seven newspapers published in Troy are ably edited, replete with news, and widely circulated. Three are issued every afternoon and one every morning, excepting Sunday, and three weekly. *The Troy Daily Times*, John M. Francis & Son (Charles S.), publishers, has been printed since 1851; *The*



Gurley Memorial Hall. Old West-end building. First Presbyterian Church.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Troy Northern Budget, Charles L. MacArthur & Son (Arthur), proprietors, first as the *Northern Budget*, since 1867; *The Troy Daily Press*, Henry O'R. Tucker, publisher, since 1867; *The Troy Observer*, M. F. Collins, proprietor, since 1876; *The Evening Standard*, the Evening Standard Publishing Company, printers, since 1877; *The Troy Daily Telegram* (William C.) Cozier & (John P.) Pratt, publishers; first as the *Troy Morning Telegram and Whig*, succeeding the *Troy Morning Whig*, since 1880; and the *Catholic Weekly* (H. M.) Reynolds (G. L.) Thompson & Co. (William C. Cozier), proprietors, since 1886. Weekly editions of the *Times*, *Press*, and *Telegram*, are also published by the proprietors of those journals.

The Rensselaer County Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association, organized "to secure a site and erect thereon a suitable monument in honor of and to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers and sailors who went from Rensselaer County, State of New York, into the late war of the Rebellion, and who fell in the defense of their country, or who died later, or shall die in the enjoyment of the fruits of victory achieved," was incorporated November 12th, 1886. On November 29th, Colonel Charles L. MacArthur was elected president of the association, Major-General Joseph B. Carr, vice-president; William Kemp, treasurer; and Arthur W. Bradley, secretary. Washington Square having been selected for the site of the monument on August 1st, 1887, the city subsequently conveyed to the association a title to the ground. The Legislature in 1889, authorized the Supervisors of Rensselaer County to appropriate $25,000 toward the erection of the monument. On August 7th, that year, the design offered by Fuller & Wheeler, architects, Albany, was accepted, and on February 24th, 1890, a contract to erect the monument was awarded Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Mass. On Decoration Day, Friday, May 30th, that year, the corner-stone was laid by Colonel Charles L. MacArthur, the president of the association, who delivered an historical address, in which he particularized the notable bravery and laudable record of the men of Rensselaer County, who took part in the Civil War. Speeches were also made by the Rev. Peter Havermans and the Rev. J. W. Thompson. The occasion was made memorable by a large procession of veteran soldiers and the military organizations of the city, under the direction of Major-General Joseph B. Carr, chief marshal, and the singing of dedicatory and patriotic hymns by five hundred school children. On that day, the sum of the subscriptions, and that appropriated, amounted to $50,538.81. The granite monument will, on its erection, be ninety-three feet high. On the sides of the lower stone-work will be four bronze bas-reliefs, five by six feet, representing infantry, artillery, cavalry, and naval battle-scenes; the naval one being a representation of the engagement between the "Monitor" and the

"Merrimac." Surmounting the column will be a bronze figure, "The Call to Arms," thirteen feet high.

Congress having limited, on February 14th, 1885, the cost of a site and a building in Troy for a post-office and other purposes to $200,000, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Martin I. Townsend, Thomas Coleman, Esek Cowen, John D. Spicer, and Charles W. Tillinghast to select a suitable location for the edifice. The absence from the city of the last-named commissioner, having precluded him from acting in the selection of a site, William Gurley was appointed by the secretary to fill the vacancy. The situation of the Gross, Hall, and Griffith properties on the east side of Fourth Street, immediately north of Broadway, having been deemed the most eligible, the three lots, each fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, and the buildings on them were purchased by the Federal Government, in the summer of 1886, for $99,981.54. Three appropriations, each of $100,000, were made by Congress, on March 3d, 1885, February 25th, and March 3d, 1887, to defray the cost of the site and building. These sums having been deemed insufficient for the erection of a suitable structure, Congress, on April 26th, 1890, increased the appropriations to $500,000. The stone building will extend along Fourth Street one hundred and twenty-two feet and along Broadway one hundred and nine. The tower, twenty-two feet square, will have a height of one hundred and sixty feet.

MATTHIAS VAN DER HEYDEN HOUSE, 1885.

CHAPTER XIV.

TROY'S INDUSTRIES.

1807–1889.

NO city in the United States of like population ever distributed the products of its manufactories so widely over the world as Troy. The prints of her horse-shoes have marked the highways of the globe,—the sound of her church-bells have called people of this and foreign lands to prayer and praise,—her railroad and street-cars have conveyed passengers to destinations in both hemispheres,—her collars, cuffs, and shirts have borne the trade emblems of her chief industry to all the cities and large villages of the forty-four states of the Union, and her other manufactures have perpetuated the fame of the skill and workmanship of her artificers in every field of aggressive competition in which their productions have entered.

The early manufactories of Troy, comprising the saw, grist, fulling, and paper mills built on the Poesten, Wynants and Piscawen kills, between the years 1789 and 1800, were all component forces in the development of the industrial interests of the village, however brief their existence and insignificant their magnitude. The most important of those established in the first decade of this century was the Albany Rolling and Slitting Mill, the germ of the extensive works of the Troy Steel and Iron Company. Built by John Brinckerhoff & Co., of Albany, in 1807, on the site of the De Freest fulling mill, on the north side of the lower fall of the Wynants Kill, not far east of the present terminus of the street railway, the low wooden structure was provided with machinery for rolling and slitting Russia and Sweden bar iron into hoop iron and nail rods. Having purchased it in 1826 for $5,280, Erastus Corning gave it the name of the Albany Nail Factory. About that time John T. Norton became associated with him in business and the firm took the name of Norton & Corning. The product of the factory in 1830 was 825 tons of rolled iron, of which 450 tons were cut by twelve machines into nails. Thirty-four workmen were then employed at the works. On the dissolution of the firm at the end of four years, James Horner entered into partnership with Erastus Corning. On the admission of John F. Winslow, in 1838, the firm changed its name to that of Corning, Horner, & Winslow. The establishment was then

named the Albany Iron Works. In the following year, the first puddling, or conversion of pig iron into wrought iron, was begun at Troy by the firm. The manufacture of wrought iron by this process had not been successfully undertaken elsewhere in the state except at the Ulster Iron Works, in Ulster County. In 1849, the business of the firm was increased by the erection of the steam mill on the south side of the Wynants Kill. The firm of Corning, Horner, & Winslow was succeeded by that of Corning, Winslow, & Co.; Gilbert C. Davidson and Erastus Corning, jr., having been admitted as copartners. By the latter firm, the plating of the *Monitor* and that of several later-built floating-batteries of its pattern were made. During the war, many solid lip railroad chairs, invented at the works, were supplied the National government for railroads in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and other southern states. The firm also made a number of steel-rifled cannon for contractors. In 1864, the firm of Cornings & Winslow was formed, which, in 1865, erected for the use of its workmen the building known as Mechanics' Hall, on the south side of Mill Street. Erastus Corning & Co., in 1867, became proprietors of the works.

The property of the extinct Troy Vulcan Company is also embraced in that of the Troy Steel and Iron Company. The first building owned by the former company was a rolling mill erected in 1846, on the south side of the Poesten Kill, west of the track of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad. The Troy Rolling Mill Company having purchased it on October 15th, 1852, sold it on November 1st to Henry Burden, who, on April 25th, 1853, conveyed it to the Rensselaer Iron Company. On May 29th, 1854, John F. Winslow became the owner of the mill, which he sold in the following December to the Rensselaer Iron Works. Later the property of the Rensselaer Iron Works was purchased by John A. Griswold & Co.; the members of the firm being John A. Griswold, Erastus Corning, sr., Erastus Corning, jr., and Chester Griswold. In 1870, the building called the Rail Mill was erected on the north side of the Poesten Kill, in which, until recent years, steel rails for railroads were rolled.

The property originally known as the Bessemer Steel Works is also included in that of the Troy Steel and Iron Company. The conversion of pig iron into steel by the process discovered by Henry Bessemer so favorably impressed Alexander L. Holley, John F. Winslow, and John A. Griswold with its benefits that they, in 1863, purchased the American patents of the distinguished English engineer, and taking the firm name of Winslow, Griswold, & Holley, began erecting that year a two and a half ton plant on the site of the flouring mill built, in 1796, by Thomas L. Witbeck, immediately south of the mouth of the Wynants Kill. The first conversion of iron into steel at the works was

accomplished on February 16th, 1865; Crown Point charcoal iron having been used experimentally. The fitness for conversion into steel of different irons was not then determined as now by chemical analysis, and the firm had only the guidance of the tests that were made from time to time at the works. The changes and improvements in the English methods and appliances which A. L. Holley began making on the erection of the plant soon demonstrated their value in the saving of labor and the decrease of the cost of production. In 1867, the firm enlarged the works to a five-ton plant. On October 19th, 1868, the building was nearly destroyed by fire. About that time John A. Griswold & Co. became the owners of the plant. Known twenty-five years ago as the pioneer steel works of America, the plant, now a ten-ton one, still retains an unimpaired reputation of producing one of the best grades of steel made in the United States.

By the consolidation of the interests of Erastus Corning & Co. and those of John A. Griswold & Co., the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company was formed on March 1st, 1875; Erastus Corning, president, Chester Griswold, vice-president, and Selden E. Marvin, secretary and treasurer. It was succeeded by the Troy Steel and Iron Company, incorporated September 1st, 1885, with a capital of $2,500,000.

In September, 1885, the company began erecting on Breaker Island, opposite the Steel Works, three large blast-furnaces, one of which was first put in blast in May, 1887. The first transfer, by boat, across the river from the furnaces, of molten metal for its conversion into steel was successfully accomplished on October 27th, 1890.

The buildings of the four separately-situated works are all large brick structures and if contiguously aligned would extend more than the length of a mile. Those used for manufacturing are fitted with the latest improved machinery and appurtenances. In the Albany Iron Works department merchant iron, rivets and railroad track supplies are made; in the Rensselaer Iron Works department merchant steel, tire, tie-plates, spikes, and agricultural implement steel; in the Bessemer Steel Works department blooms for merchant steel and billets for steel wire; and in the Blast Furnace department from five to six hundred tons daily of Bessemer pig iron. In these works from twenty-two to twenty-four hundred workmen are employed, whose annual wages aggregate about $1,250,000. The unexceptional excellence of the productions of the Troy Steel and Iron Company and the magnitude of its manufacturing interests largely contribute to augment Troy's industrial fame. Established in 1807 to compete with British enterprise and capital, the business has grown to an importance attained only by a few other American manufactories founded at the beginning of this century. The present officers

of the company are Henry H. Rogers, president; William Kemp, vice-president; Selden E. Marvin, secretary and treasurer; C. E. Dudley Tibbits, Charles W. Tillinghast, Erastus Corning, Benjamin Brewster, O. B. Jennings, Joel F. Freeman, Selden E. Marvin, William Kemp, Henry H. Rogers, A. Bleecker Banks, directors; and George A. Bell, general superintendent.

The extensive works of the Burden Iron Company had their origin in a rolling and slitting mill, erected in 1809 on the south bank of the Wynants Kill, at the upper fall, near the line of Vandenburgh Avenue, by John Converse and several other capitalists. In 1813, the mill and its machinery became the property of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company, of which Ruggles Whiting, John Converse, Nathaniel Adams, E. F. Bachus, and Henry Delevan were the members. With a capital of $96,000, the company continued there the manufacture of cut nails, spikes, shovels, and spades. The factory contained a pair of rolls for rolling and slitting imported iron into nail and spike rods, and several machines for cutting them into nails and spikes. The rolls were turned by two water wheels, one at each end of the shaft on which the rolls revolved. The superintendence of the works was taken, in 1822, by Henry Burden, a Scotch engineer, who, on his arrival in the United States in 1819, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Albany. In 1824, the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company's property included a rolling and slitting mill, a nail factory, and "sundry shops for other mechanical business." The nail factory was "a stone edifice of great extent, calculated to contain twenty-four cutting and heading machines, all driven by water-power by one enormous iron wheel." The wrought-iron nail and spike machine patented in 1825, and the horse-shoe nail machine invented by the skillful superintendent in 1830, largely increased the productions of the company. By a modification of the first, he obtained, in 1834, a patent for another to make counter-sunk spikes to fasten flat rails of iron to wooden ones, then forming the tracks of the first railroads in the United States. In 1835, his wonderful invention for making horse-shoes was patented. When the machine was first put in operation large numbers of visitors daily resorted to the works to see it shape a piece of bar iron into a horse-shoe in four seconds. By changing some of the parts of the counter-sunk spike machine, he, in 1836, provided the company with a machine to manufacture hook-headed railroad spikes to fasten "T" and "H" rails, then beginning to supersede the use of flat ones. In 1839, he devised the celebrated machine known as "Burden's rotary concentric squeezer," for the compression of balls of puddled iron into blooms, which the commissioner of patents declared was the first truly original and most important invention known at that time for the manufacture of iron. The general use of the machine in Europe and America attests its service-

ableness. In 1843, the persevering inventor constructed a horse-shoe machine which in two movements shaped into shoes bar iron delivered from the roll train without the reheating of the metal.

Having in 1835 become the owner of half the shares of the stock of the company, Henry Burden, by further purchases, became, in 1848, the proprietor of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory. In 1851, he constructed the immense overshot water-wheel, figuratively called "the Niagara of water-wheels," sixty feet in diameter and twenty-two feet wide, which furnishes the power of twelve hundred horses at the "Upper Works." Although the great water-wheel at the Isle of Man is seventy feet in diameter, its width is only six feet and its power that of two hundred horses. In 1857, he so improved the horse-shoe machine that after receiving the heated bar, it cut, bent, and forged each piece into a perfectly-shaped shoe in one movement.

At the beginning of the Civil War no munition was so much needed by the United States as that of shoes for the thousands of horses and mules in military service. Apprehensive that its orders for them could not be filled as promptly as in previous years, the National Government thought it expedient to take possession of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, but the sanguine manufacturer, having given satisfactory assurances of supplying all the demands of the War Department, was permitted to retain the management of the establishment. Although the requisitions of the Government were exceedingly large during the war, the indefatigable proprietor of the heavily-taxed mills promptly forwarded the supplies of shoes needed by the army. The fact is well known that the most notable cavalry raids were made practicable by the abundance of the Burden machine-made horse and mule shoes. The Confederate cavalry, to secure supplies of them, made frequent assaults on the Union army's wagon trains. When the manufacture of horse and mule shoes at Atlanta, Georgia, was contemplated by the Confederate Government, it was proposed that an emissary named Moses, from that city, residing in Toronto, Canada, should visit Troy and secretly obtain drawings of the Burden machines. Sherman's march to the Sea, it seems, abruptly terminated the undertaking. The right to use these valuable machines has been purchased by England, France, Germany, Russia, and other European powers desiring to provide their armies with adequate supplies of this munition. Sent on orders to all parts of the United States, the Burden shoes, it is estimated, annually protect the feet of not less than twelve million of horses and mules in North America. In recent years an unexcelled perfection of shape and strength has been given the shoes made at the works by the use of improved machinery devised and patented by James A. Burden. The annual productions of the Burden Iron Company, besides embracing tens of millions of horse and mule shoes, also include

thousands of tons of boiler rivets and a much larger quantity of merchant iron, affording employment to eighteen hundred workmen.

The firm of H. Burden & Sons was formed in 1864. After the death of William F. Burden, on December 7th, 1867, the business was continued by the three other members. After the death of Henry Burden, on January 19th, 1871, the two brothers, James A. and I. Townsend Burden, conducted it under the name of H. Burden & Sons until the incorporation of the Burden Iron Company on June 30th, 1881, with a capital of $2,000,000. The "Upper Works" or "Water Mills," which occupy an area of eight acres, are on the south side of the Wynants Kill, west of Vandenburgh Avenue. The "Lower Works" or "Steam Mills,"—the first of which were erected in 1862,—cover about one-third of the forty-five acres of land owned by the company, extending along the Hudson from the Wynants Kill northward to Monroe Street. The buildings are all large, substantial, brick structures adapted with their appurtenances for the manufacture and temporary storage of the various productions of the company. Since the organization of the Burden Iron Company on July 1st, 1881, the office of president has been held by James A. Burden, that of vice-president by I. Townsend Burden, and that of general manager by John L. Arts. The office of secretary has been filled by Nicholas J. Gable since November 20th, 1884.

Troy has been a well-known seat of the manufacture of stoves nearly three-quarters of a century. The casting of stove plates for inventors and dealers was begun in 1821 by Starbucks & Gurley (Charles and Nathaniel Starbuck and Ephraim Gurley), succeeding that year Hanks, Gurley & Co. (Alpheus and Truman Hanks and Ephraim Gurley,—the builders of the first foundry in the city,—the Troy Air Furnace, in 1818, on the south-east corner of Fifth and Grand Division streets), and, in 1828, by L. Stratton & Son, successors of Nazro & Curtis, who erected, in 1823, the Eagle Furnace, afterward known as the Rensselaer, No. 42 Fifth Street. The value of the stoves cast in the two foundries in 1828 was estimated at $120,000; of those in the seven in the city in 1855, at $1,000,000; and of those in the five in 1888, at $2,000,000.

Troy stoves have been sent to distant parts of the world. Llamas have carried them across the Andes to the farther coast of South America, camels to the shores of the Black Sea, and ships to Northern Europe, Turkey, China, Japan, and Australia. In recent years this industry has lost much of its far-western patronage in the United States by advantages of cheap labor and material and low rates of transportation enjoyed by less distant competitors.

The Fuller & Warren Company has the distinction of perpetuating the business of manufacturing stoves in Troy begun by the firm of L. Stratton &

Son, in 1828, at the Rensselaer Furnace, No. 42 Fifth Street. The intermediate predecessors were the firms of Johnson & Geer (Elias Johnson and Gilbert Geer), 1834, No 42 Fifth Street; Johnson, Geer, & Cox, 1840 (foundry, west side of Mechanic Street, two lots north of Fulton Street); Johnson & Cox, 1846 (builders, that year, of the Clinton Foundry, west side of Troy and Greenbush Railroad, between Madison and Monroe streets); Johnson, Cox, & Fuller, 1850; Cox, Warren, Morrison, & Co., 1854; Fuller, Warren, & Morrison, 1855; and Fuller, Warren, & Co., 1859. The Fuller & Warren Company was incorporated on December 31st, 1881, with a capital of $600,000, having as trustees Joseph W. Fuller, John Hobart Warren, Charles W. Tillinghast, Walter A. Wood, and Walter P. Warren. The company's extensive establishment, known as the Clinton Stove Works, comprises a number of contiguous brick buildings, from four to six stories high, occupying a plat of six acres, bounded by Madison, River, and Monroe streets, and the Hudson River. In the different departments more than a thousand workmen are employed. The stoves made by the company are of many patterns, varying in design and ornamentation to meet the demands of the trade. The furnaces and heaters are wonders of inventive genius. At the Centennial Exhibition, in 1876, at Philadelphia, the attractive display of stoves, ranges, and furnaces made at the works was the admiration of not only American but also of foreign visitors. The beautiful parlor stove, "the Splendid," fully merited the special award given its manufacturers. The celebrated Philo P. Stewart stoves,—the patents of which are now owned by the Fuller & Warren Company, have been made at the Clinton Stove Works since 1859. The company has large salesrooms in New York City, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago, and has recently erected extensive works at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to supply its western customers with cooking and heating apparatus. The present officers of the company are Walter P. Warren, president, G. G. Wolfe, vice-president, and H. A. Viets, secretary and treasurer.

The second oldest stove foundry in the city is that known as the Empire Stove Works, on the north and south-west corners of Second and Ida streets; the original buildings having been erected in 1846. The present proprietors of the large establishment, George W. Swett & Co., continue the business begun in 1841 by Anson Atwood, whose successors were Atwood & Cole, 1844; Atwood, Cole, & Crane, 1846; Pease, Keeney, & Co., 1848; Clark, Keeney, & Co., 1850; Felton, Keeney, & Co., 1851; Swett, Quimby, & Co., 1852; Swett, Quimby, & Perry, 1867; Swett, Quimby, & Co., 1883; and George W. Swett & Co. (Frederick W. Swett), January 1st, 1886. The parlor and cook stoves, ranges, fire-place heaters, and oil stoves made at the Empire Stove Works have a wide reputation for excellence of construction and attractive mountings.

The conspicuous plant of the Bussey & McLeod Stove Company covers a plat of four acres on the east side of Oakwood Avenue, north of Hoosick Street. The buildings, mostly four-story brick structures, command a wide view of the city and the Upper Hudson valley. The first were erected in 1863 by the firm of Bussey, McLeod, & Co.,—Esek Bussey, Charles A. McLeod, and John O. Merriam,—formed that year. The Bussey & McLeod Stove Company, of which Esek Bussey is president, Charles A. McLeod, vice-president, Esek Bussey, jr., treasurer, and Sayre McLeod, secretary, succeeded it on December 30th, 1882. The thousands of stoves and ranges made at the works have many attractive features of construction and ornamentation which widely popularize the productions of the company in the eastern and western states.

The firm of Burdett, Smith, & Co., formed in 1871 and continued since 1883 by Edward Burdett and W. Stone Smith, traces the line of its predecessors to L. Potter & Co. in 1853. The foundry of the firm is on the south side of Ingalls Avenue, east of Sixth Avenue.

Andrew B. Fales, whose stove works are on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Rensselaer and North streets, succeeded, in 1872, to the business continued by the successors of A. M. Stratton, proprietor, in 1835, of a foundry at No. 64 Sixth Street.

J. C. Henderson & Co., on the south-west corner of Sixth Avenue and North Street, are manufacturers of tubular cone and dome furnaces for heating buildings with steam, hot water, or hot air. J. C. Henderson, previously a member of the firms of Shavor & Henderson, stove manufacturers, 1869; Sheldon, Greene, & Co., 1870; Shavor & Henderson, 1872; in 1876, individually engaged in the manufacture of his popular furnaces. In April, 1885, he and his son, James A., became associated in the business under the name of J. C. Henderson & Co.

Herbert R. Mann, successor to Burtis & Mann, stove and range manufacturers, continues the business established in 1883, and has his salesrooms at No. 195 River Street.

The sound of church bells made in Troy daily circles the globe. Its waves flow from thousands of belfries in America, and from others in Polynesia, Australia, Japan, China, India, Armenia, Syria, Egypt, and Africa. The first bell foundry established in Troy was built in 1825 by Julius Hanks, on the lot now covered by the Gurley Building, on the north-east corner of Fulton Street and Fifth Avenue, where he continued casting bells until about 1840.

Jones & Hitchcock (Eber Jones and James H. Hitchcock), who began casting bells in 1852, in the Peck Building, on the north-west corner of First and Adams streets, and in 1854, in their foundry on the south-west corner,

were succeeded, in 1857, by Jones & Co. (Eber Jones and H. J. King; 1865, Eber Jones, Sylvanus Birch, and Octavous Jones; 1867, Octavous and Marcus R. Jones), and in 1873 by the Jones Bell Foundry Company, which, in May, 1887, discontinued business.

The plant of the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, on the east side of River Street, between Washington and Adams streets, embraces a part of the buildings of the bell foundry built in 1869 by Meneely & Kimberly (Clinton H. Meneely and George H. Kimberly), which, on the dissolution of the firm in 1879, became the property of the company. Of the fifty thousand church bells cast in Troy since 1825, those of the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company have a quality of excellence notably distinct and preëminent. Clear and sonorous in sound, rich in tone, and forcible in vibration, they have secured a precedence in public favor highly creditable to the enterprise of the company. Since its organization, on January 1st, 1880, it has not only annually cast large numbers of single bells for churches in this country and for foreign missionary stations, but also many chimes of eight and nine bells, ranging severally in weight from four hundred to seven thousand pounds.

The origination in Troy of the manufacture of collars, cuffs, and shirts for the trade a half century ago established an industry in the city of no mean importance to the inhabitants. Sold in every city and village in the United States, the goods have proclaimed for years the skill, experience, and enterprise of those engaged in the business. Seven thousand girls and women living in the city and as many more residing elsewhere obtain work from the twenty-two manufactories, and earn not less than three million dollars annually. The yearly product represented by the sales of collars, cuffs, and shirts, exceeds seven million dollars. The buildings in which the goods are made are mostly large, substantially built brick structures. The work-rooms are spacious, clean, and well ventilated. The great body of employees displays an expertness and experience highly conducive to the best interests of the manufacturers, and they, in turn, evince a pride and care for their welfare no less creditable and commendable.

The firms and individuals engaged in the business are Earl & Wilson, collar and cuff manufacturers, south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway; Cluett, Coon, & Co., shirt, collar, and cuff manufacturers, Nos. 441 to 455 River Street; George P. Ide & Co., shirts, collars, and cuffs, Nos. 481 to 493 River Street; Miller, Hall, & Hartwell, shirts, collars, and cuffs, Nos. 547 to 553 River Street; Corliss Brothers & Co., collars and cuffs, south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway; United Shirt and Collar Company, shirts, collars, and cuffs, north-east corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway; H. C. Curtis & Co., shirts, collars, and cuffs, Nos.

421 and 423 River Street; Holmes & Ide, collars and cuffs, Nos. 13 to 23 Federal Street; Tim & Co., collars and cuffs, Nos. 1724 to 1742 Sixth Avenue; Tim, Wallerstein, & Co., shirts, Nos. 1724 to 1742 Sixth Avenue; Joseph Bowman & Sons, collars and cuffs, Nos. 553 to 559 Federal Street; William Barker, collars and cuffs, south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway; Wilbur, Miller, & Wilbur, collars and cuffs, north-west corner of Fulton and Front streets; Fellows & Co., collars and cuffs, south-west corner of Fulton and Union streets; Gunnison & Marvin, collars and cuffs, No. 1931 Sixth Avenue; Ball Brothers, shirts, collars, and cuffs, Hall Building; Wood & Lewis, collars and cuffs, No. 7 Union Street; C. H. McClellan, shirts, Nos. 553 to 559 Federal Street; J. Stettheimer, jr., & Co., collars and cuffs, Nos. 553 to 559 Federal Street; J. H. Osterhout, shirts, No. 1923 Sixth Avenue; Emigh & Lobdell, collars and cuffs, No. 38 King Street; Van Zandt, Jacobs, & Co., collars and cuffs, south-west corner of River and Federal streets.

The manufacture of passenger and freight cars is also an important industry of Troy. Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., after the sale of their establishment on Sixth Street, in 1853, to the Union Railroad Company, resumed the business of making coaches and cars in a number of large buildings erected by them on Green Island, on the north-west corner of George and Clinton streets. On the dissolution of the firm in 1862, Uri Gilbert continued the business under his own name until 1863, when his son, William E., became associated with him as a partner, the firm taking the name of Uri Gilbert & Son. During the Civil War about five hundred gun carriages were made at the works for the National Government. On the admission of Walter R. Bush in 1864, the name of the firm became Gilbert, Bush, & Co. In 1867, Edward G. Gilbert and Walter R. Bush, jr., and in 1869 L. O. Hansom were admitted co-partners, the last withdrawing from the firm in 1872. On January 1st, 1879, Gilbert, Bush, & Co. were succeeded by the Gilbert & Bush Company, which, on August 25th, 1882, was succeeded by the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company, of which Edward G. Gilbert is president and treasurer, William E. Gilbert vice-president, and Frederick S. Young, secretary. The extensive establishment, covering the flats bounded by Clinton, George, and Swan streets, affords employment to a large body of workmen. The company not only manufactures sleeping, parlor, general passenger, and freight cars for many railroad companies in the United States, but also for others in England, South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

The manufacture of "surveyors' instruments of the most improved construction" was begun in Troy in 1825 by Julius Hanks, and continued by his son, Oscar, from 1829 to 1846, where the Gurley establishment is on Fulton Street. Jonas H. Phelps engaged in the business in 1842, in a small shop in

the alley on the north side of Elbow Street, between River and Fourth streets and, in 1844, occupied the basement of a building on the south-west corner of River and Grand Division streets. On February 25th, 1845, he and William Gurley formed a partnership under the name of Phelps & Gurley. On March 1st, that year, the firm removed to a three-story brick building No. 319 River Street, between Grand Division and Fulton streets, where in September, 1851, Lewis E. Gurley was admitted a copartner, the firm taking the name of Phelps & Gurleys. On February 1st, 1852, the brothers purchased Jonas H. Phelps' interest in the business and became the firm of W. & L. E. Gurley. Buying in April, that year, the Hanks property on Fulton Street, they erected on the line of the alley a four-story brick building in which they manufactured mathematical and engineering instruments until it was burned on May 12th, 1862. They immediately began erecting the four-story brick structure which now covers the entire lot on which the burned building stood. During the Civil War, the firm made for the National Government and contractors a vast number of brass fuses for artillery projectiles, brass mountings for army saddles, sights for cannon, and other munitions. In 1876, the firm was given an award "for the excellent workmanship" and the "great perfection in the mechanical as well as in the optical parts" of the surveying and engineering instruments displayed by it at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The instruments made at the establishment are not only used by surveyors and engineers in North and South America, but by many in Japan, China, India, Egypt, and other distant countries. Since the death of his brother, William, on January 10th, 1887, Lewis E. Gurley has continued the business under the name of W. & L. E. Gurley.

The manufacture of paper begun on the Poesten Kill in 1792 is now a prominent industry in Troy. A paper mill erected by David Buel near Albia, on the Wynants Kill, about the beginning of this century, was swept away by a freshet in 1814. Another built by him a little west of the site of the destroyed one, was sold in 1819. The making of paper was continued there that year by Field & Stone; in 1828, by Wilson & Bird; in 1831, by Joseph T. and Thomas Howland; from 1840 to 1849, by Peleg Howland; in 1853, by Joseph Smart; in 1858, by Joseph W. and Andrew J. Smart, and in 1875, by Robert T. Smart. The flour mill of Jonathan Richardson, built on the site of the first paper mill erected by David Buel, was purchased, in 1858, by Robert T. Smart, who converted it into a paper mill. D. D. Tompkins manufactured paper in it from 1868 to 1873, when Robert T. Smart again became proprietor of it, who continues making an excellent quality of straw wrapping paper at the two mills.

The large paper mills of Orrs & Co. on River Street, along the Troy Hy-

draulic Canal, at the State Dam, are five-story brick structures fitted with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing newspaper, book and hanging paper. In 1837, A. & W. Orr engaged in the printing of paper hangings or wall paper, at No. 71 Congress Street, from which building they removed in 1839 to No. 265 River Street. On the admission of William O. Cunningham in 1847 as a copartner, the firm took the name of A. & W. Orr & Co. In 1857, the firm erected the Troy Paper Mill on the Hydraulic Canal, to which, in 1859, its office was removed from No. 265 River Street. In 1868, Alexander M. Orr became associated in the management of the business. On December 24th, that year, the senior member of the firm, Alexander Orr, died. On the withdrawal of W. O. Cunningham in 1869, Frederick W. Orr became a partner, and the firm name was changed to that of Orrs & Co. In 1883, the Mount Vernon Flour Mill was purchased by the firm and converted into a paper mill. S. Alexander Orr, son of William Orr, was admitted a partner on February 1st, 1885.

In the Mount Ida Paper Mill, built, in 1846, on the Poesten Kill, west of Ida Falls, by Manning & Howland (William H. Manning and Gardner Howland), the firm began manufacturing manilla paper. Reuben Peckham having, on April 1st, 1850, purchased Calvin Williams' interest in the business, the firm assumed the name of Manning, Peckham, & Howland. After the death of William H. Manning in 1855, the business was conducted under the same name until 1857. Since that year the firm name has been Manning & Peckham. John A. Manning became a copartner in 1862. After the death of Reuben Peckham on January 14th, 1887, his son, William M. Peckham, has represented his father's interest in the business. For more than half a century an excellent grade of manilla paper has been made at the Mount Ida Mill.

In 1866, John A. Manning and E. Warren Paine formed the firm of Manning & Paine, and have since been manufacturing manilla paper at the Olympus Mills, No. 663 River Street.

At the Crystal Palace Mill, No. 661 River Street, John A. Manning has been manufacturing manilla paper since 1883.

Among the early established industries of Troy that of the grinding of wheat into flour for shipment was the most important. Of the four flour mills on the Poesten Kill, between Ida Falls and the mouth of the stream in 1818, there is now only one, that of Andrew Ruff, near Spring Avenue bridge. Of those on the Hydraulic Canal, at the State Dam, the mills of O. Boutwell & Son, millers, and dealers in flour, wheat, rye, oats, corn, and Nova Scotia plaster, Nos. 641 to 655 River Street, only remain. The first of the latter, a two-story mill, was erected there in 1837, by Oliver Boutwell,

when he engaged in the business. One of the later erected ones of the firm burned on August 14th, 1890, was replaced that year by a four-story mill built of brick. In 1866, Charles A. Boutwell became associated with his father under the name of O. Boutwell & Son. Since the death of Oliver Boutwell, on November 13, 1888, the extensive business has been conducted under the firm-name by Charles A. Boutwell.

The works of the Troy Malleable Iron Company, on Fourteenth Street, between Marshall and Christie streets, comprise a number of large brick buildings in which a great variety of malleable iron castings are made for the trade. The company maintains a high reputation for manufacturing fine castings for railroad cars and locomotives. The founders of the establishment, George Harrison and William Knight, in 1850, formed the firm of Knight & Harrison. On the admission of E. Warren Paine in 1854, the name of the firm became Knight, Harrison, & Paine. On the withdrawal of E. Warren Paine, John W. Paine became a copartner. In 1865, the firm was succeeded by that of Harrison, Kellogg, & Co. (George Harrison, James H. Kellogg, and John Dunn). In 1869, the succeeding firm of Harrison & Kellogg was followed, on August 1, 1881, by the Troy Malleable Iron Company (William Sleicher, jr., William A. Grippin, and Waldo K. Chase). On May 1st, 1884, the present company was incorporated, of which William A. Grippin is president, Waldo K. Chase, vice-president, William Sleicher, jr., general manager, Edwin Veghte, secretary and treasurer, and Augustus Veghte, sales agent.

The brewing of beer in Troy, it would seem, began as early as 1793, in a brewery belonging to Colonel Stephen J. Schuyler. The first established of the nine now in the city is that of Kennedy & Murphy, on Ferry Street, east of Fifth Avenue. On a part of its site Charles Hurstfield and Thomas Trenor erected a small brewery in 1809. In 1823, Read & Armstrong purchased the property. Their successors were Read, Armstrong, & Co., 1832; Read & Son, 1837; M. P. Read & Brothers, 1841; Read & Brothers, 1847; Arba Read, 1856; Read Brothers, 1857; Dunn & Kennedy, 1867; and Kennedy & Murphy (William Kennedy and Edward Murphy, jr.), November 1st, 1867. The extensive brick buildings of the Excelsior Brewery, on the south of Ferry Street, are fitted with all the modern inventions and conveniences for malting and brewing ale and porter.

The Garryowen Brewery, on the west side of River Street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets, covers nine building lots. The malt-house and the brewing-house, two imposing brick structures, six stories high, were severally built in 1877 and 1881. Each is provided with the latest improved machinery and apparatus for making ale and porter. The firm of Fitzgerald Brothers was

formed on October 1st, 1866, by Michael, John, and Edmund Fitzgerald. On the withdrawel of Michael in 1870, John and Edmund continued the business. Since the death of John in 1885, Edmund has conducted it under the name of Fitzgerald Brothers. The firm's predecessors were James Lundy, who, in 1852, began brewing at No. 461 River Street; Lundy & Ingram, 1853; Lundy & Kennedy, 1855; Lundy, Dunn & Co., 1857; Dunn & Kennedy, 1859.

Four of the nine breweries brew ale and porter, and the others lager beer. The total product of 1890 was 205,232 barrels of ale, porter, and beer.

One of the most attractive industries in the city is the manufacture of marbleized slate mantels in imitation of foreign and American marbles, oak and other woods, at the works of C. W. Billings, on the south-east corner of Sixth Avenue and Hutton Street. By chemical and mechanical processes the varied beauty of polished stone and wood is curiously counterfeited, and the material is afterward wrought into mantels of the finest luster and style of workmanship. The fire grates, hearths, tiles, and other specialties displayed in the spacious salesrooms are highly elaborate and artistic. The business was originated by Edwin A. Billings, at No. 421 River Street, in 1860. In the following year, he occupied the building known as the Pond Brothers' foundry, on the site of the present works. In 1866, his son, C. W. Billings, succeeded to the business, and afterward renovated and enlarged the works.

The manufacture of mortuary marble and granite monuments, tombstones, mural tablets, plain and ornamental mantels, and artistic stone-work by Peter Grant, at his works on the south-east corner of Fifth Avenue and Federal Street, can also be included among the long-established industries of Troy. He engaged in the business in 1859, and in 1867 erected the three-story brick building in which he still successfully pursues it.

The perfection attained by the laundrymen of Troy in washing, starching, and ironing collars, cuffs, and shirts, has given a wide fame to the city since the establishment of the first public laundry in it fifty years ago. The display in every large city of the Union, on sign and advertising boards of the familiar lettering,—Troy Laundry,—is as common as it is significant. The Wiles Laundering Company, Limited, at No. 1917 Sixth Avenue, has a notable reputation for the excellence of its trade laundering. The purity of the washed goods, the distinctive richness of the starching and bluing, and the fineness of the ironing are seemingly matchless. Thomas S. Wiles, the founder of the laundry, engaged in the business in 1864. In 1873, he became associated with Alonzo S. Adams, under the name of Thomas S. Wiles & Co., with whom he continued until 1877, when he again individually took the management of the business, in which he was succeeded by the Wiles Laundering Company,

organized in March, 1879. The officers of the company are W. F. Hurcomb, president; R. H. Roberts, vice-president; Jacob H. Ten Eyck, secretary; M. Edgar Wendell, treasurer; and Thomas S. Wiles, manager.

The cable, shipping, crane, dredge, quarry and rafting chains, manufactured by J. B. Carr & Co., at their works on the west side of President Street, north of Douw Street, possess those excellencies of strength and construction which for more than a quarter of a century have obtained for them a wide sale in the United States. The business was begun by Joseph B. Carr and N. J. Rockwell in 1865, and on the retirement of the latter, that year, William Kemp and DeWitt Tuthill entered into partnership with the former under the name of J. B. Carr & Co. Since the death of DeWitt Tuthill on March 4th, 1886, the two partners have successfully conducted the business.

The skill and enterprise of those engaged in the manufacture of machinery in Troy have largely contributed to make the city widely known. The knitting-mill machinery made by the Tompkins Brothers, at the foot of Cypress Street, near Ida Falls, has been in high repute for many years in the United States, Canada, and South America. The upright rotary knitter, invented by Clark Tompkins, deceased, the father of the members of the firm, justly merits the popularity it has gained at home and abroad. The firm's cone yarn winder is a notable labor-saving machine. In 1850, the Empire Machine Company succeeded to the business begun in 1846 by Clark Tompkins in a brick building burned on December 19th, 1849, standing on the site of the present establishment, of which, in 1861, he became proprietor. Under the name of Tompkins Brothers, Albert and Ira Tompkins succeeded him on April 1st, 1877.

The firm of W. H. Tolhurst & Son, makers of laundry machinery, mill gearing and fixtures, inventors' models and mechanical designs, gives employment to a large corps of experienced workmen at its four-story establishment on the north-east corner of Fulton Street and Sixth Avenue. The Tolhurst self-balancing hydro-extractors for removing water from washed goods, the shirt-bosom plaiters and the wing fans are popular laundry specialties of the firm's manufacture. William H. Tolhurst engaged in the business in 1856 in a building on the north-west corner of Mechanic (Front) and Fulton streets. The present works were erected in 1881. On January 1st, 1884, Charles H. Tolhurst became associated with his father in the business.

Michael Mahony, manufacturer of architectural iron and machinery castings, has a large plant on the north-west corner of Liberty Street and Fifth Avenue, where, besides constructing iron fronts for buildings, chimney caps, illuminating sidewalk and area tile, stable fixtures and mill gearing, he also makes hot-air furnaces and steam generators for house heating. He engaged in the

business in September, 1870, with Calvin W. Link, under the name of Link & Mahony, at their foundry on the south side of the Hollow Road (Spring Avenue) east of the Poesten Kill bridge. In April, 1878, the firm occupied the present works, which were enlarged in 1882. Since the dissolution of the partnership on October 18th, 1878, Michael Mahony has conducted the business with marked success.

The Troy Laundry Machinery Company, Limited, Nos. 648 and 650 Fulton Street, enjoys the distinction of making most of the machinery used in the laundries of Troy and in those of importance elsewhere in the United States. Washers, wringers, starchers, dampners, ironers, and many other appliances used in the business are made in great numbers by the company. The merits of the machines are too well known to need praise. The company was incorporated on January 1st, 1881, and in February, 1882, occupied the building on the north side of Fulton Street. The officers of the company are Thomas S. Wiles, president; M. E. Wendell, vice-president; Jacob H. Ten Eyck, secretary, and Allen Conkling, treasurer and general manager. Besides the eastern manufactory at Troy, another known as the western manufactory is at Chicago. Besides the salesrooms in New York, Boston, and San Francisco, the company has others in London, England, and in Berlin, Germany.

The manufacture of patent steel wire, bale ties, nails and staples by the Griswold Brothers at their extensive works on the Poesten Kill, west of Ida Falls, affords employment to about one hundred and fifty workmen. The firm, John Wool Griswold and Frank B. Griswold, formed in 1884, succeeded the Brockner-Evans Company, incorporated April 4th, 1883. The business was established in 1879.

The manufacture of fire brick and tile was begun in Troy by Daniel Hudson in 1850, who was succeeded in 1853 by James Ostrander, who, in 1856, became associated with Jonas S. Heartt, under the name of Ostrander & Heartt. On the dissolution of the firm in 1866, James Ostrander continued in the business until 1868, when he and his son, Francis A., formed the partnership of James Ostrander & Son. On the death of his father, on December 14th, 1874, Francis A. Ostrander became the proprietor of the large establishment which then covered twenty-seven building lots fronting on First and Second streets. The works are now the property of the Ostrander Fire Brick Company, organized on May 6th, 1891, of which Francis A. Ostrander is president, and J. W. F. Podmore secretary and treasurer. The office is in the building Nos. 209 and 211 Second Street. The plant has all the requisite appliances for making with dispatch large numbers of fire brick and tile and blocks for blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel works. The company manufactures paving brick at its works at Ostrander, New Jersey.

The stove linings and fire brick made by the McLeod & Henry Company at its extensive works on the south-west corner of First and Monroe streets, are not only largely used by iron and stove manufacturers in Troy, but by those in other manufacturing places in the United States. The works were founded by Jacob Henry in 1871. From his successors, Bacon & Henry, Harvey S. McLeod purchased them in 1882. The McLeod & Henry Company, of which Harvey S. McLeod is president, Horace H. Henry, vice-president, and Augustus McLeod, secretary, was formed on February 1st, 1887. The office building of the establishment is No. 357 First Street.

The American Seal ready-mixed paints, made by William Connors at his works Nos. 677 and 679 River Street, are used extensively in the United States, and maintain a reputation for beauty and durability of color unexcelled by those of other manufacturers. Of linseed oil, the paints are easily applied from the tin cans in which they are tightly sealed and sold by dealers. William Connors engaged in the business in 1878 at Nos. 171 and 173 Hill Street. On January 1st, 1889, he removed to his present works on the Hydraulic Canal, where he also manufactures the widely-known Brookside roofing cement.

The Alaska stove trimmings and coiled wire work, manufactured by John E. Gaitley at the Troy Nickel Works, Nos. 675 and 677 River Street, are not only extensively sold in the United States, but also by dealers in Canada, South America, England, Germany, Sweden, Japan, Australia, and other foreign countries. The beauty and lustre of the ingeniously-constructed ornaments and utensils, represented by stove and oven handles and knobs, fire tongs, shovels and pokers, lid lifters and hinge pins, highly popularize the saleable goods. The firm of Percy & Gaitley, which engaged in the business on January 1st, 1880, was succeeded on May 21st, 1891, by John E. Gaitley.

In knitting underwear, men's shirts and drawers, the Wayside Knitting Company gives employment to about one hundred operatives at its mill at the foot of Cypress Street, near Ida Falls. The different grades of goods made by the company have always found a ready sale to the trade. The business originated with the Brookside Hosiery Company on October 1st, 1872, which William C. Tompkins succeeded on January 1st, 1880. The Wayside Knitting Company was incorporated on July 9th, 1888. Its present officers are W. H. Roe, president; Peter McCarthy, treasurer; M. C. Rowe, secretary, and L. E. Shaver, superintendent.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

1889.

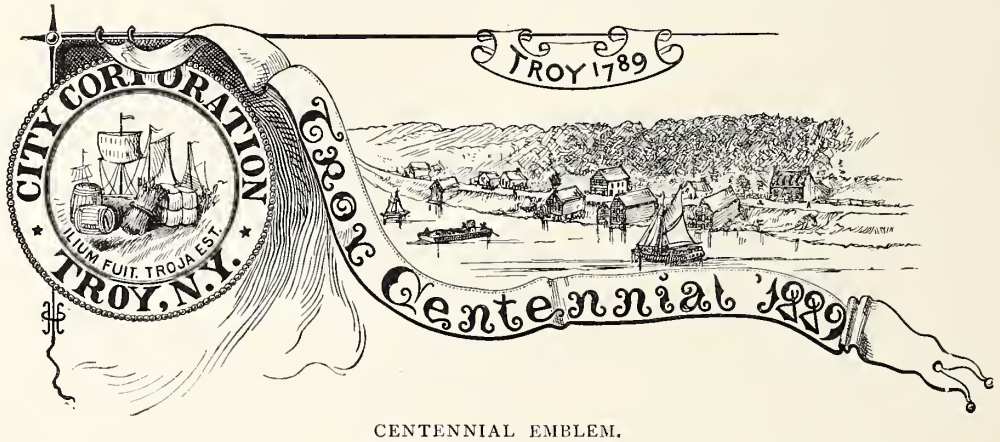
THE last four days of the first week in January, 1889, were devoted by the citizens to a commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the naming of Troy. The weather was remarkably fair and mild, the streets were void of ice and snow, the exercises appropriate and interesting, the processions imposing, and the fireworks fine. At the first meeting of the citizens favoring a celebration, held in the lecture-hall of the Troy Young Men's Association, on Tuesday afternoon, December 11th, 1888, A. J. Weise presented the following resolution as a preliminary to the subsequent action taken to commemorate the notable event of January 5th, 1789:

"*Resolved*, That the one hundredth anniversary of the naming of Troy be celebrated in a manner worthy of its importance, and creditable to the citizens."

At the next meeting, in the Common Council chamber, on Friday evening, December 14th, C. E. Dudley Tibbits was elected president, Walter P. Warren, William E. Hagan, and Lewis E. Gurley, vice-presidents, and William H. Young, Francis N. Mann and Edward F. Murray, secretaries, and Joseph J. Tillinghast, treasurer. The following committee of one hundred citizens, named in a resolution, was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary:

C. E. Dudley Tibbits, Derick Lane, Walter P. Warren, Lewis E. Gurley, Edward C. Gale, William E. Hagan, William H. Young, Jonas S. Heartt, Walter P. Tillman, James A. Burden, Charles B. Russell, George B. Warren, Thomas W. Lockwood, John I. Thompson, Henry B. Dauchy, Samuel M. Vail, Henry R. Lane, M. D., Benjamin H. Hall, William Kemp, William A. Thompson, E. Warren Paine, J. Wool Griswold, Francis N. Mann, Joseph Hillman, Edward Murphy, jr., William E. Gilbert, Isaac McConihe, William H. Doughty, Adam R. Smith, William S. Earl, James A. Eddy, Edward M. Green, Gilbert Geer, jr., James F. Cowee, Peter Baltimore, Foster Bosworth, Charles S. Brintnall, Gardner Rand, Henry Swartout, John H. Knox, Willard Gay, Charles W. Tillinghast, William Orr, Joseph W. Fuller, Martin I. Townsend, the Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., the Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., the

Rev. Peter Havermans, John M. Francis, Daniel Robinson, John D. Spicer, George B. Cluett, Thomas Coleman, J. J. Gillespy, George H. Cramer, George H. Freeman, Henry C. Lockwood, Charles L. MacArthur, Norman B. Squires, Otis G. Clark, Harvey J. King, James H. Kellogg, Henry O'R. Tucker, Dennis J. Whelan, Edward Bolton, David Bastable, James W. Daly, Francis A. Fales, Samuel H. Lasell, Chauncey D. Packard, George A. Stone, Robert Cluett, Justin Kellogg, A. J. Weise, M. F. Cummings, General Joseph B. Carr, Charles Cleminshaw, M. F. Collins, Jesse B. Anthony, George H. Mead, Henry G. Ludlow, John J. Purcell, George P. Ide, W. J. Tyner, William L. Van Alstyne, John P. Pratt, Edmund Fitzgerald, Charles A. McLeod, David M. Ranken, Clinton H. Meneely, Edward F. Murray, James W. Cusack, H. B. Nims, Gilbert Robertson, jr., Emanuel Marks, Henry Kreiss, Dexter Moody, William W. Whitman, Edward Carter, and William H. Frear.



CENTENNIAL EMBLEM.

The diligence and well-directed efforts of the different sub-committees, into which the committee of one hundred was divided, quickly determined the character of the celebration. The commemorative acts projected by the committee began on Wednesday evening, January 2d, 1889, with a concert of vocal and instrumental music at Music Hall, followed on Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings with historical addresses at the same place, and ended on Saturday with a procession in the morning, and a parade, an illumination, and fireworks in the evening. Restricted entirely to the citizens, the celebration was accomplished without the aid or participation of other people. The decorations of the buildings were elaborate and befitting. Relics and mementos of the early inhabitants were displayed in the store windows, and maps and pictures marking the growth of Troy embellished the newspapers. The sermons preached in the city on the preceding and following Sunday were generally pertinent to the centenary event.

The Inaugural Concert, on Wednesday evening, at Music Hall, in charge of John H. Knox, Edmund Cluett, Justin Kellogg, William H. Hollister, jr., J. E. Schoonmaker, and A. W. Harrington, jr., strikingly attested the high culture of the musicians of Troy, who vocally and instrumentally made the occasion memorable. The participants, Mrs. William B. Wilson, Miss Jeannie Lyman, the Troy Vocal Society, the Troy Choral Union, the Troy Männerchor, Doring's Military Band, and Maschke's Cadet Band, won hearty and deserved applause. The Centennial Hymn, written for the occasion by Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., was sung unitedly by the three societies to the tune of "Old Hundred" with thrilling effect.

Ancient of days! accept the praise
Thy children in thine honor raise—
Praise wafted to thy heavenly throne
From hearts that beat thy grace to own.

Led by thy powerful, guiding hand,
Our fathers sought this stranger land,
Founding upon the rule of right
The life whose glory is thy light.

Almighty Father! at whose call,
Dominions rise, and wane, and fall,
Guard thou this city, let it share
The favor of thy love and care.

Teach thou its rulers, make them pure,
Keep them alike from fear and lure,
Let them be wise without pretense—
The heritors of common-sense.

So shall this realm, in glory be
Built on its love and praise of Thee,
Rising in grandeur 'neath thy rod,
The freeman's Commonwealth of God.

Thursday was properly called "the Historical Day." The cast of the addresses of the afternoon was, for the most part, a presentation of information respecting the settlement and growth of the place. The meeting was under the direction of Norman B. Squires, J. W. A. Cluett, Henry B. Dauchy, M. F. Cummings, Edward Carter, and H. Clay Bascom. The subjects named in the programme were, "The Patroon of Troy," by Edwin A. King, Esq.; "The Naming and Progress of Troy," by Benjamin H. Hall, Esq.; "The Future City Improvements of Troy," by J. W. A. Cluett; "Manufactures of Troy," by Lewis E. Gurley; "Mercantile Interests of Troy," by Walter P. Warren, and "Dirk Van der Heyden's Dream," by William E. Hagan.

Edward A. King, Esq., a direct descendant of "the Patroon of Troy"—Jacob D. Van der Heyden—after describing, in his address, the circumstances attending the early occupation of the territory of Rensselaerswyck, by immigrants from Holland, interestingly detailed the incidents of the residence of his ancestors on the site of Troy:

"In or about the year 1653 there came from Holland—probably from Amsterdam—to New Amsterdam, Jacob Tysse Van der Heyden. Later he returned to Amsterdam, and, having on July 25th, 1655, married Anna Hals,

with her again sought this country and settled at Beverswyck, now Albany Some time about 1690 he died there, leaving his widow and a son, Derick.

"Derick Van der Heyden seems to have been very thrifty and energetic, and to have participated in Albany affairs as a good citizen, merchant, and trader. He also speculated in leases at Schaghticoke. His name appears upon a petition addressed in 1701 to King William III. of England. In 1686 he went from Albany upon an expedition to the Indians. His party was set upon by French and Indians, robbed, and carried to Quebec. There, he states, he was severely maltreated, and subjected almost to slavery by his captors. Finally, with three others, he made his escape, and reached Albany *in five days*, having journeyed all but about three miles by water. On June 2d, 1707, still residing at Albany, he purchased from Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum, two parcels of land, * * * extending from the Poesten Kill on the south to the Piscawen Kill on the north. * * * The Van Rensselaers claimed their vested rights, but finally, on December 15th, 1720, by release, Maria and Hendrick Van Rensselaer, as executors of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (the younger), confirmed the title, subject only to a nominal annual ground rent."

Following the changes of ownership of the property, by the different members of the Van der Heyden family, he related how Jacob D. Van der Heyden, born on October 28th, 1758, became proprietor of the middle farm at the age of seventeen years.

"There seems to be some doubt as to the early education of the patroon, but it is stated by a contemporary that he attended college for a time, never being graduated. In 1781, he attained his majority, and very soon married Annatji Yates, daughter of Adam and Anna G. Yates, who died in 1793. Their children were two sons, Derick Y. and John G., and two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth. In 1794, he married Mary Owen, daughter of Joshua Owen, who died in 1809. Their children were two sons, Samuel and Jacob D. E., and three daughters, Jane, Blandina, and Sally Ann Maria, the last of whom married John H. Bayeux. All his nine children survived him. Here let the genealogy rest.

"The patroon resided, until 1794, in the old home located at the (present) corner of Ferry and River streets. In 1794, he built and occupied, at the south-west corner of Eighth and Grand Division streets, what was called his "mansion," which was destroyed in the great fire of 1862; and in 1803 he conveyed the homestead to his son Derick Y."

Narrating the facts of the naming of Vanderheyden, Troy, Mr. King further remarked:

"The patroon died at the age of fifty years. Although, as has been stated, all his nine children survived him, not one of them lived to enter

upon the forty-third year of life. Their average life was but thirty years. Very few descendants survived them, and to-day their number is very little increased. * * *

"The last will and testament of the patroon is a long and curious instrument. It is characterized by that same sturdy justice which had led his father to voluntarily divide his property with his brother. Perhaps its most singular provision relates to the division into specific shares of the lands devised to his children. It very minutely and elaborately provides that the lands shall first be divided into lots of equal value, and numbered, one lot to each child; then the numbers, respectively, shall be placed on ballots and the ballots in a box; next, the names of the children, respectively, shall be similarly placed in a second box; and finally, two disinterested persons, one at each box, shall draw therefrom and match names and numbers, which result is declared to be the will of the testator. Most characteristic of all, however, is its provision that if his executors and the guardians of his children shall, at any time, during the minority of any child, deem it best to sell or lease certain lands named and limited, they may do so, *but only* subject to the same conditions specified in similar instruments executed by him, and reserving an annual ground rent thereon. * * *

"A recent historian says of him: 'Descending from a Dutch ancestry of grave, virtuous, and industrious people, he was one of Troy's most estimable citizens,' and Judge Woodworth, who knew him well, and became himself eminent, adds a generation thereafter: 'His example, at that early day, shed a moral influence in the community, the fruit of which is visible at the present day.'"

The poetical contribution of Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., abounded with happy conceits and figurative pleasantries. The grave zeal with which the settlers accomplished the task of selecting a suitable name for the village was fancifully pictured in the following verses:

"The wise heads all assembled
In seventeen eighty-nine,
Determined that the hamlet
Should have a title fine;
That so, throughout the ages,
In peace as well as strife,
Some brilliant designation
Should ever give it life.

"And first they took the Bible,
And turned its pages o'er;
Read Numbers and the Chronicles,
Did Joshua explore:
Then thumbed the leaves of Rollin,
Josephus studied through,
And sought in Guthrie's system,
For something that might do.

"They copied all the proper
Names, and improper too;
Exhausted combinations
Till every man was blue,
Then spelled each title backward,
In hope at last to find
Some startling appellation
For future fame designed.

"Ten hours in fruitless effort
These grand old heroes passed,
Till nature faint, exhausted,
Gave signs she could not last;
The tongue of one was twisted,
Another's neck was wry,
A third was still with lock-jaw,
A fourth desired to die.

"Such was the fearful present;
More dark the apparent fate,
That on their mental labors
Seemed threateningly to wait;
When one old classic scholar
On trembling legs arose
And drawing out his *mouchoir*
Attended to his nose.

"Thus spoke he — 'I remember
When I was very young,
The story of a city
In ancient fable sung,
That for ten years resisted
Siege and starvation slow,
And then surrendered only
Through treachery of the foe.

"'The name of that walled city
Was good in olden days,
But we can use it better
By means of modern ways;
And keep it as a lesson,
That no insidious foe
Must be allowed to enter
And turn our weal to woe.

"'For ten hours we have labored,
And not a single name
Has yet been deemed sufficient
To sound our local fame;
To save this noble people,
For grief to give them joy,
Oh! call these dozen dwellings
And five small groceries — TROY.'

"He said: a gleam of sunshine
Shot from the western sky,
The river burned in crimson,
The heavens in Tyrian dye;
The sages of the village regained,
At once, their strength,
Shouted for rum and treacle
And swallowed drinks of length.

"Like lightning, through the hamlet
The joyful tidings flashed,
And from that dozen houses
Five dozen people dashed,
While from the corner groceries
At least a dozen more
Rushed forth in wild confusion
And through the highway tore.

"The men and eke the women
And little children, too,
And pigs and dogs and horses,
And goslings, not a few,
Joined in the general chorus,
While, like a grand refrain,
That word of beauty — Troy —
Rang high above the plain.

"It struck the eastern hill-tops,
And thence, in echoes clear,
Rolled grandly down the river,
In tones that all could hear;
At Albany it awakened
The Dutchmen from their sleep,
And with prophetic terror
Their flesh began to creep.

"But when next day a shallop
Sailed proudly down the stream,
And brought the news that Troy
No longer was a dream,
The streets were all deserted,
Each true Albanian wailed,
A fast-day was appointed,
Five sturgeon-venders failed."

The observations of J. W. A. Cluett, on the city's future improvements, were both opportune and forcible. He prefaced his excellent suggestions by saying:

"Whenever we find our city described in print, it never surprises us to read that Troy is beautifully situated. An old cyclopedia — well known to book-worms — published seventy years ago, says that the 'village of Troy' is

agreeably situated on a gravelly plain ; that it is regularly laid out in streets and squares ; that the streets are wide, with sufficient sidewalks ; that many of the houses, though built of wood, are large and elegant ; and that the hill that rises in the rear of Troy is very appropriately called Mount Ida, and that its fine sides and summit present elegant sites for building, that command an extensive view of the city and surrounding country. * * *

"Certainly Troy is 'beautiful for situation.' Fronting on the Hudson, facing the setting sun, intersected by picturesque creeks and crowned by lofty and accessible hills, from which toward three points of the compass may be obtained panoramic views that might excite the envy of more than half the cities of the old world. To behold from Mount Ida a clear sunset is worth the price of a day's toil. Below is the busy, peaceful, compactly-built city, bordered by our noble river and the green wooded hills. Northward are rocks of the Hudson River group, through which the rapid Mohawk has cut its way. To the south is seen our sister city of Albany, which seems to cluster round the State Capitol, whose impressive, immense proportions, like a great cathedral shorn of its towers, are made the more conspicuous by a distance of six miles. The delighted eye, wandering to the south-west, lights on the shelving ranges of the Helderbergs. These, as they disappear southward, invite the beholder's admiration to the lofty, undulating outlines and mellow shadows of the Catskill Mountains. * * * * *

"While enjoying, quite recently, a six months' vacation across the Atlantic, I was not infrequently, by the law of contrast, reminded of my own city. * * * The Europeans have done very much for the indoor education of the people ; but this is not the only need recognized by their civic liberality. There, it seems to be assumed, that a city must have, so to speak, its own doors and windows, and be supplied with such openings as admit the air and sunshine that heaven so freely offers to those who will have it."

Regretting that commerce had pre-empted the river front of the city, and rendered it unattractive as a place of resort and recreation, he outlined his views of the practicability of the improvements suggested by him :

"One of the few remaining breathing spots is the open space west of the college grounds, between Grand and Congress streets. It commands one of the loveliest views that any city of America can boast of ; but at present it is a somewhat sinking piece of real estate, a sort of artificial ruin, such as nature seldom creates without man's help. What a lordly terrace could be built up in place of that crumbling bank. A strong, heavy wall — a filling of builders' refuse — and a platform twenty-five or thirty feet wide and several hundred feet long would be created. Such a spot along Eighth street would repay a pilgrimage. It would be the rich man's breathing place and poor man's park.

"Another commanding hillside outlook, and excellent breathing place, is yet practically possible. The large piece of ground on the west side of Eighth street, between Hutton and Hoosick streets, is already leveled off. A securing wall — a parapet along the western line of the property — would scarcely be a matter of excessive expense. Here could be easily constructed a lovely little park 100 feet wide by 200 or 300 feet in length. It would be reached by one of the pleasantest walks in the city. It could be planted with shade trees, ornamented by small showery fountains, and furnished with garden seats. The spot commands pleasant distant views toward the west and north. On the hottest summer day it would offer a breezy, restful refuge to the warm and weary citizen."

The manufacturing interests of Troy were succinctly described by Lewis E. Gurley, who, in concluding his address, said:

"A few statistics will make our prominence as a manufacturing city more clearly appear. In 1880, the population of Troy was 56,747, of whom 22,434 were employés, showing that two persons out of every five of our citizens were engaged in manufacturing pursuits. A comparison with other large manufacturing cities will more clearly establish the pre-eminence of our own favored home, in the arts of industry. I have selected Utica, Albany, and Rochester, in our own State, Newark, in New Jersey, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, all remarkable as manufacturing centers, and thus affording a fair basis for our purpose. I find that Utica ranks next to us, having nearly one in every four of her people employed. Albany is lowest in the scale, having only one in seven, while Rochester has one in six; Newark has one in five; Pittsburgh, one in four, and Philadelphia, a little smaller proportion. All these cities are remarkable for their large, varied and long-established industries, and yet none of them has relatively much more than half as many workers as our own busy city of Troy.

"The value of our products gives evidence of the same relative advantage. In 1880, Albany and Rochester, with a population of about 90,000 each, produced manufactures of the following values: Albany, $21,751,000; Rochester, $26,478,000; while Troy, with a population one-third below theirs, produced $26,497,000, or a larger amount than either of the two. The values of the products of our three largest industries in 1880, is given as follows:

Iron and steel	$8,702,189
Foundry and machine shops	3,228,848
Collars, cuffs and shirts	5,546,205
Total	$17,477,242

"Since the census of 1880, our collar, cuff, and shirt business has largely exceeded the others, and is probably above $10,000,000.

"The distribution of the products of our industries is as remarkable as their magnitude. Our horseshoes are in world-wide demand, our steel rails cover the railroads of every state; our collars, cuffs, and shirts are the necessity and the ornament of the men and women of every clime. Our stoves minister to the comfort of all peoples, and our bells wake the tuneful echoes which reverberate around the world."

The address of Walter P. Warren, on the mercantile interests of Troy, was replete with interesting and important facts concerning its trade and commerce. In reviewing the enterprise and energy of the men who gave fame to Troy, he remarked:

"Starting in mercantile life with but little means, and in the face of a competition that had wealth and a business already established, these early settlers of Troy had much to contend with. How they succeeded is too well known as a matter of local history to be commented upon within the bounds of this paper. Troy, to-day, as it stands, is the best monument that could be built to chronicle their efforts and success. When we compare the growth of our city with that of older places, such as Hudson or Poughkeepsie, starting under advantages of wealth and opportunity, and then note the differing measure of development, we may feel proud of our ancestry. * * *

"At such an epoch as the one we now commemorate, our thoughts naturally seek first the past, and then attempt to forecast the future. The *résumé* of Troy's early mercantile life which you have just listened to is replete with *one idea, one motive, one ambition,* which we of the present and those of the future would do well to heed and emulate, if we would see Troy continue to develop in accordance with those broad foundations prepared for her by her early merchants. Let us then, fellow citizens, be as united in our efforts for the public good, and as *unselfish in our personal ambitions* as they were; and may hope that when our *children's children* make ready to celebrate the bi-centennial of the naming of Troy, they may as truthfully say of us, as we now say of our early merchants, that '*they builded better than they knew.*'"

"Dirk Van der Heyden's Dream," read by William E. Hagan, was an entertaining metrical version of a tradition of the last century, revealing the means by which Dirk obtained the right and title

> "Unto the lands twixt Hudson's River and the hill,
> South of the Piscawen and north of the Poesten Kill;
> And as the deed did further on express
> Of land so many morgens, be it more or less."

The meeting of Thursday evening — "Church Night" — was honored by the presence of nearly all the ministers of the different religious bodies in the city. Seated on the stage, they, associatively, typified the unity of the Chris-

tian Church. Denominationally, they represented the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Evangelical, Christian, Unitarian, Universalist, and Jewish churches. The meeting was under the superintendence of Otis G. Clark, H. G. Ludlow, E. M. Stebbins, David Bastable, and James H. Kellogg.

The subjects of the addresses presented by the programme were, an "Introductory," by the Rev. N. B. Remick, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church; the "Presbyterian Churches of Troy," by the Rev. T. P. Sawin, of the First Presbyterian Church; "Troy Pastorates," by the Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., late pastor of the First Particular Baptist Church; the "Baptist Churches of Troy," by the Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., of the First Particular Baptist Church; "Past and Present," by the Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Cross (Episcopal); the "Episcopal Churches of Troy," by the Rev. Edgar A. Enos, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; the "Methodist Churches of Troy," by the Rev. George W. Brown, D. D., of the State Street Methodist Church; "Recollections," by the Rev. Peter Havermans, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; the "Roman Catholic Churches of Troy," by the Very Rev. John Walsh, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church; the "Universalist Church of Troy," by the Rev. O. F. Safford, D. D., of the First Universalist Church; the "A. M. E. Zion Church," by the Rev. George E. Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; the "United Presbyterian Church of Troy," by the Rev. R. D. Williamson, of the United Presbyterian Church; the "Liberty Street Presbyterian Church," by the Rev. A. S. Mays, of the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church; the "Unitarian Church of Troy," by Francis O. Dorr, Esq.; the "Jewish Synagogues of Troy," by the Rev. A. N. Coleman, of Berith Sholom Synagogue; the "Churches of Christ in Troy," by the Rev. W. W. Witmer, of the First Church of Christ; the "Lutheran Church in Troy," by the Rev. A. F. Walz, of Trinity German Lutheran Church; and the "Evangelical Church of Troy," by the Rev. Otto Becher, of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church. In consequence of the termination of the meeting at eleven o'clock, the addresses of the Revs. George E. Smith, A. S. Mays, A. N. Coleman, W. W. Witmer, A. F. Walz, and Otto Becher, were not delivered. The manuscripts, and the sketch of the history of the First Unitarian Church, by Francis O. Dorr, Esq., were published, with the other addresses, in the Friday newspapers.

The Rev. Ninian B. Remick, whose pastorship of a Presbyterian Church in Troy, was the longest of any of the ministers of that denomination then in the city, began his brief introductory remarks, by saying:

"I am a Trojan. During a residence of twenty years, never ashamed of

the fact, to-night I am proud of it. But, I stand here as a Presbyterian also. And, turning over the pages of our local history, we find no place for vain glory, but abundant cause for heartfelt joy and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God. It is simple justice to declare here to-night, that the denomination now to be heard from stands second to none in toleration, in catholicity, and aggressive work for our common Master. As an evidence of its tolerance, it allows to remain in its pulpits some of us who have never been heard to make it our chief boast that we are Presbyterians of Presbyterians, or Calvinists of Calvinists. As proof of its aggressiveness, I point you to its twelve churches, united, self-supporting, active, and looking for more territory to conquer. And, in regard to its catholicity, it may be said that no denomination rejoices more than the Presbyterian over the good work and good men of all other denominations."

In tracing the lines of the growth of the First Presbyterian Church, from its organization in 1791, the Rev. T. P. Sawin said:

"Three elements entered at once into the growth of the church, as well as that of the town: First, the Dutch, who brought with them the patience, the perseverance, and the endurance which had been nurtured by their brave ancestry in the long and hard-fought conflicts in their native Netherlands. These qualities gave security and promised perpetuity to the infant church. Second, the Scotch, who brought with them tenacity of purpose, conservatism of spirit, and courage of heart. These things were as the mortar holding each stone in its place, and as the joints of the timbers, compacting the framework into one body and so giving solidity and grandeur to the whole. The third element came from the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the Berkshire hills and rugged coasts of Massachusetts — old Pilgrim and Puritan stock — bringing with it the heaviest brain of the continent, the inspiration of free thought, the quickening power of a profound intellectual life, the moral and spiritual force of a divine progress, a deep reverence for God's law, and a large appreciation of the value of a comfortable hope of the future, which did not, however, prevent them from making valuable investments in their present earthly state. * * *

"Dr. N. S. S. Beman, the second pastor of the First Church, was a man of world-wide fame. For forty years he held the sacred office in this place. He was an apostle of liberty, a valiant advocate and defender of the faith, a man of clear convictions and heroic mould, who dared to fling himself in front of opposing spears, that he might establish the right of independent thought and open the path of progress to all who might come after him. A trained debater, a skillful dialectician, a bold and uncompromising thinker, he taught men both by precept and example to be firm and loyal in adherence to rightful authority,

and yet fearless in the investigation of and search for truth. He gave an upward and onward impulse to Christian Presbyterianism in this city, the force and vigor of which are still felt in the twelve congregations that gather every Sunday under the symbol of this faith. Gratefully do we acknowledge, that he is one of those men into whose magnificent labors we have entered.

"Concerning the lay influence which has gone forth from this church during the last one hundred years, this entire centennial celebration will bear abundant evidence. Statesmen of national renown, jurists, lawyers, physicians, educators, journalists, and business men of wonderful, far-seeing sagacity have been honored and faithful adherents of this faith."

The Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., referring to the duty incumbent upon him, and the Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., and the Rev. Peter Havermans, of introducing to the audience the clergymen of their denomination who were to deliver addresses, said :

"We were selected because our pastorates have been the longest in the city during the past one hundred years, and together comprise nearly one hundred and fifty years. And, I believe it will gratify you all, and honor our common Christianity, to tell you that while occupying different and widely-distinct church relationships, holding to different theological creeds and ecclesiastical polities, we maintained during all that long, long period warm personal friendship and helpful, sympathetic, neighborly, Christian relations with each other.

"During our pastorates we saw more than one hundred different ministers come to labor in and go from our goodly city. All of them were good, useful pastors. Some of them are now occupying exalted positions, filling large spheres of usefulness in the great centers of our population. * * * But, my heart grows tender when I recall the names of more than fifty who, during the last half century, labored among us, and who have died — been transferred from the toils of the church militant to the higher ministries and transcendent blessedness of the church triumphant."

The Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., describing the growth of the Baptist churches in the city, remarked :

"Two hundred and fifty years ago, in the month of March, 1639, the first Baptist church on this continent was organized by Roger Williams in Providence, R. I. Nearly one hundred years later a few Baptists, in 1781, constituted the first Baptist church ever known in this section of the country, at Hillsdale. Eight years after, on the 15th of October, 1795, the First Baptist Church of Troy came into existence.

"The details of our growth have already been well defined in many historic records. It is only necessary for me to say, that the little handful of those far-away years has developed into five substantial and prosperous organiza-

tions. We have now 2,000 members, about 1,000 families, and an average attendance at our Sabbath-schools of about 1,000 scholars. * * *

"In 1855, the Rev. Jonah G. Warren, pastor of Fifth Avenue Church, went to Boston and became the corresponding secretary or general manager of the American Baptist Missionary Union, a position which he filled with distinguished ability for many years. Under his administration the Rev. and Mrs. James Haswell, members of the First Church, left their home in Troy and joined the consecrated host in Burmah. At this very time Miss Susie Haswell, the oldest save one, and the most distinguished of all female missionaries now in the field, is at her post in Maulmain, and is a member of my own church.

"In 1839, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hill, a pastor of the First Church, went to New York and became the general manager of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The Rev. Dr. C. P. Sheldon, so lately entered into rest, for twenty years the St. John of the Baptists of all this State, known only to be loved, became the state secretary of this same society. * * * Neither can we forget that one of our fairest daughters, Miss Marie A. Whitman, of the Second Baptist Church, represents us to-day in the kingdom of Japan, having left her beautiful home on Ida Hill to tell the story and sing the song of redeeming love to her dark-skinned sisters. This missionary circle belts the world. So has Troy with a prodigal hand shaken the blossoms of an early charity into the lap of the nations.

"Our distinguished educational relations have been no less marked. The second Baptist minister in Troy was Francis Wayland, sr. He had a very talented son, who graduated at Union College, was converted in Troy, baptized by his father in the Hudson, and united with the then only Baptist church. Here, in this city, his home for five years, he received his early religious and intellectual impressions, which afterward ripened into noble usefulness. He became the president of Brown University, the author of distinguished works on mental, moral, and political science, and for many years the most distinguished of all Baptists, as he was one of the most learned of all men, the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D."

The Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., reviewing the incidents of his long ministry in Troy, said:

"When I came to this city there were three Episcopal churches. We have now seven, with a large and growing interest in the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany. Among my clerical associates and pastoral friends four have been elevated to the Episcopate, Scarborough, Starkey, Worthington, and Potter, the Bishop of New York, once so closely and dearly associated with St. John's Parish; and who, from his elevated position, might seem now to rank as metropolitan of our church in this country. Dr. Van Kleeck, for many years

rector of St. Paul's Parish, through faithful and efficient service as a parish priest, was promoted to the more arduous and prominent position of secretary of our Board of Domestic Missions. The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, for years rector of Christ Church, is now president of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, and there, by his talents, tact, and energy, has acquired, for himself and college, distinction and public esteem. Dr. Eliphalet Potter, president of Hobart College, who, with personal traits and gifts that win affection and respect, bears, along with his brother, the Bishop of New York, a '*clarum et venerabile nomen*,' may be regarded as the founder of the free church, St. Barnabas. * * * And here I have to recall the names of Drs. Walter and Cox, once rectors of St. John's; the deep theologian and sharp controversialist, Dr. Coit, the faithful, hard-working Harison, a man who, by his knowledge of canon law and zealous energy, belonged to the church at large, rather than to St. Paul's Parish. * * *

"St. John's Church is closely identified with the first enterprise of the Episcopal Church in the foreign field. In 1828, Rev. J. J. Robertson was sent to Greece. Rev. Dr. Hill was soon afterward associated with him in his missionary labors. Dr. and Mrs. Hill established at Athens a school for Greek girls. That school was fostered by the kindly sympathy and generous benefactions of Miss Emma Willard and other warm-hearted and charitable women of this city. 'The work wisely begun grew and prospered, and the words of a Greek statesman, addressed to Mrs. Hill, 'Lady, you are erecting in Athens a memorial more enduring and more noble than yonder temple,' pointing to the Parthenon, have proved prophetic.' That humble school, at its birth, of Dr. and Mrs. Hill, lifted the Greeks from the desolation, ignorance, and degradation of Turkish rule and tyranny, and, in course of time, placed Greece as a bright star in the constellation of European dynasties.

"In this city was introduced the choral service, through the energy and liberality of my worthy friend and parishioner, Dr. Nathan B. Warren, a name identified with the progress and improvement of ecclesiastical music in this country. Here was established the first or second free missionary church in our communion. Here was the first observance of Saints' days and the festival of the Ascension. Here the first Episcopal minister preached in a surplice. Here were first heard in one of our churches the old Gregorian tones. I might refer to other novelties, as they were once called, introduced in this city, and which are now well-established usages throughout our communion. The name of Troy has been wafted by a tide of sacred melody over oceans to the Azores, Japan, Greece, and Rome, and brought back a cheering response even from the lord high chancellor of England, the author of the 'Book of Praise.'"

The Rev. Edgar A. Enos, in his terse address, having felicitously expressed his inability to accomplish in the ten minutes granted him, the task of sketching "the origin, early growth, and later development and expansion of the Episcopal Church in Troy," remarked:

"Allow me to say in closing, that any sense of personal disappointment which I may be supposed to feel in not doing what I set out to do, is considerably mitigated by the fact that I have had the honor to be associated here with that Nestor among us, *facile princeps* among the priests of our communion in Troy, known and loved by everbody — the Rev. Dr. Tucker, who has already given you the salient points of our common subject with great clearness of statement, fine picturesqueness of expression, and much color of probability as to truthfulness."

The Rev. George W. Brown, D. D., describing the growth of the Methodist Church in Troy, said:

"The Methodist itinerant followed close in the wake of immigration to this place, and converts were gathered among the early settlers. The first permanent society was enrolled by Elijah Chichester in 1805. The first church was built in 1809. It was a wooden structure, and served the wants of the people for nearly twenty years. It gave place to a brick church, on nearly the same site, in 1827, which, in turn, was replaced by the present State Street Church in 1871. About 5,000 persons have united with this church since its organization, and twenty-five ministers have gone out from its membership to preach the gospel. The following daughter churches have also gone forth from under the roof of the State Street Church: Pawling Avenue in 1827; West Troy in 1831; Fifth Avenue in 1834; Third Street in 1845; Trinity in 1846; Levings Church in 1850; Grace in 1858; Zion Church in 1832, and the German Church in 1857. These churches have now a membership of 2,765, and a Methodist population of 10,000. Since the beginning of the century the population of Troy has multiplied fifty-four times; the membership of the Methodist churches ninety times."

The Rev. Peter Havermans, in reviewing the years of his long pastorate in Troy, said:

"I have been residing in this city forty-six years and in the United States fifty-nine years and six months. My jurisdiction as clergyman once extended from Saratoga Springs to Massachusetts, and from Lebanon Springs to Salem, an extent of about seventy miles. * * * At the time that I ministered to the Catholics in Saratoga Springs and Salem, we had, in this city of Troy, only one small frame church — the old St. Peter's — to which a small addition of brick was afterward added. Now we have here eight Catholic churches with large congregations, a beautiful hospital, two orphan asylums, a grand home for aged poor, a home for penitent women who wish to change their

lives and become useful members of society, a flourishing academy, with over 300 pupils, under the direction of the Christian Brothers; a grand theological seminary; numerous well-equipped and elegantly-built school-houses, and last of all, a foundling asylum and lying-in hospital for the poor, which I am, at present, trying to establish upon a permanent basis."

The Very Rev. John Walsh prefaced his address by saying:

"Much has been, or will be, said of the material and religious growth of our city during the last century, and much merited praise will be given to the zealous citizen in the spiritual sphere, and the energetic citizen in the business world who have contributed most to this double prosperity. To my mind, this stage to-night presents the evidence of the most striking growth within all the limits of our municipality. It exhibits an advancement and growth in religious tolerance — in respect for the convictions and opinions of others, no matter how they may diverge from ours, in the allaying of all the obtrusiveness and aggressiveness of the *odium theologicum* — the theological bitterness — and in the acknowledgment that the profession of all religious belief must be as free to God, so far as external violence goes, as the Epiphany offerings of the magi to the Divine Infant. Without surrendering any of our beliefs, without bartering any of our convictions, without accepting any doctrine not in accordance with our reason and our church teaching, we are all willing to give tribute to the good done by each church, and confess that we have reached the dawn of a new day, when we can repudiate the fagot and the thumb-screw as instruments of gospel preaching."

Sketching the history of the Roman Catholic churches in Troy, he said:

"In the beginning of 1808, the diocese of New York was established, with the Dominican Luke Concanen as its first bishop. Then, for the first time, the Catholics of this State were regularly attended and some organization effected. In 1784, there was not a single Catholic church or Catholic congregation in the entire State of New York. In 1779, a priest, by name Matthew O'Brien, visited Albany, and another, James Burke, Albany and Troy, in 1808; Paul McQuade in 1813; Rev. Mr. Brennan in 1825, and Rev. Mr. Savage in 1826. As early as 1796, St. Mary's congregation in Albany was incorporated, and the corner-stone of the first church of St. Mary was laid on the 13th of September, 1797, by one of the trustees, Thomas Barry. That church is the cradle of Catholicity in all this vicinity. It became a resting-place for all the priests whose duty it was to care for all Roman Catholics north of Poughkeepsie to Canada and west to Buffalo."

The Rev. O. F. Safford, D. D., having adverted to the fraternity and good-will marking the attitude of the Universalist Church toward all Christians, observed:

"No one can mistake the prophetic significance of this unique religious celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the naming of Troy. Here we are on one platform — Christians of every name, and Hebrews whose religion antedates Christianity itself — and we all rejoice in our liberty, in mutual appreciation, and in the glory of one common citizenship."

The Rev. R. D. Williamson, in concluding his address, spoke of the local influence of the United Presbyterian Church of Troy:

"Thus, from this small beginning, and often under most adverse circumstances, has this church continued to grow and maintain her position among the other churches of the city, and while not so large in membership, it has not been without an influence in helping mould the character of the city. Educated under an influence somewhat rigid, we have, perhaps, been more conservative than aggressive, which in this fast age may be as necessary as the other. We have ever favored the quiet and religious observance of the Sabbath, a secular education based upon true Bible principles, besides seeking to inculcate everywhere purity of principle, integrity of character, and uprightness of life."

The German citizens celebrated the centennial anniversary at Apollo Hall, on Thursday evening, with historical tableaux, singing by the Männerchor, Sängerbund and Fidelio associations, and an address by Werner Strecker.

The Public School Festival, on Friday afternoon, in charge of Lewis E. Gurley, Harvey J. King, Francis N. Mann, David Beattie, and Albert Smith, was one of the most attractive features of the centennial. A chorus of five hundred school children sang a number of National hymns. Two prizes of $20 each were offered for the best essay and poem on the "history, progress, and promise of Troy," written by any of the pupils of the public schools. The prize committee awarded one to Charles S. McSorley for the best essay, and the other to Warren S. Gardner for the best poem.

The subjects of the three addresses were, "The Public Schools," by David Beattie; "The Future of Our Public Schools," by Albert Smith, Esq., and "Emma Willard, and Amos Eaton," by Benjamin H. Hall, Esq.

David Beattie, superintendent of the public schools of Troy, in his address, said:

"The earliest general 'act for the encouragement of schools,' was passed for the benefit of cities and towns, in April, 1795, when Troy was six years old. Albany, although over one hundred years old even then, required special designation in the act, as a town, for the purposes of the act. But $50,000 a year was appropriated by law for the maintenance of the schools of the entire State, and the share of Troy must have been small enough, even for her diminutive population. * * * An abstract of the returns for the year, 1798,

from sixteen of the twenty-three counties, shows that a total of 1,352 schools had been organized under the laws, instructing 60,000 children. Enactments, revisions and repeals, marking a period of evolution of common schools, followed, until the passage of 'An act to incorporate the city of Troy,' in April, 1816. In this act the first four wards were erected into a permanent district, and power was given to the Common Council to raise by tax $500 annually to repair the school-house and support a school, and also power to build a school-house, and to raise by tax the necessary money. This was substantially the law until 1849.

"The Lancasterian schools, named after John Lancaster, a Quaker, who had introduced the system into England, obtained a foothold in this State, and received legislative indorsement and support, about 1815. These schools were inexpensive, conducted on the monitorial plan, with a system of immediate rewards and punishments, and were intended especially for the benefit of the poor. The system found its way to Troy, and the Lancasterian school was located on State Street and Sixth Avenue. A hint of its origin is found in a law passed in March, 1828, entitled 'An act to prevent the sale of tickets of unauthorized lotteries, and to prevent the forgery of lottery tickets.' This law required the mayor of Troy to apply all the money received by him for granting licenses to the venders of lottery tickets in Troy, to the trustees of district No. 1, to be expended by them in the establishment and support of a high school on the monitorial plan. * * *

"For a long period public schools were maintained by the payment of rate bills, by the parents of those who possessed sufficient means to do so, and the commutation of the rates of those who were too poor to make the small payments required. The Lancasterian system was designed to assist the latter class. The agitation of the doctrine of public free schools arose about 1845, and gained force year after year, until the idea took definite form in 1849, when rate bills were abolished and the schools were made free to all. The board of trustees of district No. 1, which was organized on March 7th, 1848, by the election of John S. Perry as president, was composed of three trustees from each of the following wards: the first, second, third, fourth, seventh, and eighth. The teachers were 'appointed collectors of their respective schools.' * * *

"Soon after, the president reported that 'the bills for tuition in the several schools were accumulating to a large amount,' and desired that action be taken in the matter. A motion was made to reduce the tuition in primary schools to seventy-five cents per quarter, and in the upper departments to $1. It was subsequently fixed at fifty and seventy-five cents per quarter, and in the colored schools at six and one-quarter cents per month, of which the teacher

was to receive ten per cent. for collecting the rates. * * * At the close of this transition period of the schools, the records show the following facts pertaining to district No. 1: Number of schools (independent of colored school), 4; number of teachers, 16; number of children enrolled, 1,286; highest average attendance in one quarter, 997; average for the year, 907; amount charged to pupils, $2,498.29; amount collected on same, $240; annual salary of male principal, upper department, $675; salary of female principal, primary, $275; assistant, upper department, $200; assistant, primary, $100; total pay-roll to teachers for the year, $4,800.

"An important departure was taken in June of that famous year, 1848, in the appointment of a collector for the district, instead of relying upon the teachers to perform that duty. The name of the collector appointed is a household word in Troy, for N. H. Benson undertook the duties of the office for $25 per quarter and five per cent. of the collections. Try to picture the faces of the trustees, when the next quarterly report revealed the fact that it had cost over $25 to collect $5.62; and a like sum to collect $1.25 in the next succeeding quarter. At the stipulated rate it would have cost $112 to have collected the $240 which was paid in during the year.

"The trustees labored faithfully for a change of system, and there was passed on April 4th, 1849, 'An act to amend the charter of the city of Troy, and to provide for the establishment of free schools in that city.' This law antedated by one week the law making free the schools throughout the State. They buried a system which pinned the fluttering rags of poverty to the garments of the unfortunate, and helped to usher in an era which opened the doors of our schools to rich and poor alike, which unified the system and extended it throughout the entire city. * * * From this point the story of our schools can be more easily told, for from the organization of the board of education, which occurred on April 25th, 1849, full and accurate records of all transactions are within the reach of the curious in such matters. * * * All legislation concerning our schools, up to the present time, is based upon the act of 1849, so far as the policy and powers of the successive boards are concerned. Of course, there has been evolution here as in other fields. The high school was established by resolution of the board in November, 1853, and organized in January, 1854. * * *

"We now occupy fifteen buildings, and we have enrolled nearly 9,000 children in a single year. The average daily attendance has approximated 5,600 for a number of years. The corps of teachers numbers from 160 to 170. The curriculum conforms, as far as possible, to the demands of the times."

Albert Smith, Esq., in speaking of the educational advantages given the people, remarked:

"The public schools of the future must devote more attention to moral development. The composite character of our people renders religious training in the school-room an impossibility. This fact enhances the importance of moral training, and, perhaps, there is no more important question respecting the schools of the future than how to meet this want. It may not be that a system of moral science will be taught in our primary, or even in our grammar or high schools. It may well be questioned whether the mind of the youth not advanced beyond these departments of study would derive any benefit, morally or otherwise, by such a course. * * * The healthful influences of tidy, well-furnished school-rooms and music, together with the lessons silently imparted by the conduct of a true and noble man or woman, in love with teaching and humanity, will accomplish far more toward moral and religious development than the study of any system of ethics or theology. * * * The demand for better buildings, for higher education, for special training for teachers, for a compulsory law which will compel attendance, for State supervision over private schools, must all be met and answered before the schools of the future shall have attained the standard of excellence and usefulness which their importance demands."

Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., in paying a becoming tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emma Willard and of Professor Amos Eaton, remarked :

"Soon after the late Dr. Coit commenced his ministrations at St. Paul's Church in this city, he said to a friend that when he was asked to come to Troy he knew nothing of it, except that it was the seat of the Rensselaer Institute, developed by Amos Eaton, and of the Female Seminary founded by Emma Willard. And it must not be forgotten that before Troy became the center of the iron manufacturing interests east of the Alleghany Mountains, its fame rested in great measure on the educational advantages which it possessed by means of these two schools. * * *

"To Emma Willard belongs, in right of her pioneer life as a teacher, of her courageous nature, of her gentleness and refinement, of her capabilities in education, and of the power that she developed in guiding and directing those whom she taught in all elegant and womanly ways — to her belongs the title of 'Founder of American Female Education.' In full appreciation of the vast acquirements and the simple habits of Amos Eaton, Emma Willard, who knew him well, named him 'the Republican Philosopher.'"

The excellent and interesting addresses of Thursday evening, "Lawyers' Night," concluded, in a highly satisfactory manner, the commemorative exercises of the week at Music Hall. The committee of the Troy Bar in charge of the meeting was, Justice Charles R. Ingalls, Gilbert Robertson, jr., Charles E. Patterson, Justin Kellogg, and George B. Wellington. Nearly all the law-

yers of the city were present, and sat on the stage with the committee and orators of the evening.

In becoming the presiding officer of the meeting, the Hon. Charles R. Ingalls said :

"In legal phrase, the bar of the county of Rensselaer now has its day in court, and before such a court as this, composed of the wealth, the beauty, and the intellect of Troy, the lawyers of this county are paid a compliment which in their behalf I desire to acknowledge."

The Hon. Edgar L. Fursman, in his eloquent presentation of "A plea for my own profession," remarked :

"It is a crown of imperishable honor to this profession that under all excitements, in the midst of every agitation, it is quiet and not restless, thoughtful and not ignorant, 'willing to learn and cautious to teach,' tolerant of error but firm in condemning it ; that its disciples are never found 'beginning reformation by subversion,' and that wherever they are arrayed, there is to be found the cause of liberty and good government. They respect the religious institutions of their country ; they yield the right of individual opinion to all men ; they esteem and uphold the constitutions of state to which their fathers have clung in every revolution, so that, neither in war nor peace, nor in the usurpation of power, nor popular madness, nor the overthrow of governments, not even in the heat of successful resistance to oppression, have they forgotten to honor truth or neglected to assert and maintain justice." * * *

The Hon. Franklin J. Parmenter, in his admirable address on "The Life and Character of the Hon. George Gould," said :

"George Gould, whom the honorable committee have instructed me to make the principal subject of my address on this centennial evening, was the son of that eminent jurist and legal instructor, James Gould, LL. D., who kept the famous school at Litchfield in Connecticut, where the young legal idea was taught how to shoot, and where the distinguished late fire-eater, John C. Calhoun, was numbered among its pupils ; and where the hot South Carolinian might have learned from the Goulds, and other healthful associations, that the principles of nullification were rather dangerous in our colder climate, and would not grow in half a century thence sufficiently strong to protect his tomb from the vengeful cannon of an outraged North.

"Here, at Litchfield, under the paternal roof, George Gould was born on the 2d day of September, 1807, and it does not require an arithmetician like Cassio to determine that, if living, he would now be in his eighty-second year. * * * Gould graduated with distinction at Yale College in 1827. At this time, his father's celebrated law school was at the height of its fame, and therein young Gould, ever ambitious to excel, mastered the rudiments of the

law and acquired that thorough knowledge of its philosophy and principles which afterward reflected so much lustre upon his character as a jurist while on the bench of our State, and which enabled him with so easy a grace and with such a just precision to winnow the wheat from the chaff, and decide on the instant (and generally in a manner that afterward met the approval of the appellate courts) the most vexed questions of law, however complicated and twisted into specious semblances by ingenious and skillful counsel.

"Sixty years ago our city was not so beautiful and attractive as it is to-day; nevertheless, at that time hither came George Gould, then a handsome young man. * * * He formed his first law partnership with the late Hon. George R. Davis, a gentleman whom the past generation held in affection and esteem for his pleasant, genial companionship, and for his sterling qualities as a lawyer and a legislator. * * * George Gould soon won the love and affection of an amiable and deserving young lady, the daughter of one of our most prominent citizens, the late George Vail, to whom our city is much indebted for the prosperity and fame that greet her at the close of her first century. * * * Judge Gould continued in active practice at the Troy bar for about twenty-five years, though for some years before he left the bar to assume the duties of a justice of the supreme court, his labors as treasurer and legal adviser of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company; the management of the large estate of his father-in-law, and various other matters, drew him away from the courts. But, during the period named, his industry, his classical scholarship, his quick perception of legal principles, his readiness to turn them against an adversary, combined with his great natural abilities, had brought him to the front rank of his profession. * * * He held various offices, more of trust than of profit. Our citizens, in 1852, gave proof of their esteem and confidence by electing him for their mayor. * * *

"When elevated to the bench of the supreme court, in 1855, Gould was an active member of the American party, to which he was indebted for his nomination. * * * Judge Gould, despairing of the survival of any political virtue after the decease of his party, cast *his* fortunes with the Republicans. * * *

"As a judicial officer Judge Gould has had few superiors. He brought to the discharge of his duties a mature judgment, a ripe scholarship, a more than ordinary acquaintance with the literature of Greece and Rome, a thorough knowledge of law in its multifarious bearings, and a quick application of its principles. * * * In 1860 he conferred an enduring favor on the bar of our State by editing and adapting to our Code, his father's celebrated 'Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.' This was an undertaking of no ordinary labor, as the copious and well-considered notes of the careful editor can testify;

but it must have been a labor of love to a man justly proud of his father's fame, and with the warm feelings that always stirred the bosom of George Gould. * * *

"In the full vigor of his great mental powers; in the sixty-second year of his age, at his residence in Troy, on the 6th day of December, 1868, this eminent and much-loved man, peacefully and quietly, and with hope that springs from a blameless and useful life, passed to a higher court than ours." * * *

The Hon. Martin I. Townsend, having succinctly reviewed the official positions of different members of the Troy bar, sketched, in a graphic manner, "The Life and Character of the Hon. David L. Seymour." He said:

"His birthplace was Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut. He was the son of Asher and Mary Lowrey Seymour, of that town. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest and most honored settlers of that State, his paternal stock being the same from which sprang the Seymours, so prominent in the politics of both Connecticut and New York. * * * He pursued a full course of study at Yale College, and graduated there with high honor in the class of 1826. His eminent classical attainments procured him the position of tutor in that institution, and he discharged the duties of that office from 1828 to 1830. Upon his graduation he began the study of law in the law department of Yale College, and was admitted to practice in 1829. In 1830 he removed to Troy and began the practice of law in partnership with Hon. John P. Cushman, the distinguished jurist of our city. That tireless labor so characteristic of Mr. Seymour's life, aided by a clear, forcible, dignified and eloquent manner of discussion, soon gave him a prominent position at the bar, and in a few years he came to take rank with the leading lawyers of the country.

"Mr. Seymour took a deep interest in politics and was all his life foremost in the struggles of the State and country. He was a distinguished member of the Legislature of 1836, and was elected a member of Congress in 1842. In the Congress to which he had been chosen, he was selected from the State of New York to represent that State on the Committee of Ways and Means, and won a high character for industry, erudition and statesmanship, and secured for himself a very prominent position in our great national council. He was again elected to Congress in the fall of 1850, and in the Thirty-second Congress discharged the duties of chairman of the Committee on Commerce, with distinguished success. His efforts in favor of river and harbor improvements, and in securing reciprocity with Canada, brought him very prominently before the country, and but for that modesty which was an essential part of his nature, would have given him an official prominence somewhat commensurate with his personal merit and his political capacity. Mr. Seymour's sympathies were

essentially democratic. So strongly was he imbued with such sentiments that in the fall of 1846, when the proposition was before the State to extend the right of suffrage to colored men, irrespective of property qualifications, he voted for that measure, although his doing so was deemed disadvantageous to the Democratic party, with which he acted, and it was on that occasion that he uttered the expression, 'I will not stand up before my God and deny to any other man any right which I claim for myself,' a sentiment worthy of any statesman of any country, and a sentiment which speaks volumes for the heart that uttered it.

"Mr. Seymour held many minor offices, the duties of which he discharged with ability and fidelity, and at one time was urged so strongly for the office of Governor of the State, that he lacked, I believe, less than half a dozen votes in the convention of his party of being selected as the Democratic candidate for that position. Mr. Seymour was essentially a great man; great, not only in his persuasive and effective oratory and the gifts of God, but great from the acquisitions of a diligent and studious life. * * * He never took his opinions of public measures from the current creed of his party. But whenever or wherever he was called to act or speak, he brought the full energy of his well-trained intellectual powers to bear upon the questions to be discussed or acted upon, before enunciating his opinions or committing himself to action. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the first Congress of which he was a member, he adopted neither the views of his Democratic or Whig colleagues upon the subject, but, after exhaustive investigations, presented his own views to Congress in a report which spoke for no party, but which was the result of his own matured judgment. * * * Mr. Seymour, although well aware of his own powers, never for a moment became over-confident, and never on any occasion obtruded himself or his opinions when not fairly called to do so by duty or propriety. * * * In the private relations of life he has left a name without a moral stain. Genial and affectionate in his nature, he was at once the ornament and idol of his domestic circle, illustrating in his own person the virtues of that ancestry whose memory he so fondly cherished. * * *

"I first knew him in 1833. From that day we were, for four and thirty years, neighbors, and for nearly the entire period the most intimate and confiding friends. * * *

"At the time of Mr. Seymour's death, which occurred in the fall of 1867, he was a member of the convention called to revise the Constitution of the State. He occupied a very prominent position in that body, and but for the severe labor he imposed upon himself there, he might have been long spared to this city and to his family, whom he idolized and who idolized him. He had nearly

attained the age of sixty-four years. His loss was felt most sincerely by his friends, by the profession, and by the State at large. But he passed from us in the full maturity of his powers, and before time had tarnished the brilliancy of those faculties which have rarely been equaled — very seldom surpassed."

The Hon. Roswell A. Parmenter, in his masterly portrayal of "The Life and Character of the Hon. William A. Beach," said:

"The central figure in my brief discourse will be that of a lawyer whose commanding form, powerful eloquence, and imperishable fame will be remembered and appreciated in this presence. The portrayal of his professional character, extending over half a century, will not require me to extol one member of the legal profession at the expense of another. In drawing his character, it shall be my aim to hold the scale with a steady hand and with an even poise; nor will it require his humble eulogist to overlook or forget the great learning and varied accomplishments of other distinguished members of the Troy bar, who after illustrious careers in this city, at the bar and upon the bench, have gone to their last account. Having, myself, been a resident of the city of Troy for two-score years and upwards, I cherish the remembrance of the distinguishing individuality of those Trojan lawyers with liveliest interest. I recall the fiery zeal of Judge Buel, the courtly bearing of Judge Hunt, the classic eloquence of Senator Strong, the natural oratory and pungent wit of Gen. Calvin E. Mather, the subtle cunning of Job Pierson, the vehement sarcasm of Abram B. Olin, the scholarly attainments of George Van Santvoord, the uncultured power of Robert A. Lottridge in the trial of criminal causes, the inimitable humor and repartee of Gen. George R. Davis, the polished and attractive argumentation of Gardner Stow, the urbanity and earnestness of Judge John D. Willard, the black-letter law learning of Judge Samuel Huntington, the unerring judgment and sterling common sense of Judge Isaac McConihe, the ready book learning, natural as well as acquired, of Judge George Gould, and the cautious but comprehensive mind of David L. Seymour. * * *

"Fully appreciating the gifted accomplishments of that galaxy of illustrious lawyers, each one of whom would have been pronounced eminent at any bar in this country, nevertheless, I feel constrained to rank the late William Augustus Beach as pre-eminently the great leader of the Troy bar. In his professional career William A. Beach survived three epochs. While, comparatively speaking, a young practitioner, he attained the leadership of the Saratoga bar. In his maturer years and better judgment, he selected the city of Troy as the theater of his local practice of the law, where by common consent he became the trusted oracle of the Troy bar. Subsequently he removed to the city of New York, then as now the commercial metropolis of the western hemisphere.

There, also, in the midst of giants of the profession, he again took a front rank and maintained it with undimmed lustre for fifteen years, when he retired from the arena of professional contest with colors still flying at masthead, but with a clear forecast of his own early demise. That sorrowful event too soon transpired, and his ashes now repose in yonder Oakwood. We followed his remains to the last resting-place, recalling as the funeral cortege moved along, the tender lines of the poet over the grave of a friend :

> 'E'en as the tenderness that hour instils,
> When summer's day declines along the hills ;
> So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,
> When all of Genius which can perish — dies.'

"His professional life was without spot or blemish. Possessing quick perception and a retentive memory, he could readily master every branch of legal science. He loved the practice of the law and he loved the study of the law itself, for with Edmund Burke, he regarded the 'law as beneficence acting by rule.' * * *

"Although he entertained settled convictions upon fundamental and political questions touching the foreign and domestic policy of his country, yet in no just sense was he a politician. Always extremely popular with his own political party, he never aspired to political preferment, nor was he ever, to my recollection, a candidate for any elective office.

"William A. Beach possessed, in a large degree, quick perception, sound judgment, critical discrimination, and an analytical mind. And, in addition to those mental gifts, he was blessed with a physical constitution which enabled him, in any emergency, to successfully encounter and readily overcome obstacles and barriers athwart the line of his professional march, which to another less resolute, would appear insurmountable. He never lagged behind when duty called him to the front. That characteristic was eminently displayed by him in the celebrated trial of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, which continued before Chief Justice Neilson and a jury, in the city of Brooklyn, for a period of six months. Of course, the impaneled jury consisted of but twelve men. The trial, however, was really before the reading public of America. On either side the array of eminent counsel was formidable, but their strength and courage had become exhausted, so great had been the labor, strain, and responsibility imposed upon them. One of the number, however, faced the closing ordeal with unparalleled heroism and undaunted resolution. That man was William A. Beach. Tired, as he undoubtedly was, he did not falter in the final struggle in behalf of his client. The inspiration of the scene aroused all the latent energy of his soul, which imparted to him the courage and determination of a giant. On that bright morning in the

rosy month of June, on the one hundredth day of the trial, he commenced the final argument for the plaintiff before the jury. The cause and the tribunal, ambition, pride, and reputation, called for the display of all his ingenuity, genius, skill, and power. He was equal to the occasion. Every intonation of his voice, every burst of eloquence, every flash of his eye, and every movement of his body bespoke him as the foremost advocate of the age. His address, in its delivery before the jury, occupied ten consecutive court days. During all that time he employed and brought into requisition every rule of logic, every favorable conclusion deducible from the evidence, every presumption of law and fact, and every flower of rhetoric, arranged and embellished with the choicest language. As a specimen of artistic skill and eloquence, that address, in my judgment, has never been surpassed in ancient or modern times. Over its delivery a crowded auditory hung in breathless suspense day after day, and finally when the last word had been uttered all decorum gave way, and the court-house resounded with the universal acclaim. That orator, who could move vast assemblages or hold them spell-bound with the magic of his eloquence, now sleeps in death, but his great argument as published, covering over 200 printed pages, will live while the English language continues to be read or spoken. In beauty of language, in fertility of illustration, in loftiness and purity of sentiment, in grandeur of conception, and in power of argumentation, both by way of attack and by way of defense, that speech will successfully challenge comparison with any previous forensic argument, in any country and in any age of the world's history. * * *

"In yonder secluded nook, on Oakwood's hillside, selected by his own hand as a place of burial, lovely by nature, and made more beautiful by art, where the shock of contending forces would fail to awaken his slumbers; where all the turmoil of this mortal life is hushed in peace and may never more disturb his sweet repose, and where, perchance, a disenthralled spirit still lingers at the shrine to catch the echoes of this centennial anniversary, there, his sincere friend and humble eulogist would cautiously approach and noiselessly enter, and beneath the silent stars of heaven, with uncovered head, and on bended knee, and with fraternal hand, tenderly lay this earnest but inadequate offering upon the tomb of William A. Beach."

Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., ably reviewed the career of three eminent members of the Troy bar. In sketching the high character and extensive usefulness of the Hon. John Paine Cushman, he said:

"Born at Pomfret, in Connecticut, on March 8th, 1784, and springing from an ancestry that blossomed in this land from the Mayflower of the Pilgrims, he was true to the heritage of worth which was his own peculiar possession. In the excellent schools of his native State he received instruction, not only

in his early youth, but also in pursuing his studies preparatory to receiving a collegiate education. Meantime his health was not neglected, for in his leisure hours, under the supervision of his father, he performed the laborious duties of a farmer, and by the physical training thus followed, secured for himself in manhood a powerful frame and a constitution of unusual strength and elasticity. Having graduated at Yale College in 1807, he soon after began the study of law at the celebrated law school at Litchfield, Conn., then in charge of those eminent jurists, Judges Keen and Gould, and after remaining there about a year was admitted to practice law in the courts of his native State. He subsequently read law in the office of the venerable Abraham Van Vechten of Albany, but finally fixing his residence in Troy, in the year 1809, spent a brief period in legal study in the office of William M. Bliss, and soon after commenced practice in the courts of this State.

"In 1812 he married the eldest daughter of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge of Litchfield, Conn., a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and thus entered upon a union, in which the purest love supplemented by a regard mutual and constant, resulted in a happiness which was never clouded until ended by death. His intellectual brightness, his devotion to business, and his courteous demeanor, soon secured for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and at the age of thirty-two, having received a nomination as representative in Congress from the Rensselaer district, he was elected to that position, and held it from March 4th, 1817, to March 4th, 1819. * * * A renomination was tendered him, but was refused, as he was strongly desirous of resuming his professional business. He now applied himself assiduously to the practice of the law, winning clients by interesting himself in their cases with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and defending their rights with a sincerity that inspired them with confidence and hope. * * * His knowledge of the law received recognition in his election, as recorder of Troy, in 1833, which position he held until 1838, when he was appointed circuit judge of the third circuit. In the discharge of the duties of this office he continued until 1844, when his judicial career terminated, he having attained the age of sixty years, the constitutional limit of judicial service. * * *

"In addition to the offices held by him, already named, he was a Regent of the University of the State of New York, from 1830 to 1834, and was a trustee of Union College, in which last position he continued till the time of his death, which occurred September 16th, 1848. Sincerely believing in the principles of the Christian faith, he exemplified that belief in his conduct in every relation of life, and was found ready and prepared for the summons which introduced him to the possibilities of a future existence."

In his tribute to the memory of David Buel, jr., he said:

"He was born at Litchfield, Conn., on October 22d, 1784, and came to Troy when he was fourteen years old, with his father. Here he prepared himself for college, and was graduated at Williams in 1805, one of the honors having been awarded him in the form of an oration, which was received with applause. His legal studies were pursued in Troy in the office of his brother-in-law, John Bird, and subsequently at Albany, first with Daniel Jones, then with Mr. Beers, and then with the great lawyer, long beloved as the "Father of the Bar," Abraham Van Vechten. With the latter he remained as a student until he was admitted to the bar as an attorney of the supreme court in 1808, soon after which he began the practice of his profession in Troy, being associated successively with various partners. His physical constitution was never robust, and though he was obliged occasionally to remit for a time his labors as a lawyer and seek the bracing influences of climes more favorable to his condition, still the amount and variety of the work which he accomplished during his long life would be regarded as a creditable result for a man of robust health and unremitting industry. * * * In 1818 he was appointed a judge of the county court of Rensselaer county, and on the death of Josiah Masters, in 1823, was made first judge of the same court, and continued in this position until his resignation in 1828. During the time he presided in this court, a large amount both of civil and criminal business was transacted there.

"His high social position, coupled with his studious life, and his recognized ability, made him the trusted friend and adviser of the most prominent citizens in this portion of the State, and his advice and direction were eagerly sought in the formation of business, educational, and religious institutions, and in the development and care of their future interests and growth. * * *

"He was connected with St. Paul's Church from its inception in 1804 until the year 1830, when he and his father were among the organizers and most liberal supporters of St. John's Church. To St. Paul's Church he returned in the spring of 1839, and was senior warden of that church at the time of his death. * * * For years, with another like-minded with himself, he took charge of a Sunday-school among the colored people of the city, and the service thus rendered was gratefully received, and resulted in the advancement in morals and religion of those whom he taught. He also held service on Sunday evenings with a congregation of colored people, reading to them appropriate sermons or assisting when a preacher of their own addressed them. Of him it may be said as a truth, he was "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." He died in this city, surrounded by nearly all of his children and grandchildren, on August 16th, 1860, in his seventy-sixth year." * * *

Describing the services of the Hon. William L. Marcy, he said:

"He was the son of a farmer, and was born at Southbridge, in the southern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, on December 12th, 1786. His studies were wisely conducted, and, after pursuing a preparatory course, he was admitted a student at Brown University, whence he was graduated in the year 1808. In the same year he came to Troy and commenced the study of law in the office of William M. Bliss, who, at that time, was the best informed lawyer in the village, and who, several years after, continued to be, as he had been for some time before, the fountain of legal practice in the county of Rensselaer. His fellow students in Mr. Bliss's office were, John P. Cushman and Daniel Hall, and the first occasion in which his name appears on any noted document is as a witness with the last-named gentleman to the will of Jacob D. Van der Heyden, which instrument was drawn by Mr. Bliss, and was declared by Mr. Van der Heyden to be his will, in the year 1809. Mr. Marcy subsequently read law with John Russell, another lawyer of repute, in the early days of Troy, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. An interest in the politics of the Nation was developed in his youth; his approval of the foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison was pronounced and open, and he became a warm and eager defender of their administration of public affairs. Fully believing it to be his duty to defend by his sword the principles maintained in discussion, he, with many other citizens of Troy, volunteered his services to Governor Tompkins, to repress the insolent aggressions of Great Britain. Commissioned as a lieutenant, he was subsequently appointed to a captaincy, and at St. Regis, on the neutral ground between Canada and the State of New York, he made his first essay as a soldier. On October 22d, 1812, the Troy militia, to which Lieutenant Marcy belonged, under the command of Major Guilford Dudley Young, surprised the enemy, took forty of them prisoners, and captured their arms, equipments, and boats. Foremost in the ranks on this occasion, Lieutenant Marcy had the honor, not only of taking the enemy's flag, but in so doing, of capturing the first stand of colors that was wrested from the British in the war of 1812. In January, 1813, he returned to Troy and resumed the practice of his profession, but he was not forgetful of the measures for whose supremacy he had fought, and for many years after, with his pen, he ably maintained them in the papers of the day, and with his voice in public discussion.

"The city of Troy was incorporated on April 12th, 1816, and Mr. Marcy was immediately thereafter designated as recorder of the city. * * * In 1818, Mr. Van Buren set on foot a new organization of the Democratic party in this State, known as the Albany Regency, among whom Mr. Marcy became prominent. But it so happened that a Democratic Council of Appointment had, in January, 1815, removed DeWitt Clinton from the mayoralty of the

city of New York, as a political measure, and now, Mr. Clinton, having obtained the ascendency in the Council of Appointment, caused the removal of Mr. Marcy from the recordership of Troy on similar grounds, and designated one of his friends to fill that position on June 16th, 1818. * * *

"About this time, Mr. Marcy formed a law partnership with the late Jacob L. Lane, which continued during the remainder of his abode in Troy. On February 21st, 1821, he was made Adjutant-General of the State, which position he held for two years. In the spring of 1821, he was again appointed recorder of the city of Troy, and served as such for two years also. On February 13th, 1823, he was appointed Comptroller of the State, and soon after removed from Troy and took up his residence in Albany. He continued in the office of Comptroller for six years, and during the same period was a Regent of the University. During 1829 and 1830, he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State; was appointed United States Senator on February 1st, 1831, and held this position until December 31st, 1832, when he resigned it in order to become Governor of the State. For three terms, and until the end of 1838, he served in this capacity, having been defeated for a fourth term by William H. Seward. He was Secretary of War during the Presidency of James K. Polk, and Secretary of State under President Franklin Pierce. * * *

"On the 2d or 3d of July, 1857, Governor Marcy was in this city, and on that occasion the writer of these lines had the pleasure of meeting him. He had come from Ballston to pass a few hours among the scenes of his youth, and returned there on the evening of the latter day. On the next day ensuing he complained of a pain, and lay down on his couch, at the Sans Souci Hotel, having previously asked for medical assistance. Soon after, and before aid had reached him, and alone, at about a half-hour past the noon of July 4th, 1857, his spirit quietly departed." * * *

At midnight, on Friday, ringing bells, piping steam-whistles, firing cannon, tooting horns, beating drums, and exploding fire-crackers sonorously ushered in the one hundredth anniversary of the naming of Troy. A blow on the fire-alarm bell in the City Hall was struck for each year of the first century of Troy's existence. From twelve to one o'clock, a tumultuous sea of confused sounds billowed over the city. Bonfires blazed in the squares, enthusiastic men and women thronged the sidewalks, and noisy crowds of excited boys trooped through the streets.

At sunrise, on Saturday, a salute of one hundred guns was fired on Centre Island by a number of artillerymen from Watervliet Arsenal, under command of Lieutenant William B. Gordon. The ascending sun threw into bold relief the gala-day dress of the city. The thoroughfares were brilliant vistas of color.

Flags floated above the public buildings, and waved in front of stores and residences. Festoons of bunting, escutcheons, emblems, mottoes, banners, and other insignia, were tastefully arranged and displayed in all parts of the city. The street cars and railroad trains brought thousands of people from the cities and villages in the vicinity, to see the decorations, parades, and fireworks. The committee of the day was, Major-General Joseph B. Carr, Walter P. Warren, William E. Gilbert, James W. Cusack, William S. Earl, William E. Hagan, George H. Mead, Edward F. Murray, and C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d. At eleven o'clock the procession began moving from First Street into River Street, thence through King Street, Fifth Avenue, Hoosick Street, Sixth Avenue, Jacob Street, Fifth Avenue, Congress Street, Third Street, Washington Place, Second Street, Washington, First, State, Second streets to Washington Square. Major-General Joseph B. Carr was chief marshal. The six divisions of the procession were, respectively, under the charge of Colonel Walter P. Warren, Chief Engineer J. Lansing Lane, Cornelius F. Burns, George H. Mead, Colonel William H. Munn, and Albert Tompkins. Ten bands and several drum corps enlivened the march with music. The organizations composing the procession, excepting eight bands, were those of the city. His Excellency, the Governor of the State, David B. Hill, with his Military Secretary, Colonel Edmund L. Judson, and C. E. Dudley Tibbits, President of the "Committee of One Hundred," rode in a carriage in the first division, followed by a line of carriages containing the Mayor and other municipal officers and members of the "Committee of One Hundred."

The night parade was under the direction of Captain James H. Lloyd, chief marshal. The procession, in three divisions, was composed of city organizations which had not marched in the morning. The illumination of residences throughout the city was of a most marked character. The splendid display of fireworks on the Government lot, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, was witnessed by a dense crowd of people. Those at Liberty and Franklin squares, likewise attracted large bodies of spectators. Great bonfires burned on Mount Olympus, Seminary Hill, and Centre Island. The pyrotechnics were in charge of J. Crawford Green, James F. Ashley, E. L. Everett, and Thomas Buckley. In all its features the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the naming of Troy was highly enjoyable, creditable, and memorable. As a memento of it a bronze medal was struck, representing on one side the village as it was in 1789, and on the other the seal of the city in 1889.

View of Troy in 1889 from Mount Ida.

CHAPTER XVI.

VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS.

1798–1890.

THE revenues and expenditures of the city have increased proportionately with the growth of the place. The interesting and comprehensive report of the Comptroller, the Hon. William J. Roche, to the Mayor and Common Council, on April 1st, 1889, is a most valuable compilation of matter relating to them in past and recent years. Meriting preservation as a contribution to the centennial history of the city, it is rightly given a place in this work.

COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY OF TROY.

"GENTLEMEN — I have the honor to present the Comptroller's Report for the fiscal year ended February 28th, 1889, being the eighteenth Annual Report submitted since the office of Comptroller was established. The exhibit of the year is gratifying to the public officers, and may be regarded as an assurance to our citizens of the continued growth and prosperity of the city, in so far as prudent financial management can contribute thereto. Bonds of the funded debt to the amount of $50,000 were paid during the year, $20,000 through direct taxation, and the balance out of the moneys controlled by the Commissioners of the Funded Debts. The issue of new bonds was confined to one small bond under the "Enabling Act," and to two bonds under the act authorizing the construction of a new bridge over the Poesten Kill at Second Street, the whole amounting to $8,369.51. Revenue bonds were issued in anticipation of

the receipt of city taxes to the amount of $278,712.20, being a decrease from the previous year of $21,287.80; the larger part of this money was borrowed at three and one-eighth per cent. They were all paid when they became due. Assessment bonds, previously issued to the amount of $27,752.45, were redeemed. New assessment bonds to cover the second and third installments of unpaid assessments for local improvements, two bearing interest at three and one-quarter and two at three and one-half per cent., were issued to the amount of $10,670.96. The net funded debt, at the close of the year, amounted to $737,392.81. As will be seen, by a statement published in this report, a considerable amount of bonds becomes payable in each year, so that this indebtedness is in process of rapid extinction. This sum does not include the indebtedness which was incurred for the extension and enlargement of the Water-works, the net amount of which is $368,337.50. The payment of the principal and interest of this debt is wholly provided for from the income of the Water-works, which is ample for that purpose. We have no floating debt. The books of the General Assessors show the assessed property of the city to be $48,052,872.33, which is an increase over the previous year of $205,-641.97, and over 1885 of $1,391,950.33.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that the tax levy of the year, $528,321.32, was less than that of the three years previous, and the tax rate, which was $1.25 on $100 of valuation in 1886, had fallen last year to $1.10. A tax levy is, however, a correct indication of the burdens which tax payers are called upon to bear, only when municipal expenditures are confined to the sums provided for by the levy, and such revenues as are derived by the city from other sources. Oftentimes this has not been the case. Troy has not been unlike other cities in this respect, for a general tendency in municipal government seems to be to incur debts, in excess of the amount authorized, and leave their payment to be met either by inserting the amount in the levy of the next year, or raising the needed sums through enabling or bonding acts sought from the Legislature. The funded debt of the city is, to a considerable extent, made up of bonds authorized by special acts of the Legislature, and issued to pay debts incurred beyond the sums appropriated for the several departments and raised by tax, and to meet deficiencies because of the non-enforcement and non-payment of local assessments imposed under the loose system that prevailed prior to the passage of the new charter in 1870. Since that time the incurring of debts, beyond the amounts allowed by the Board of Estimate, was, of course, illegal; but there did not seem to be sufficient checks upon the practice. Two years ago, however, a law was passed, absolutely prohibiting any officer or department of the city from incurring any debt or creating any liability in excess of the amount which had been allowed to such officer or department by

the Board of Estimate and raised by tax, making the audit of any such claim a misdemeanor, and directing that no moneys belonging to the city should be paid thereon. This law has had a beneficial effect, and municipal expenditures for the past two years have been confined within the tax levies and the revenues which usually come to the several departments from sources other than municipal taxation. A continuance of this system, in all its strictness, will insure a sound condition of our city finances.

The following is a statement of the actual cost during the year of maintaining the city government in all its branches :

Advertising and printing	$5,440 91
Board of Charities	17,720 70
Board of Health	4,743 30
Board of School Commissioners	128,081 71
Bonds of 1864, 1876, 1877, 1878, and City Hall, paid	50,000 00
Burial grounds	1,126 04
Cleaning streets	63,270 99
Contingent expenses, including salaries of city officers, and asylum and hospital bills	92,660 58
Fire Department	45,801 86
Highways and bridges	1,480 58
Interest on funded debt	43,593 53
Interest on revenue bonds	$3,311 14
Justices' Court	2,540 80
Lighting streets	51,520 80
Municipal Service Examining Board	2,000 00
Dredging Hudson River at foot of Monroe Street	720 00
Police Court	4,001 90
Repairing streets	8,239 15
Repairing sewers and cesspools	3,611 79
Second Street bridge, first installment	4,048 67
Troy Police Force	97,251 33
Water-works	62,359 38
Total	$693,525 16

Besides the foregoing, there was set aside from the revenues of the Water-works department, the sum of $28,160 toward the funds for the liquidation of the principal and interest of water-works bonds. The means with which to pay these expenditures were derived from city taxes, the appropriations from the State for the support of schools, excise licenses, special water rates for extra service, and other sources.

It recently occurred to me to obtain some figures as to the financial status, property valuation and tax-rates of the chief cities of the country, in order better to see how our own city compared with them. For this purpose a circular letter was sent to the authorities of the different cities, and one hundred and fifteen replies have been received. The substance of these replies will be found in tabular form in the appendix to this report. Twenty-five cities in our own State, exclusive of Troy, are represented in the table. In 10 of these the net funded debt is larger than that of Troy, and of the 115 throughout the country, 64 owe a debt in excess of that of Troy. In 29, property is assessed for purposes of taxation, as here, at full valuation ; 23 assess it at from 75 per cent. to 95 per cent.; 44 at from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent., and 14 at from 25 per cent. to 47 per cent. Among those where property is assessed at full valuation 26 have a higher city tax-rate than that of Troy ;

among those where property is assessed at 75 per cent. and upwards of its value, 15 have a higher proportionate tax-rate than prevails here; the same is true of 15 places where the percentage of assessment is less than 75 and not less than 50 per cent, and of two localities where the percentage is between 25 and 47 per cent., while in a number of others the tax-rate is proportionately about the same as it is here. The population of these cities, obtained either through a census or from careful estimates, is also given, and in 94 of them the net funded debt, *per capita*, is larger than that of Troy, excluding our water-works debt, which, as I have stated, is being and will be paid entirely through the income of that department. But even if our net water-works debt should be added, there are still 73 of these cities where the *per capita* indebtedness is greater than that of Troy. The credit of the city is and has been of the highest character. In advance of many other municipalities, this city, nine years ago, issued its bonds at three and one-half per cent. Two years ago it obtained a handsome premium on bonds bearing that rate of interest. It has, within four years, issued both revenue and assessment bonds at three and less than three per cent. interest. The showing thus made, it seems to me, is a very favorable one for Troy, and should encourage our citizens to renewed activity and enterprise and to utilizing the manifold advantages which we possess, not only as an industrial and commercial center, but as a desirable place for residence.

The recent celebration of the centenary of the naming of Troy gave rise to considerable study and research into the early history of the place and of the men whose genius, industry, and worth brought prosperity and fame to the city. Only a little less interesting than these studies and reminiscences may be a short review of the financial growth of the place. In the early days of the village, taxation was, of course, of a slight character. Indeed, in the first year of the century no tax whatever was levied, a fact which happened three times before Troy became incorporated as a city, in 1816. A noticeable fact in the assessment of real and personal property in the city from 1825 to 1850 is the close relation which the amount of personal property bears to that of real estate — in some cases the personal property valuation exceeding that of the real estate, and in all of them the difference between the two being comparatively slight. This cannot be said of the present day, nor of many years past. The city of Troy, in common with the other cities of the State, suffers from the ease with which personal property, under the present insufficient tax laws, escapes its just burden of taxation, and an unfair proportion of the public expense is imposed upon real estate. The growth of the city may, to a great extent, be measured by the increase of expenditures for many of the purposes of municipal government and the promotion of the public welfare.

This is particularly shown in the ample provision now made for public education. In the early days, the interest of the city was confined to moderate sums paid toward the "Monitorial School," the "Lancasterian School," and the school for colored people. In 1848, the cost of the common schools was $6,239, more than half of which was received from the State and County. In 1849, a Board of Education was created and directed to establish a school in each ward. The Chamberlain's report for 1850 states that the "additional expense created in extending our public schools under the free system recently adopted in this city * * * necessarily increases the rate of taxation to a considerable extent; but it is due to the tax payers of the city to state that no portion of the city expenditures is more cheerfully paid than that incurred for this important object." The expense thus referred to amounted to $12,058.17. Last year it was more than $128,000, and a well-equipped department brings the means of education within reach of all our youth who seek its advantages.

In 1825–26, the fire department cost but $130.81. By an ordinance adopted in 1830 it was directed "that in order that the members of the Common Council, engineers and fire-wardens may be more readily distinguished at fires, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants shall severally bear on those occasions a wand, with a gilded top, and each of the engineers shall wear a leather cap painted white, with a gilded fire-engine on the frontispiece thereof, and shall also carry a speaking trumpet painted black, with the words 'Chief Engineer,' 'Engineer No. 1,' etc., as the case may be, in white, which shall also be gilt on their caps respectively." It was also "enjoined on the occupants to place a lighted candle or lamp at the respective windows of their dwellings, when a fire may happen at night, in order that the citizens may pass along the streets with greater safety." Our predecessors thought that some progress had been made when, in 1850, they stated that "three new first-class fire engines were purchased during the past year at an expense to the city of $700 each, which, together with the cost of building and enlarging engine-houses, has swelled the amount of expenditures in this department much beyond any requirement that can be reasonably made for several years to come." The fire department that year cost $5,337.07, and to-day this department costs nearly $50,000. But our citizens enjoy the protection of a service that is prompt and efficient, and an apparatus that is equal to the most urgent demands.

The "City Watch" that, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, cost $764.81, has long since given way to a regular night and day police force, to maintain which requires an annual contribution of nearly $100,000.

In 1832–33, it cost $1,137.77 to light the public streets. Thirty years ago the cost was $11,797.54. For the last fiscal year the expense was $51,520.80,

but the dim naphtha light has disappeared, and gas lamps are becoming fewer, while electric lights make our streets as safe and almost as pleasant at night as they are by day.

From a small beginning the water-works system has developed into an important branch of the city government. Prior to 1832 water was furnished by the Troy Water-works Company, a private corporation, and by numerous wells and pumps. The public authorities thought that the supply of water should be under their control, and they secured the passage of chapter 51 of the Laws of 1832 giving them the power to acquire the property of the company and "to take, manage and control the same for the purpose of more certainly and efficiently supplying the city of Troy with water for the extinguishment of fires, and other purposes." The Common Council adopted a resolution to the effect that "in order to form a correct judgment of the propriety of the undertaking" the citizens "be invited to express their approbation, disapprobation, or indifference as to the measure proposed," and that persons be employed "to note down with the names of each person called on, their assent, dissent, or indifference for the information of this board." The returns showed that six hundred and thirty-seven persons were "in favor of the city bringing the water into the city," eight were opposed, and eighteen were indifferent. The city thereupon acquired title to the works of the company and the same were managed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty until 1855, when the present mode of selecting the Water Commissioners was established by law. A report submitted on the 1st of March, 1845, shows that the receipts from water-rents and from work done in the laying of pipes for individuals for the year previous, amounted to $10,206.38, "leaving a deficiency of $535.17 to pay expenses of the last fourteen months." The Superintendent also reported: "There not being any rains from the 20th of June until the last of November which would supply water enough to run over the dam at reservoir more than once or twice during the whole time, which prevented saving back any water in the lake, as heretofore had been done. Such an occurrence may not take place for a long time to come. The oldest inhabitants have never known it so low, for such a length of time. One of the streams was perfectly dried up for months, which ordinarily would supply the city for six months in the year." The danger of an insufficiency of supply, for the lower service at least, has been removed by the present system of pumping water from the Hudson River. The upper reservoirs, too, have capacity ample for all the needs of the hill district unless an extraordinary drought should prevail. By means of fifty-three miles of piping, water is now brought to the door of almost every inhabitant of the city, and our people have ceased to depend upon the fitful supply of old-fashioned wells and pumps.

The revenues of the department last year from water-rents reached the sum of $71,134.35, and the moneys received from special rates, $19,839.06.

An examination of old reports shows many subjects of municipal expenditure which are unknown to later days. In former times the dredging of the channel and the care of the Hudson River was a matter of deep concern to the city, and a great deal of money was expended for that purpose. The city was the owner of dredging machines, and constantly employed a body of men to keep open the channel of the river. The navigation interests were of great importance and the men of Troy devoted their energies, time, and means to promoting these interests. So far back as 1825, the Common Council adopted a resolution upon the subject which is rather interesting reading. It is in these words:

"*Resolved*, That Leonard Reed be and he is hereby appointed and employed to command and take charge of and work the digging dredge of this corporation, with her boats, implements, and tackle, and place and take charge of the buoys in the river for one year; and that he be allowed for his services the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars; and that he be allowed also two dollars per week for his own board and the board of each hand employed on board of said dredge and boats, excepting the cook, and *finding them necessary liquor*. The wages of the cook to be paid by the corporation. Said board to be provided and furnished on board of said dredge and boats."

The person who had charge of the work is spoken of in one of the reports as the "Commander of our dredging flotilla," and the position seems to have been one of considerable importance. The state and national governments now carry on this work, which is one of moment to the prosperity of Troy. In harmony with the general purpose to promote the interests of navigation, were the persistent efforts of the municipal authorities to prevent the bridging of the Hudson River at Albany, and the construction of piers in the river, which it was feared would be of great damage to the commercial interests of Troy. The bridge project was fought at every step, both before state and national legislatures, and in the courts, and in one year the city expended more than $10,000 in opposing the construction of the bridge.

With characteristic foresight and energy, our predecessors saw and determined to secure the advantages that would arise from railroad connections between Troy and the surrounding country. The construction of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad was commenced in 1840, and the road was opened for business in 1842. The city incurred a very heavy debt for this road, issuing its bonds therefor to the amount of $611,700. In 1853, the city sold this road for the sum of $200,000. In the report of 1842–3, there is an item of moneys expended for "breaking ground for N. York and Troy R. Road."

Under an act of the Legislature, passed in 1851, and resolutions of the Common Council adopted in 1852, the city undertook to help build the depot and road of the Troy Union Railroad within the corporate limits, and for this purpose issued its bonds to the amount of $707,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. The payment of this loan was secured by a mortgage upon the property and franchises of the company, and also by the covenants of the several railroad companies owning stock in the Union Railroad, to indemnify the city against the payment of the bonds thus issued. Subsequently a dispute arose between the city and the companies, the outcome of which was that the city agreed to take care of $115,000 of the principal of these bonds, and also the interest thereon. The New York Central, the Hudson River, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and the Troy and Boston Railroad companies agreed to pay the remainder, with six per cent. interest, except that the Troy and Boston Company stipulated to pay only three per cent. interest. Final payment by the railroad companies of the principal and interest of these bonds was made about six years ago. While the financial transactions of the city with the railroad companies were not profitable for the public treasury, the people of Troy have, of course, derived the greatest benefits from the numerous and frequent communications with the rest of the country which these roads so amply afforded.

A matter of interest to our forefathers was the establishment and maintenance of public markets, for the erection of which the city was also bonded. On the 1st of June, 1846, the market debt was $25,000. The city derived something of a revenue from the rent of these markets. Years ago, however, the last of them was sold at a good price, and the ownership and leasing of public markets ceased to be a branch of municipal business.

The city also incurred a bonded debt in connection with the Female Seminary, but in 1875, the city sold its interest in the seminary property for $50,000, which was applied toward the erection of the present city hall.

In 1846, the net debt of the city was $743,930. Two years later the debt had reached the sum of $915,275, which was made up of the Water-works debt, the Female Seminary debt, the debt for the construction of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, "the building of two expensive markets and other public buildings, together with the deficiency of the city tax to pay the incidental expenses of the city." This was a large indebtedness for those days, in which the population of the city was less than one-half of what it is to-day. By careful management, the debt was reduced to a low figure, until the war period, when it was again largely increased that the city might contribute its full proportion to the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. The contributions of Troy during the war era for relief of the fami-

lies of volunteer soldiers and for bounties were of a noble and generous character.

The net debt seems to have reached its highest point in the month of March, 1870, when it was reported at $1,119,010.04.

The tax levy twenty-five years ago was $433,609.75, which was a larger tax relatively than was last year's tax upon the property of the city.

In connection with this report there is also presented the annual report of the Commissioners of the Funded Debts. This body has, by one name or another, existed since 1841, and has been of great service in promoting a wise management of the public finances. The duties of the "Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," as originally defined, were to receive such funds as should be placed in their hands, to deposit and invest the same, and to use them in the payment of the debts of the city by purchase or payment of its bonds. The commissioners have handled large sums of money which they have received from various sources, pursuant to law, and have applied them in payment of city bonds as they became due. In one of their early reports, the commissioners referring to the then large indebtedness of the city, state that until 1841, no adequate provision had been made by law "to protect a debt of such magnitude, but that by the acts creating the Sinking Fund Commission and other acts, an ample and satisfactory provision is made for the whole of the principal and interest of this large debt, and it is now believed, that no municipal corporation has a better system of finances than the city of Troy." Two funds are managed by the present commissioners; one for the payment of the bonds issued in 1864, and the other for the redemption of the bonds issued in June, 1884. The last of the issue of 1864 will be paid on the 1st of June next, and owing to careful management the commissioners will then have a surplus in that fund, which, by law, may be applied to the payment of the bonds of September, 1868. The second fund, commonly known as the "Deficiency Fund," although established only in 1885, now amounts to more than $50,000, and when the first of the bonds to the payment of which this fund is applicable, becomes due in 1897, the fund, if properly managed, will amount to about $70,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that the prospects of the city in a financial way are of the brightest character, and if public expenditures, while sufficiently liberal, are yet judiciously and economically applied, the city of Troy cannot in the years to come but show a greatly increased trade, growth, and prosperity.

A system of taxation prevailed in former years which no longer exists, viz.: The tax budget was divided into parts, and certain items were imposed in the proportion of six-tenths thereof, on the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, which were called the "inner wards," and four-tenths on

the entire city. Another distinction in the levying of taxes existed until two years ago, viz.: One portion of the city was known as the "street, alley, lamp and sewer district," and the remainder as "the agricultural, wood and waste lands of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth wards," and the tax rate in the latter district was less than in the former. The growth of the city and the march of improvements have left but little land that can come within the last description, and the entire city now pays a uniform rate of taxation. A wise change has also been recently made in fixing the commencement of the fiscal year on the 1st day of March, instead of on the first Tuesday of March.

Accompanying this report, are submitted some figures which I believe will be of general interest touching the following subjects:

1. Cost of maintaining orphans and sick poor at asylums and hospitals. 2. Cost of lighting public buildings. 3. Bills paid for telephone service. 4. Salaries of city officers and employees. 5. Local assessments made during the year, and assessments from 1874 to 1889. 6. Statement of moneys received from city and county officers. 7. Statement of certain work and improvements, in connection with streets and bridges, paid for by the city since August, 1871. 8. Personal tax, uncollected, for seventeen years. 9. Principal sum of uncollected assessments for local improvements made between 1857 and 1871. 10. Table showing population, net funded debt, property valuation, percentages of assessment and tax rates of the chief cities of the country. 11. Comparison of expenses of the principal departments between 1867 and 1889. 12. Statement showing the city tax, water-rents, and state and county tax each year since 1871. 13. Table of valuation of real and personal property from 1825 to 1888, inclusive. 14. Table of tax rates from 1816 to 1888, inclusive. 15. Comparison of the sums inserted in the tax levies for certain purposes, between 1871 and 1888.

Also some of the laws of the state passed for the city of Troy during the sessions of 1887–8–9.

It is but just to acknowledge the valuable aid rendered by E. Ogden Ross and J. N. Collins, clerks in this office, in the preparation of this report."

PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

Until 1806, the presidents were chosen yearly by the trustees of the village from their number. Subsequently they were annually appointed by the Governor of the state "by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Appointment."

John McCoun, May 19th, 1798–1799.
Benjamin Gorton, May 27th, 1799–1800.
Ephraim Morgan, May 24th, 1800–1801.
John McCoun, May 23d, 1801–1802.
Albert Pawling, May 19th, 1802–1803.
Edward Tylee, May 21st, 1803–1804.
Edward Tylee, May 15th, 1804–1805.
Albert Pawling, pro tem., May 15th, 1804–1805.

PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY — *Continued.*

Edward Tylee, appointed, April 5th, 1805–1808.
Abraham Ten Eyck, appointed, March 10th, 1808–1810.
Edward Tylee, appointed, March 12th, 1810–1811.
Abraham Ten Eyck, appointed, March 16th, 1811–1813.
Timothy Hutton, appointed, March 23d, 1813–1814.
Derick Lane, appointed, February 23d, 1814–1815.
Albert Pawling, appointed, March 20th, 1815–1816.

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

Under the act of March 25th, 1794, the trustees were elected annually on the second Tuesday of May.

1794.
Benjamin Covell,
Samuel Gale,
Anthony Goodspeed,
Christopher Hutton,
Ephraim Morgan,
John Pease,
Jacob D. Van der Heyden.

1795, 1796, 1797.
No records extant.

1798–1799.
Silas Covell,
Benjamin Gorton,
Ebenezer Jones,
John McCoun,
John Woodworth.

1799–1800.
Benjamin Gorton,
Ebenezer Jones,
Albert Pawling,
Abraham Ten Eyck,
John Woodworth.

1800–1801.
Ebenezer Jones,
Ephraim Morgan,
Albert Pawling,
George Tibbits,
John Woodworth.

1801–1802.
George Allen,
Ebenezer Jones,
John McCoun,
Edward Tylee,
John Woodworth.

1802–1803.
Jesse Bacon,
David Buel,
Timothy Hutton,
Aaron Lane,
Albert Pawling.

1803–1804.
George Allen,
Nathan Betts,
Benjamin Covell,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Edward Tylee.

1804–1805.
George Allen,
Benjamin Covell,
Albert Pawling,
Jeremiah Osborn,
Edward Tylee.

1805–1806.
Albert Pawling,
Benjamin Smith,
Abraham Ten Eyck,
Edward Tylee,
Ebenezer Wilson.

1806–1807.
1st W'd, Silas Covell,
2d W'd, Ephraim Morgan,
3d W'd, Townse'd McCoun,
4th W'd, Timothy Hutton.

1807–1808.
1st W'd, Samuel Gale,
2d W'd, Ephraim Morgan,
3d W'd, Townse'd McCoun,
4th W'd, Timothy Hutton.

1808–1809.
1st W'd, Samuel Gale,
2d W'd, Ephraim Morgan,
3d W'd, Edward Tylee,
4th W'd, Timothy Hutton.

1809–1810.
1st W'd, Ebenezer Wilson,
2d W'd, Ephraim Morgan,
3d W'd, Edward Tylee,
4th W'd, Timothy Hutton.

1810–1811.
1st W'd, Daniel T. Wandell,
2d W'd, Hugh Peebles,
3d W'd, Humphrey Clark,
4th W'd, Timothy Hutton.

1811–1812.
1st W'd, Hazard Kimberly,
2d W'd, Hugh Peebles,
3d W'd, William Bradley,
4th W'd, Lewis Richards.

1812–1813.
1st W'd, Elisha Sheldon,
2d W'd, Hugh Peebles,
3d W'd, William Bradley,
4th W'd, Lewis Richards.

1813–1814.
1st W'd, Hazard Kimberly,
2d W'd, Hugh Peebles,
3d W'd, Esaias Warren,
4th W'd, Lewis Richards.

1814–1815.
1st W'd, Ebenezer Wilson,
2d W'd, Hugh Peebles,
3d W'd, Esaias Warren,
4th W'd, Stephen Ross.

1815–1816.
1st W'd, Henry Townsend,
2d W'd, John Loudon,
3d W'd, Esaias Warren,
4th W'd, Ira Ford.

VILLAGE CLERKS.

Benjamin Gorton, May 19th, 1798–1800.
Benjamin Smith, May 24th, 1800–1804.
Josiah Moulton, May 15th, 1804–1805.
Archibald Bull, June 6th, 1805–1806.
William M. Bliss, 1806–1816.

VILLAGE TREASURERS.

Coonradt I. Elmendorf, 1798–1799.
Abraham Ten Eyck, 1799–1805.
Adam Keeling, 1805–1814.
David Buel, 1814–1816.

VILLAGE COLLECTORS.

George Greenwood, 1798–1811.
Edward Bigelow, 1811–1812.
George Greenwood, 1812–1813.
Leonard Reed, 1813–1814.
Elam Buel, 1814-1816.

VILLAGE FIRE WARDENS.

1798–1799.
David Buel,
Benjamin Covell,
Ebenezer Jones,
Daniel Merritt,
George Tibbits,
Moses Vail.

1799–1800.
John Boardman,
David Buel,
Benjamin Covell,
Moses Craft,
Thomas Davis,
Russell Lord.

1800–1801.
Nathaniel Adams,
John Boardman,
Moses Craft,
Moses Doty,
Benjamin Gale,
Adam Keeling.

1801–1802.
South Ward,
Anthony Goodspeed,
Moses Vail.
Middle Ward,
David Buel,
George Tibbits.
North Ward,
Philip I. Fellows,
Derick Lane.

1802–1803.
South Ward,
Samuel Gale,
Samuel Taylor.
Middle Ward,
Benjamin Covell,
Benjamin Tibbits.
North Ward,
Esaias Warren,
Casper Fratt.

1803–1804.
1st Ward,
Samuel Gale,
Amos Salisbury.
2d Ward,
John Boardman,
Albert Pawling.
3d Ward,
Thomas Hillhouse,
Derick Lane.
4th Ward,
Casper Fratt,
John B. Nazro.

1804–1805.
1st Ward,
John Davis,
Amos Salisbury,
2d Ward,
Benjamin Covell,
John Loudon.
3d Ward,
Thomas Davis,
Derick Lane.
4th Ward,
Moses Craft,
Casper Fratt.

1805–1806.
1st Ward,
John Bird,
Amos Salisbury.
2d Ward,
Benjamin Covell,
Francis Yvonnet.
3d Ward,
Thomas Davis,
Derick Lane.
4th Ward,
Casper Fratt,
James Spencer.

1806–1807.
No record.

1807–1808.
1st Ward,
Isaac Brinckerhoff,
William S. Parker,
Jonathan Weedon.
2d Ward,
Derick Lane,
John Loudon,
Gilford D. Young.
3d Ward,
Nathan Betts,
Nathan Bouton,
Thomas Davis.
4th Ward,
Jabez Burrows,
Moses Craft,
Lewis Richards.

1808–1809.
1st Ward,
William S. Parker,
John Sampson,
Jonathan Weedon.
2d Ward,
John Loudon,
George Tibbits,
Guilford D. Young.
3d Ward,
Nathan Betts,
Nathan Bouton,
Thomas Davis.
4th Ward,
Peleg Bragg,
Lewis Richards,
Thomas Skelding.

1809–1810.
1st Ward,
Hazard Kimberly,
William S. Parker,
Jonathan Weedon.
2d Ward,
Derick Lane,
John Loudon,
Consider White.
3d Ward,
Gurdon Corning,
Amasa Paine,
Jedediah Tracy.
4th Ward,
Peleg Bragg,
Jonathan Hatch,
Elisha Miles.

1810–1811.
1st Ward,
Samuel Gale,
Hazard Kimberly,
William S. Parker.
2d Ward,
Derick Lane,
John Loudon,
Consider White.
3d Ward,
Amasa Paine,
Jedediah Tracy,
Stephen Warren.
4th Ward,
No record.

1811–1812.
1st Ward,
James Adams,
Samuel Gale,
William S. Parker.
2d Ward,
Derick Lane,
John Loudon,
Consider White.
3d Ward,
Nathan Dauchy,
Amasa Paine,
Jedediah Tracy.
4th Ward,
Gardner Craft,
Stephen H. Herrick.
James Mallory.

1812–1813.
1st Ward,
James Adams,
Amos Salisbury,
Dutcher Slason.
2d Ward,
Benjamin Smith,
Isaac Snedekor,
Joseph Weld.
3d Ward,
Nathan Dauchy,
Hezekiah Eldridge,
Amasa Paine.
4th Ward,
Gardner Craft,
Joseph Plumb,
James Williams.

1813–1814.
1st Ward,
James Adams,
George Lent,
James Mann.
2d Ward,
Asa Gardner,
Derick Y. Van derHeyden,
Joseph Weld.
3d Ward,
Nathan Dauchy,
Hezekiah Eldridge,
Amasa Paine.
4th Ward,
Jabez Burrows,
Joseph Plumb,
Alsop Weed.

1814–1815.
1st Ward,
George Lent,
William S. Parker,
John Sampson.
2d Ward,
John Kimberly,
Derick Y. Van derHeyden,
Joseph Weld.

VILLAGE FIRE WARDENS — *Continued.*

3d Ward,
William Bradley,
Amasa Paine,
James Spencer.
4th Ward,
Jabez Burrows,
Stephen H. Herrick,
Alsop Weed.

1815–1816.

1st Ward,
George Lent,
William S. Parker,
John Sampson.
2d Ward,
Asa Gardner,
Derick Y. Van der Heyden,
Joseph Weld.
3d Ward,
William Bradley,
Amasa Paine,
James Spencer.
4th Ward,
Jabez Burrows,
Leonard Reed,
Alsop Weed.

ENGINEERS OF THE VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1808–1809.

Chief Engineer, George Tibbits,
1st assistant, Nathan Brown,
2d " Peleg Bragg,
3d " Jonathan Weedon.

1809–1810.

Chief Engineer, Jonathan Weedon,
1st assistant, Derick Lane,
2d " Amasa Paine,
3d " Peleg Bragg.

1810–1811.

Chief Engineer, William S. Parker,
1st assistant, Derick Lane,
2d " Amasa Paine,
3d " Peleg Bragg.

1811–1812.

Chief Engineer, William S. Parker,
1st assistant, Derick Lane,
2d " Amasa Paine,
3d " James Mallory.

1812–1813.

Chief Engineer, William S. Parker,
1st assistant, Derick Lane,
2d " Amasa Paine,
3d " James Mallory.

1813–1814.

Chief Engineer, Amasa Paine,
1st assistant, James Mann,
2d " Asa Gardner,
3d " Jabez Burrows.

1814–1815.

Chief Engineer, William S. Parker,
1st assistant, Amasa Paine,
2d " Asa Gardner,
3d " Jabez Burrows.

1815–1816.

Chief Engineer, William S. Parker,
1st assistant, John Loudon,
2d " Gurdon Corning,
3d " Jabez Burrows.

The officers of the city are a mayor, two aldermen from each ward, a supervisor in each ward, twelve commissioners of public schools, two justices of the Justices' Court, a constable in each ward, all of whom are elected by ballot at the general election; a comptroller, a chamberlain, a corporation counsel, a city engineer, a city clerk, a health officer, two police magistrates, seven commissioners of the city's funded debt, all of which officers are nominated by the mayor and deemed confirmed by the Common Council, unless rejected as provided by law; a superintendent of public burial grounds, a superintendent of public clocks, a sealer of weights and measures, a pound-keeper, a mayor's private secretary, a mayor's messenger, a clerk of the board of health, a city-hall janitor and engineer, commissioners of deeds, not exceeding two for every one thousand inhabitants in the city, all of which officers are appointed by the mayor, and are deemed confirmed by the Common Council unless rejected as provided by law; five water commissioners, and six fire commissioners, elected by the concurring vote of two-thirds of the whole number of aldermen constituting the Common Council; a superintendent of the water-works, nominated by the water commissioners and confirmed by the Common Council; four general assessors, six commissioners of charities, and four police commissioners, elected by the Common Council; a city superintendent, appointed by

the contracting board; three city physicians, a superintendent of the poor, and a clerk of the board of charities, appointed by the board of charities; a superintendent of police, and a clerk of the board of police commissioners, and a clerk of the board of excise, appointed by the board of police commissioners; a chief engineer of the fire department and as many assistant engineers as are required, appointed by the board of fire commissioners; three civil service commissioners, and a secretary of the board of civil service commissioners; seven public improvement commissioners, a clerk, engineer, and assistant engineer of the board of public improvement commissioners; a registrar of vital statistics, and four sanitary inspectors appointed by the board of health.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF TROY.

Under the act of April 12th, 1816, the mayors were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment until 1822.

From 1822 to 1840, they were elected annually by the Common Council.

Under the act of February 13th, 1840, they were elected at the charter elections on the first Tuesday of March, in every year.

Under the act of May 3d, 1870, they were elected once in two years.

Under the act of May 11th, 1880, they were elected at the general election in November.

Albert Pawling, appointed, April 15th, 1816–1820.
Thomas Turner, appointed, July 3d, 1819, declined to serve.
Esaias Warren, appointed, February 10th, 1820–1828.
Albert Pawling, appointed, February 14th, 1821, declined to serve.
Samuel McCoun, appointed, February 7th, 1828, died March 28th, 1830.
George Tibbits, appointed, April 1st, 1830–1836.
Richard P. Hart, appointed, December 22d, 1836–1837.
Jonas C. Heartt, appointed, December 29th, 1837–1843.
Gurdon Corning, March 6th, 1843–1847.
Francis N. Mann, March 2d, 1847–1850.
Day O. Kellogg, March 5th, 1850, resigned November 7th, 1850.
Hanford N. Lockwood, November 7th, 1850–1851.
Joseph M. Warren, March 4th, 1851–1852.
George Gould, March 2d, 1852–1853.
Foster Bosworth, March 1st, 1853–1853.
Elias Plum, December 20th, 1853–1854.
Jonathan Edwards, March 7th, 1854–1855.
John A. Griswold, March 5th, 1855–1856.
Hiram Slocum, March 4th, 1856–1857.
Alfred Wotkyns, March 3d, 1857–1858.
Arba Read, March 2d, 1858–1860.
Isaac McConihe, jr., March 6th, 1860–1861.
George B. Warren, jr., March 5th, 1861–1862.
James Thorn, March 4th, 1862–1863.
Wm. L. Van Alstyne, March 3d, 1863–1864.
James Thorn, March 1st, 1864–1865.
Uri Gilbert, March 1st, 1865–1866.
John L. Flagg, March 6th, 1866–1868.
Miles Beach, March 3d, 1868–1870.
Uri Gilbert, March 1st, 1870–1871.
Thomas B. Carroll, March 7th, 1871–1873.
William Kemp, March 4th, 1873–1875.
Edward Murphy, jr., March 2d, 1875–1882.
Edmund Fitzgerald, November 14th, 1882–1886.
Dennis J. Whelan, November 9th, 1886.

RECORDERS OF THE CITY OF TROY.

Under the act of April 12th, 1816, the recorders were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment, until 1822; from 1822 to 1847, by the Governor and Senate.

Under the act of May 12th, 1847, they were elected at the general fall election to hold office for four years, the term of the one first elected beginning on January 1st, 1848.

The office was abolished by the act of April 17th, 1867, the term of the last recorder ending on December 31st, that year.

William L. Marcy, appointed, April 15th, 1816–1818.
Amasa Paine, appointed, June 12th, 1818–1821.
William L. Marcy, appointed, March 31st, 1821–1823.
Thomas Clowes, appointed, April 18th, 1823–1828.
Daniel Gardner, appointed, April, 1828–1834.
John P. Cushman, appointed, February 1st, 1834–1838.
Henry W. Strong, appointed, February 28th, 1838–1844.
Abram B. Olin, appointed, January 15th, 1844–1852.
Gilbert Robertson, jr., January 1st, 1852–1856.
Clarence Buel, March 4th, 1856–1860.
John Moran, March 6th, 1860–1867.

ALDERMEN.

Under the act of April 12th, 1816, the aldermen were elected on the second Tuesday of May in each year.

Under the act of April 2d, 1838, they were elected on the first Tuesday of March in each year.

By the act of January 28th, 1848, the office of assistant alderman was abolished.

Under the act of February 27th, 1880, the aldermen were elected at the general election in November. Those elected at the charter election in March, that year, held the office until their successors were elected in November. One of the two aldermen elected in each ward in November, that year, held the office for two years beginning on the Tuesday following the second Monday in November, 1880. The other held his office from the second Tuesday in March, 1881, to the Tuesday succeeding the second Monday in November, 1881.

1816–1817.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	George Allen,	Amos Salisbury.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Henry Mallory.
2.	Hugh Peebles,	John Loudon.	5.	Lemuel Hawley.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Gurdon Corning.	6.	Philip Hart, jr.	

1817–1818.

1.	George Allen,	Henry Swartwout.	4.	John Reid,	Henry Mallory.
2.	Hugh Peebles,	John Loudon.	5.	Henry I. Tobias.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, jr.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1818–1819.

1.	Henry Swartwout,	Ira M. Wells.	4.	John Reid,	Jared Weed.
2.	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.	5.	Lemuel Hawley.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, jr.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1819–1820.

1.	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.	4.	John Reid,	John Woodworth, jr.
2.	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.	5.	Jesse Tracy,	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, jr.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1820–1821.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Joseph Gary.
2.	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, jr.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1821–1822.

1.	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.	4.	Stephen Ross,	John G. Van der Heyden.
2.	Ebenezer Wilson, jr.,	Elias Pattison.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Hugh Peebles.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1822–1823.

1.	David S. Wendell,	Gilbert Giles.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
2.	Derick Lane,	Jonas C. Heartt.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Hugh Peebles.	6.	Nathaniel Adams.	

1823–1824.

1.	David S. Wendell,	Gilbert Giles.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
2.	Benjamin Smith,	Jonas C. Heartt.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	*Amasa Paine,	Thaddis Mead.	6.	Stephen V. R. Schuyler.	

1824–1825.

1.	Ephraim Morgan,	Joseph Hastings.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
2.	William Pierce,	John Woodworth, jr.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Nathan Dauchy,	Jeremiah Chichester.	6.	Isaac Lovejoy.	

1825–1826.

1.	Ephraim Morgan,	Israel Seymour.	4.	Alsop Weed,	John Lamport.
2.	Isaac Snedikor,	Elias Pattison.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Abraham W. DeFreest.	

1826–1827.

1.	Stephen Covell,	Josiah Converse.	4.	Alsop Weed,	Uriah Wallace.
2.	Isaac Snedikor,	Daniel Gardner.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Daniel H. Stone.	

1827–1828.

1.	Stephen Covell,	Josiah Converse.	4.	Alsop Weed,	Uriah Wallace.
2.	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Daniel H. Stone.	

1828–1829.

1.	Josiah Converse,	Joseph Weld.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Adam Smith.
2.	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	†Thomas Fenner.	

1829–1830.

1.	‡Stephen Covell, †William Pierce,	Isaac Wellington.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Adam Smith. Philip J. Brandt.†
2.	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner,	5.	Rufus R. Belknap.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Thomas Turner, jr.	

* Died December 25, 1823. † Elected to fill vacancy. ‡ Resigned May 19, 1829.

1830–1831.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	William Kelsey,	Isaac Wellington.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.	5.	Thomas Cole.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Oliver L. Sears.	

1831–1832.

1.	William Kelsey,	Benjamin M. Wilson.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.	5.	Rufus R. Belknap.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Thomas Turner, jr.	

1832–1833.

1.	Jacob Danker,	Benjamin M. Wilson.	4.	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.	5.	Hezekiah C. Arnold.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.	6.	Philip Ford.	

1833–1834.

1.	Albert Christie,	Lorenzo D. Caldwell.	4.	Anson Arnold,	Ebenezer Wood.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.	5.	Apollos Harvey.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	George B. Warren, sr.	6.	Philip Ford.	

1834–1835.

1.	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.	4.	Anson Arnold,	Ebenezer Wood.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.	5.	Thomas Knight.	
3.	Townsend McCoun,	George B. Warren, sr.	6.	Philip Ford.	

1835–1836.

1.	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.	4.	William D. Haight,	James Wallace.
2.	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.	5.	Apollos Harvey.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Jacob Dater.	6.	Philip Ford.	

1836–1837.

1.	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.	4.	James Wallace,	Robert D. Silliman.
2.	James H. Wilner,	Thomas Clowes.	5.	Thomas Bumstead, jr.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Jacob Dater.	6.	Thomas Turner.	

1837–1838.

1.	Israel Seymour,	Ebenezer Wilson.	5.	Amos Robinson.	
2.	James H. Wilner,	Joseph Snedikor.	6.	David M. DeFreest.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Ebenezer Prescott.	7.	Otis Sprague,	Caleb Slade.
4.	James Wallace,	Robert D. Silliman.	8.	Albert P. Heartt.	

1838–1839.

1.	John Silliman,	John R. Kimberly.	5.	Jesse Tracy.	
2.	Thomas Clowes,	Lyman Powers.	6.	Philip Ford.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Asa Gardner.	7.	Hiram Slocum,	Oliver Boutwell.
4.	Elias Dorlon,	Henry Everts.	8.	Albert P. Heartt.	

1839–1840.

1.	John R. Kimberly,	Leroy Mowry.	5.	Thomas Bumstead, jr.	
2.	Lyman Powers,	Jairus Dickerman.	6.	Philip Ford.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Asa Gardner.	7.	Hiram Slocum,	Titus Eddy.
4.	Henry Everts,	Jonathan Childs.	8.	Moses I. Winne.	

1840–1841.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	John G. Buswell,	Ephraim S. Morgan.	5.	Amos Robinson.	
2.	Lyman Powers,	Samuel G. Huntington.	6.	Peter Barnes.	
3.	Asa Gardner,	Uri Gilbert.	7.	Jesse Anthony,	Thomas Symonds.
4.	Livy S. Stearns,	Jonathan Childs.	8.	John Conkey.	

1841–1842.

1.	Moses Warren,	Apollos Harvey.	5.	John Rankin.	
2.	Lyman Powers,	Samuel G. Huntington.	6.	Peter Barnes.	
3.	Asa Gardner,	Uri Gilbert.	7.	Thomas Symonds,	James DeGroff.
4.	Henry Everts,	Livy S. Stearns.	8.	Sylvester Norton.	

1842–1843.

1.	John Barney,	Rufus M. Townsend.	5.	Amos Robinson.	
2.	Daniel Wight,	James W. Brooks.	6.	Thomas Osgood.	
3.	George B. Warren, sr.,	Uri Gilbert.	7.	Thomas Symonds,	Aaron Hall.
4.	Daniel G. Egleston,	Jared S. Weed.	8.	Martin I. Townsend.	

1843–1844.

1.	Israel Seymour,	Charles E. Brintnall.	5.	Amos Robinson.	
2.	George Vail,	Barent Van Alen	6.	Philip Ford.	
3.	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.	7.	Thomas Symonds,	Hiram D. Pierce.
4.	Daniel G. Egleston,	Jared S. Weed.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1844–1845.

1.	Israel Seymour,	Charles E. Brintnall.	5.	Jesse Tracy, 2d.	
2.	Francis N. Mann,	Uriel Dexter.	6.	Nathaniel Copp.	
3.	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.	7.	John S. Perry,	Alexander McCoy.
4.	Jared S. Weed,	Lyman Bennett.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1845–1846.

1.	Charles E. Brintnall,	Benjamin Hatch.	5.	Abraham A. Wemple.	
2.	Francis N. Mann,	Harvey Smith.	6.	Philip Ford.	
3.	Samuel Kendrick,	William Hagen.	7.	John S. Perry,	Alexander McCoy.
4.	Stephen Bowman,	Elias Johnson.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1846–1847.

1.	Charles E. Brintnall,	Benjamin Hatch.	5.	Joseph W. Ager.	
2.	Francis N. Mann,	Harvey Smith.	6.	John Knowlson.	
3.	Uri Gilbert,	William Hagen.	7.	Harvey Mosher,	Henry S. Chichester.
4.	Stephen Bowman,	Henry Everts.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1847–1848.

1.	John C. Mather,	Benjamin Hatch.	5.	Peter Fonda,	
2.	Andrew Watrous,	Elias Ross.	6.	George W. Merchant.	
3.	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.	7.	William Barton,	Thomas Bussey.
4.	James Dana,	Henry Everts.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1848–1849.

1.	Benjamin Hatch,	Jason J. Gillespy.	5.	William W. Cooper,	
2.	Andrew Watrous,	Elias Ross.	6.	Lewis Fellows.	
3.	Hanford N. Lockwood,	Harvey Smith.	7.	William Barton,	Thomas Bussey.
4.	James Dana,	Leonard McChesney.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1849–1850.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	Benjamin Hatch,	Jason J. Gillespy.	5.	Joseph W. Ager.	
2.	Elias Ross,	Eber F. Crandall.	6.	Angus Campbell.	
3.	Hanford N. Lockwood,	Harvey Smith.	7.	Thomas Bussey,	Dexter Moody.
4.	Leonard McChesney,	Jesse Moore.	8.	Russell Sage.	

1850–1851.

1.	William F. Sage,	John C. Mather.	5.	John L. Cole.	
2.	Eber F. Crandall,	Joseph F. Simmons.	6.	James Jordan.	
3.	Hanford N. Lockwood.	Hiram Smith.	7.	Jacob Jacobs,	Alexander G. Halsted.
4.	Harvey Mosher,	John C. Cameron.	8.	Charles W. Thompson.	

1851–1852.

1.	John N. Willard,	Kyran Cleary.	5.	Joseph W. Ager,	
2.	Eber F. Crandall,	Joseph Stackpole.	6.	Winant Bennett.	
3.	Harvey Smith,	Hiram Smith.	7.	Alexander G. Halsted,	James Bolton.
4.	Harvey Mosher,	William Ingram.	8.	Charles W. Thompson.	

1852–1853.

1.	Lyman R. Avery,	Foster Bosworth.	6.	William Cooper.	
2.	Joseph F. Simmons,	Uriel Dexter.	7.	James Bolton,	Alexander G. Halsted.
3.	Hiram Smith,	James Forsyth.	8.	George R. Davis,	Jonathan Edwards.
4.	George H. Starbuck,	William Ingram.	9.	Michael McGrath.	
5.	Joseph W. Ager.		10.	William Eddy.	

1853–1854.

1.	Isaac McConihe, jr.,	Leonard Haight.	6.	Angus Campbell.	
2.	Darius Allen,	C. L. MacArthur.	7.	James Bolton,	Nathan Brownson.
3.	Hiram Smith,	Harvey Smith.	8.	George R. Davis,	Daniel Lucy.
4.	George H. Starbuck,	Volney Richmond.	9.	Michael McGrath.	
5.	John M. Fonda,		10.	William Eddy.	

1854–1855.

1.	Lyman R. Avery,	Walter J. Seymour.	6.	William Cooper.	
2.	John B. Gale,	Darius Allen.	7.	John Anthony,	Joseph Gary.
3.	Harvey Smith,	Hiram Smith.	8.	John Kerr,	Alphonzo Bills.
4.	Volney Richmond,	Myron Hamblin.	9.	Michael McGrath.	
5.	Edward A. Billings.		10.	Edward R. Swazey.	

1855–1856.

1.	Isaac McConihe, jr.,	James R. Fonda.	6.	Thomas B. Carroll,	William Cooper,
2.	Darius Allen,	Richard H. Pattison.	7.	James Bolton,	Uriel Dexter.
3.	Hiram Smith,	Oliver A. Arnold.	8.	John B. Kellogg,	Edward Campion.
4.	Henry Merritt,	Evert Ostrander.	9.	Dudley Blanchard,	John Harrity, sr.
5.	William H. Cary,	William C. Sherman.	10.	Samuel S. Sargent,	Russell Ingraham.

1856–1857.

1.	Isaac N. Haight,	James Leonard.	6.	Angus Campbell,	Mark V. Thompson.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Richard H. Pattison.	7.	John M. Bogardus,	William H. Jackson.
3.	Harvey Smith,	Oliver A. Arnold.	8.	Martin I. Townsend,	Edward Campion.
4.	Henry Merritt,	Gurdon B. Wallace.	9.	Thomas Norton,	Dudley Blanchard.
5.	John L. Cole,	Peter J. Fonda.	10.	Russell Ingraham,	Abram Winne.

1857–1858.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	Isaac N. Haight,	Lyman R. Avery.	6.	Angus Campbell,	Mark V. Thompson.
2.	Joseph Fales,	George Tibbits.	7.	John M. Bogardus,	John Anthony.
3.	Harvey Smith,	Thomas Coleman.	8.	Martin I. Townsend,	Edward Campion.
4.	Henry Merritt,	Jeremiah D. Green.	9.	Thomas Norton,	Dudley Blanchard.
5.	John L. Cole,	William H. Cary.	10.	Russell Ingraham,	Leonard Smith.

1858–1859.

1.	Lyman R. Avery.	Isaac N. Haight.	6.	Mark V. Thompson,	Archibald Hutchinson.
2.	George Tibbits,	Joseph Fales.	7.	John Anthony,	Wm. L. Van Alstyne.
3.	Thomas Coleman,	Harvey Smith.	8.	Edward Campion,	Alonzo McConihe.
4.	Jeremiah D. Green,	Robert I. Moe.	9.	Dudley Blanchard,	Thomas Norton.
5.	William H. Cary,	Zebulon P. Birdsall.	10.	Leonard Smith,	John Archibald.

1859–1860.

1.	Isaac N. Haight,	James Thorn.	6.	Archibald Hutchinson,	William Cooper.
2.	Joseph Fales,	George Tibbits.	7.	Wm. L. Van Alstyne,	John Anthony.
3.	Harvey Smith,	Thomas Coleman.	8.	Alonzo McConihe,	Miles Beach.
4.	Robert I. Moe,	Gurdon B. Wallace.	9.	Thomas Norton,	Patrick Regan.
5.	Zebulon P. Birdsall,	William H. Cary.	10.	John Archibald,	Hiram A. Ferguson.

1860–1861.

1.	James Thorn,	James McKeon.	6.	William Cooper,	Mark V. Thompson.
2.	George Tibbits,	Joseph Fales.	7.	John Anthony,	Patrick Murphy.
3.	Thomas Coleman,	William S. Earl.	8.	Miles Beach,	Thomas McManus.
4.	Gurdon B. Wallace,	William Gurley.	9.	Patrick Regan,	Thomas Norton.
5.	William H. Cary,	Zebulon P. Birdsall.	10.	Hiram A. Ferguson,	Charles Eddy.

1861–1862.

1.	James McKeon,	William Donohue.	6.	Mark V. Thompson,	George S. Bord.
2.	Joseph Fales,	William Madden.	7.	Patrick Murphy,	Hugh Ranken.
3.	George H. Starbuck,	Otis G. Clark.	8.	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
4.	William Gurley,	Gurdon B. Wallace.	9.	Thomas Norton,	Patrick Regan.
5.	Zebulon P. Birdsall,	William C. Badeau.	10.	Charles Eddy,	John L. Messer.

1862–1863.

1.	William Donohue,	James McKeon.	6.	George S. Bord,	Robert T. Smart.
2.	William Madden,	Joseph Fales.	7.	Hugh Ranken,	Michael Fitzgerald.
3.	Otis G. Clark,	George H. Starbuck.	8.	James Fleming,	Thomas McManus.
4.	Gurdon B. Wallace,	William Gurley.	9.	Patrick Regan,	John J. Grace.
5.	William C. Badeau,	John B. Gary.	10.	John L. Messer,	Charles Eddy.

1863–1864.

1.	James McKeon,	John Stanton.	7.	Michael Fitzgerald,	Lawrence Van Valkenburgh.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Malcolm G. Crawford.			
3.	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.	8.	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
4.	William Gurley,	Jeremiah D. Green.	9.	John J. Grace,	Patrick Regan.
5.	John B. Gary,	William J. Ranken.	10.	Charles Eddy,	Titus E. Eddy.
6.	Robert T. Smart,	George S. Bord.			

1864–1865.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	John Stanton,	Edward Murphy, jr.	7.	Lawrence Van Valkenburgh,	Michael Fitzgerald.
2.	Malcolm G. Crawford,	Joseph Fales.			
3.	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.	8.	James Fleming,	Thomas McManus.
4.	Jeremiah D. Green,	Robert Morris.	9.	Patrick Regan,	Thomas Norton.
5.	William J. Ranken,	Thomas T. Hislop.	10.	Titus E. Eddy,	Gordon Hay.
6.	George S. Bord,	Robert T. Smart.			

1865–1866.

1.	Edward Murphy, jr.,	John Stanton.	6.	Robert T. Smart,	Edwin Sears.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.	7.	Michael Fitzgerald,	William J. Sands.
3.	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.	8.	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
4.	Robert Morris,	William Kemp.	9.	Thomas Norton,	James Harrity.
5.	Thomas T. Hislop,	William Cox.	10.	Gordon Hay,	Henry D. Stannard.

1866–1867.

1.	John Stanton,	John D. Spicer.	6.	Henry Evans,	Edwin Sears.
2.	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.	7.	William J. Sands,	John Maloney.
3.	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.	8.	James Fleming,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
4.	William Kemp,	William E. Kisselburgh.	9.	James Harrity,	Thomas Norton.
5.	William Cox,	Joseph B. Morris.	10.	Henry D. Stannard,	Albert L. Hotchkin.

1867–1868.

1.	John D. Spicer,	Hugh Rock.	6.	Henry Evans,	Edwin Sears.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.	7.	John Maloney,	Edmund Fitzgerald.
3.	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.	8.	Dennis O'Loughlin,	James Fleming.
4.	William E. Kisselburgh,	John M. Bogardus.	9.	Thomas Norton,	John Maguire.
5	Joseph B. Morris,	Edward Carter.	10.	Albert L. Hotchkin,	Ira M. Perkins.

1868–1869.

1.	Hugh Rock,	Thomas Galvin.	6.	Edwin Sears,	James Maloney.
2.	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.	7.	Edmund Fitzgerald,	Jeremiah Mahoney.
3.	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.	8.	James Fleming,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
4.	John M. Bogardus,	Henry A. Merritt.	9.	John Maguire,	James Maher.
5.	Edward Carter,	Joseph B. Morris.	10.	Ira M. Perkins,	A. L. Hotchkin.

1869–1870.

1.	Thomas Galvin,	Edward Kelly.	6.	James Maloney,	John Marr.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.	7.	Jeremiah Mahoney,	Edmund Fitzgerald.
3.	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.	8.	Dennis O'Loughlin,	William V. Cleary.
4.	Henry A. Merritt,	John M. Bogardus.	9.	James Maher,	William Peters.
5.	Joseph B. Morris,	Jacob F. Mealey.	10.	A. L. Hotchkin,	Leonard Wager.

1870–1871.

1.	Edward Kelly,	Patrick Carey.	8.	William V. Cleary,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
2.	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.	9.	William Peters,	Michael Russell.
3.	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.	10.	Leonard Wager,	John L. Messer.
4.	John M. Bogardus,	Henry A. Merritt.	11.	Edward Hannan,	Martin Hunt.
5.	Jacob F. Mealey,	William Collins.	12.	Thomas McManus,	James Breen.
6.	John Marr,	James Shaughnessy.	13.	James Euson,	G. Frederick Bond.
7.	Edmund Fitzgerald,	John Don.			

1871–1872.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	Patrick Carey,	Edward Kelly.	8.	Dennis O'Loughlin,	William V. Cleary.
2.	Joseph Fales,	Charles Doring.	9.	Michael Russell,	Jeremiah O'Sullivan.
3.	George H. Starbuck,	Chauncey O. Greene.	10.	John L. Messer,	William A. Hartnett.
4.	Henry A. Merritt,	George H. Phillips.	11.	Martin Hunt,	Edward Hannan.
5.	William Collins,	Jacob F. Mealey.	12.	James Breen,	Thomas McManus.
6.	James Shaughnessy,	John Marr.	13.	G. Frederick Bond,	James Euson.
7.	John Don,	Edward Fitzgerald.			

1872–1873.

1.	Edward Kelly,	Patrick Carey.	8.	William V. Cleary,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
2.	Charles Doring,	J. Lansing Lane.	9.	Jeremiah O'Sullivan,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	Chauncey O. Greene,	Joseph B. Wilkinson, jr.	10.	William A. Hartnett,	Oliver Boutwell.
4.	George H. Phillips,	Ebenezer R. Collins.	11.	Edward Hannan,	Martin Hunt.
5.	Jacob F. Mealey,	William Collins.	12.	Thomas McManus,	James Breen.
6.	John Marr,	James Shaughnessy.	13.	James Euson,	John C. Mealey.
7.	Edmund Fitzgerald,	Patrick Organ.			

1873–1874.

1.	Patrick Carey,	James C. Shanley.	8.	Dennis O'Loughlin,	Edmond Stanton.
2.	J. Lansing Lane,	Francis N. Mann, jr.	9.	Hugh Treanor,	Michael Looby.
3.	Joseph B. Wilkinson, jr.,	Chauncey O. Greene.	10.	Oliver Boutwell,	Thomas Farrell.
4.	Ebenezer R. Collins,	George H. Phillips.	11.	Martin Hunt,	Edward Hannan.
5.	William Collins,	Jacob F. Mealey.	12.	John Moran,	W. B. Stapleton.
6.	James Shaughnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	John C. Mealey,	Lee Chamberlin.
7.	Patrick Organ,	Daniel Burns.			

1874–1875.

1.	H. D. Markstone,	James C. Shanley.	8.	William Hanlon,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
2.	Michael Niles,	Francis N. Mann, jr.	9.	John J. Fallon,	Michael Looby.
3.	John M. Landon,	Chauncey O. Greene.	10.	Michael R. Manning,	Thomas Farrell.
4.	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.	11.	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannan.
5.	Irving Hayner,	Jacob F. Mealey.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	William B. Stapleton.
6.	Patrick Flannigan,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	John C. Mealey,	Lee Chamberlin.
7.	Joseph Burns,	Daniel Burns.			

1875–1876.

1.	H. D. Markstone,	John J. Murphy.	8.	William Hanlon,	Maurice Hartigan.
2.	Michael Niles,	Francis N. Mann, jr.	9.	John J. Fallon,	Walter Myers.
3.	John M. Landon,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	Michael R. Manning,	Daniel Dunn.
4.	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.	11.	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannan.
5.	Irving Hayner,	Edward Carter.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	W. B. Stapleton.
6.	Patrick Flannigan,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	John C. Mealey,	Christian W. Rapp.
7.	Daniel Burns,	Joseph Burns.			

1876–1877.

1.	J. Le Roy Pine,	John J. Murphy.	8.	Michael Kenney,	Maurice Hartigan.
2.	Luther A. Flint,	Francis N. Mann, jr.	9.	Stephen M. Hogan,	Walter Myers.
3.	John M. Landon,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	Michael R. Manning,	Daniel Dunn.
4.	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.	11.	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannan.
5.	Nelson Pramer,	Edward Carter.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	William B. Stapleton.
6.	James Shaughnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	G. N. Rhodes,	Christian W. Rapp.
7.	Joseph Burns,	Daniel Burns.			

1877–1878.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	J. Le Roy Pine,	Michael A. Tierney.	8.	Michael Kenney,	Maurice Hartigan.
2.	Luther A. Flint,	Charles B. Hubbell.	9.	Stephen M. Hogan,	Walter Myers.
3.	Myron P. Hamblin,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	Michael R. Manning,	Walter N. Thayer.
4.	George Churchill,	Albert C. Corse.	11.	Christopher Behan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	Nelson Pramer,	Edward Carter.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	James E. Ryan.
6.	James Shaughnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	George N. Rhodes,	Christian W. Rapp.
7.	Joseph Burns,	James Morrissey.			

1878–1879.

1.	Edward Hughes,	Michael A. Tierney.	8.	Michael Kenney,	Maurice Hartigan.
2.	Mark H. Hubbell,	C. A. Meeker.	9.	Stephen M. Hogan,	Walter Myers.
3.	Myron P. Hamblin,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	Patrick Broderick,	Walter N. Thayer.
4.	John Don,	Albert C. Corse.	11.	Christopher Behan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	Nelson Pramer,	Edward Carter.	12.	William Monaghan,	James E. Ryan.
6.	James Shaughnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.	13.	George N. Rhodes,	Christian W. Rapp.
7.	Michael H. Scott,	James Morrissey.			

1879–1880.

1.	James C. Shanley,	Edward Hughes.	8.	Thomas F. Browne,	Michael Kenney.
2.	John L. Kennedy,	Mark H. Hubbell.	9.	Walter Myers,	Stephen M. Hogan.
3.	Gilbert Geer, jr.,	Myron P. Hamblin.	10.	Walter N. Thayer,	Patrick Broderick.
4.	Shepard Tappen,	John Don.	11.	Edward Dolan,	Christopher Behan.
5.	Edward Carter,	Nelson Pramer.	12.	James E. Ryan,	William Monaghan.
6.	Henry Macfarlane,	James Shaughnessy.	13.	George F. Bond,	David M. Ranken.
7.	James Morrissey,	Michael H. Scott.			

1880.

(From March 9th to November 9th.)

1.	James C. Shanley,	Francis J. Molloy.	8.	Thomas F. Browne,	James Fleming.
2.	John L. Kennedy,	Elias P. Mann.	9.	Walter Myers,	Martin Murphy.
3.	Gilbert Geer, jr.,	Charles G. Clark.	10.	Walter N. Thayer,	William Hopkins.
4.	Shepard Tappen,	R. H. Van Alstyne.	11.	Edward Dolan,	Dennis J. Whelan.
5.	Edward Carter,	Tallman Cary.	12.	James E. Ryan,	Daniel Murphy.
6.	Henry Macfarlane,	James Shaughnessy.	13.	George F. Bond,	David M. Ranken.
7.	James Morrissey,	Michael H. Scott.			

1880–1881.

(From November 9th to March 10th.)

1.	James F. Cleary,	James C. Shanley.	8.	James Fleming,	Thomas F. Browne.
2.	Elias P. Mann,	John L. Kennedy.	9.	Martin Murphy,	Walter Myers.
3.	Chauncey O. Greene,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	William Hopkins,	Walter N. Thayer.
4.	Joseph H. Cavanaugh,	Shepard Tappen.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	Edward Carter,	W. J. Ranken.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	James E. Ryan.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George F. Bond.
7.	James Morrissey,	Samuel Morris.			

1881.

(From March 10th to November 15th.)

1.	Robert Kane,	James F. Cleary.	8.	James Welsh,	James Fleming.
2.	Clark Waldron,	Elias P. Mann.	9.	Walter Myers,	Martin Murphy.
3.	Gilbert Geer, jr.,	Chauncey O. Greene.	10.	Walter N. Thayer,	William Hopkins.
4.	E. F. Frost,	Joseph H. Cavanaugh.	11.	Edward Dolan,	Dennis J. Whelan.
5.	Edward Carter,	W. J. Ranken.	12.	Thomas Brearton,	Daniel O'Sullivan.
6.	John Landrigan,	Michael Maloney.	13.	George F. Bond,	David M. Ranken.
7.	James Morrissey,	Samuel Morris.			

1881–1882.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	James F. Cleary,	Bernard Allen.	8.	James Fleming,	John Herbert.
2.	Elias P. Mann,	William Armstrong.	9.	Martin Murphy,	Thomas Stapleton.
3.	Chauncey O. Greene,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	William Hopkins,	David Magee.
4.	Joseph H. Cavanaugh,	Shepard Tappen.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	Edward Carter,	W. J. Ranken.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	Thomas Brearton.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George F. Bond.
7.	James Morrissey,	Samuel Morris.			

1882–1883.

1.	George H. Mead,	Bernard Allen.	8.	Dennis Hanlon,	John Herbert.
2.	John J. Zimmermann,	William Armstrong.	9.	Thomas Stapleton,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	Abram N. Belcher,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	John Wilson,	David Magee.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Shepard Tappen.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	Edward Carter,	John J. Huntington.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	Thomas Brearton.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George F. Bond.
7.	James Morrissey,	Samuel Morris.			

1883–1884.

1.	George H. Mead,	John J. Ryan.	8.	Dennis Hanlon,	Bernard J. Roarke.
2.	John J. Zimmermann,	William D. Green.	9.	Thomas Stapleton,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	Abram N. Belcher,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	John Wilson,	David Magee.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Zeph. F. Magill.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	William M. Peckham,	John H. Huntington.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	John J. Purcell.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George F. Bond.
7.	James Morrissey,	Samuel Morris.			

1884–1885.

1.	George H. Mead,	John J. Ryan.	8.	John Wallace,	Bernard J. Roarke.
2.	William H. Halligan,	William D. Green	9.	Thomas Stapleton,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	E. A. Hartshorn,	Gilbert Geer, jr.	10.	H. A. Rood,	David Magee.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Zeph. F. Magill.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	Edward Dolan.
5.	William M. Peckham,	John H. Huntington.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	John J. Purcell.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George F. Bond.
7.	James Morrissey,	T. J. O'Sullivan.			

1885–1886.

1.	George H. Mead,	Michael A. Tierney.	8.	John Wallace,	Bernard J. Roarke.
2.	William H. Halligan,	Peter Cook.	9.	Thomas Stapleton,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	E. A. Hartshorn,	Montgomery G. Curtis	10.	H. A. Rood,	William H. Flaherty.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	James M. Riley.	11.	Dennis J. Whelan,	*Edward Dolan.
5.	William H. Gilbert,	John H. Huntington.			†James T. Quinn.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	12.	Daniel O'Sullivan,	John J. Purcell.
7.	Michael H. Scott,	T. J. O'Sullivan.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George C. Hartwell.

1886–1887.

1.	George H. Mead,	Michael A. Tierney.	8.	Michael Kenney,	Bernard J. Roarke.
2.	William H. Halligan,	Peter Cook.	9.	Thomas Stapleton,	Hugh Treanor.
3.	Robert Cluett,	Montgomery G. Curtis.	10.	William D. Cox,	William H. Flaherty.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	James M. Riley.	11.	James W. Daly,	James T. Quinn.
5.	William H. Gilbert,	Frederick Schneider.	12.	‡John Gleason,	John J. Purcell.
6.	Michael Maloney,	John G. Fox.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George C. Hartwell.
7.	Michael H. Scott,	T. J. O'Sullivan.			

* Resigned April 15th, 1886. † James T. Quinn elected May 25th, 1886. ‡ Died February 15th, 1887.

1887–1888.

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	Michael A. Tierney,	George H. Mead.	8.	Bernard J. Roarke,	Michael Kinney.
2.	William H. Halligan,	James Wallace.	9.	Hugh Treanor,	James Stapleton.
3.	Montgomery G. Curtis,	Robert Cluett.	10.	William D. Cox,	John T. Hogan.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Robert G. Smith.	11.	James T. Quinn,	James W. Daly.
5.	Frederick Schneider,	Robert T. Cary.	12.	John J. Purcell,	Patrick J. Delaney.
6.	Michael Maloney,	Michael Keating.	13.	George C. Hartwell,	David M. Ranken.
7.	Timothy J. O'Sullivan,	Michael H. Scott.			

1888–1889.

1.	Michael A. Tierney,	George H. Mead.	8.	Bernard J. Roarke,	John Wallace.
2.	William H. Halligan,	*James Wallace.	9.	John Purcell,	†James Stapleton.
3.	Montgomery G. Curtis,	Robert Cluett.	10.	William D. Cox,	John T. Hogan.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Robert G. Smith.	11.	James T. Quinn,	James W. Daly.
5.	Frederick Schneider,	Robert T. Cary.	12.	John J. Purcell,	Patrick J. Delaney.
6.	Michael Maloney,	Michael Keating.	13.	David M. Ranken,	George C. Hartwell.
7.	Michael H. Scott,	Patrick S. Fitzgerald.			

1889–1890.

1.	Michael A. Tierney,	George H. Mead.	8.	John Wallace,	Patrick Devery.
2.	William H. Halligan,	Mark J. Coyle.	9.	John Purcell,	John J. Walsh.
3.	Robert Cluett,	Arthur T. Smith.	10.	William D. Cox,	Thomas Denny.
4.	Edmund J. Cridge,	Elias G. Dorlon.	11.	James T. Quinn,	James W. Daly.
5.	Frederick Schneider,	William H. Gilbert.	12.	John J. Purcell,	Patrick J. Delaney.
6.	Michael Maloney,	Michael Keating.	13.	‡David M. Ranken,	George C. Hartwell.
7.	Patrick S. Fitzgerald,	James O'Brien.			

1890–1891.

1.	George H. Mead,	Michael A. Tierney.	8.	Patrick Devery,	Patrick Bolton.
2.	William H. Halligan,	Mark J. Coyle.	9.	John Purcell,	John J. Walsh.
3.	Arthur T. Smith,	John H. Allendorph.	10.	William D. Cox,	Thomas Denny.
4.	Elias G. Dorlon,	T. Lee Benedict.	11.	James T. Quinn,	John J. Casey.
5.	William H. Gilbert,	LeRoy Rickerson.	12.	Patrick J. Delaney,	John J. Purcell.
6.	Michael Keating,	Louis J. Maloney.	13.	George C. Hartwell,	William G. Seaton.
7.	Patrick S. Fitzgerald,	James O'Brien.			

COMPTROLLERS OF THE CITY OF TROY.

Under the act of May 3d, 1870, the comptrollers were nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, to hold the office for a term of three years.

William H. Van Every, March 22d, 1871–1872.
John P. Albertson, April 4th, 1872–August 17th, 1881.
Isaac W. Crissey, October 7th, 1881–1883.
John D. Spicer, March 19th, 1883–1886.
William J. Roche, December 21st, 1886–1890.
James W. Coffey, October 2d, 1890.

CHAMBERLAINS OF THE CITY OF TROY.

Under the act of April 12th, 1816, the chamberlains were appointed annually by the Common Council.

* Died September 9th, 1889. † Died September 2d, 1889. ‡ Resigned October 2d, 1890.

Under the act of January 28th, 1848, they were appointed by the Common Council to hold office for three years.

Under the act of May 3d, 1870, they were nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

David Buel, May 21st, 1816–1822.
James Mallory, May 21st, 1822–1825.
John Thomas, May 17th, 1825–1845.
William Brinckerhoff, May 29th, 1845–1845.
George B. Richards, October 2d, 1845–1846.
Jared S. Weed, April 16th, 1846–1849.
John T. Lamport, July 19th, 1849–1859.
Amos S. Perry, June 2d, 1859–1863.
James M. Brewer, May 21st, 1863–1867.
Derick Lane, October 14th, 1867–1871.
George C. Burdett, March 22d, 1871–1874.
Benjamin H. Hall, April 2d, 1874–1877.
Henry S. Church, September 6th, 1877–1884.
Benjamin H. Hall, February 7th, 1884–1885.
John F. Bridgeman, May 21st, 1885.

CITY ATTORNEYS.

Under the act of December 31st, 1867, the city attorneys were appointed by the Common Council to hold office for two years.

Under the act of May 3d, 1870, they were nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

Under the act of May 16th, 1887, the corporation counsel was nominated and confirmed in the same manner to hold office for three years.

Henry Z. Hayner, May 17th, 1836–1837.
John T. Lamport, June 15th, 1837–1847
Charles R. Richards, March 18th, 1847–1851.
Gardner Stow, March 11th, 1851–1853.
Roswell A. Parmenter, March 8th, 1853–1854.
Harvey J. King, March 14th, 1854–1855.
Samuel Stover, March 13th, 1855–1858.
George T. Blair, March 9th, 1858–1859.
Harvey S. Flagg, March 8th, 1859–1860.
George Day, March 13th, 1860–1861.
Giles B. Kellogg, March 12th, 1861–1863.
Richard C. Jennyss, March 10th, 1863–1864.
John M. Landon, March 10th, 1864–1865.
A. A. Lee, March 14th, 1865–1866.
William A. Beach, 1866–1870.
John H. Colby, May 24th, 1870–1871.
Roswell A. Parmenter, March 22d, 1871–1883.
William J. Roche, October 10th, 1883–1886.
Roswell A. Parmenter, February 4th, 1886–1887.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Under the act of May 16th, 1887, the office of city attorney was abolished, and that of corporation counsel of the city of Troy created.

Roswell A. Parmenter, May 19th, 1887–October 6th, 1890.
William J. Roche, October 2d, 1890.

CITY SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

William McManus, May 21st, 1816–1819.
John Klein, May 25th, 1819–1821.
William Roberts, jr., May 3d, 1821–1834.
Sidney A. Beers, April 3d, 1834–1839.
William Barton, March 12th, 1839–1842.
William Roberts, jr., March 18th, 1842–1853.
Benjamin Turner, March 8th, 1853–1853.
Luther D. Eddy, August 18th, 1853–1856.
William Barton, March 11th, 1856–1859.
Charles L. Fuller, March 8th, 1859–1870.
Luther D. Eddy, March 8th, 1870–1870.
Charles L. Fuller, May 24th, 1870–1875.
Robert M. Hasbrouck, March 9th, 1875–1883.
Charles L. Fuller, November 13th, 1883.

CITY CLERKS.

William M. Bliss, May 21st, 1816–1825.
Ebenezer Wilson, jr., May 17th, 1825–1844.
George T. Blair, March 12th, 1844–1847.
John T. Lamport, October 7th, 1847–1849.
William Hagen, August 16th, 1849–1851.
John M. Francis, March 11th, 1851–1854.

CITY CLERKS — *Continued.*

Charles D. Brigham, March 14th, 1854–1855.
John M. Francis, March 13th, 1855–1856.
Franklin B. Hubbell, March 11th, 1856–1858.
Benjamin H. Hall, March 9th, 1858–1859.
Abraham Fonda, March 8th, 1859–1860.
Francis L. Hagadorn, March 13th, 1860,–May 17th, 1860.
John H. Neary, June 21st, 1860–1861.
George W. Demers, March 12th, 1861–1863.
Franklin B. Hubbell, March 10th, 1863–1865.
James S. Thorn, March 14th, 1865–1866.
Franklin B. Hubbell, March 13th, 1866–1869.
Thomas J. Jennings, October 7th, 1869–1870.
William E. Kisselburgh, March 8th, 1870–1870.
Richard V. O'Brien, May 24th, 1870–1871.
Lewis E. Griffith, March 22d, 1871–1874.
Henry McMillen, March 10th, 1874–1875.
Charles R. DeFreest, March 9th, 1875–1882.
Edwin A. King, November 14th, 1882–1886.
John J. McCormick, November 9th, 1886.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

By the "act in relation to the Troy Water-Works," passed by the Legislature, on March 9th, 1855, Harvey Smith, William F. Sage, Thomas Symonds, Joseph M. Warren, and Liberty Gilbert were constituted water commissioners; their successors being appointed by a two-third vote of the Common Council.

Name,	Appointed.	Resigned.	Died.
Harvey Smith	March 9th, 1855.	Sept. 28th, 1865.	Aug. 8th, 1881.
William F. Sage	March 9th, 1855.	Oct. 2d, 1862.	Oct. 22d, 1870.
Thomas Symonds	March 9th, 1855.		Dec. 22d, 1876.
Joseph M. Warren	March 9th, 1855.	June 6th, 1867.	
Liberty Gilbert	March 9th, 1855.	Sept. 28th, 1865.	
Thomas Sausse	Oct. 2d, 1862.		Nov. 13th, 1871.
Lyman R. Avery	April 19th, 1866.	Feb. 3d, 1887.	
Joseph Fales	April 19th, 1866.		
Richard F. Hall	March 17th, 1870.		
George D. Wotkyns	Nov. 6th, 1873.		Nov. 17th, 1880
John B. Pierson	Feb. 1st, 1877.		Aug. 12th, 1885.
Henry S. Church	Dec. 2d, 1880.	April 3d, 1884.	
David M. Ranken	May 6th, 1884.	Oct. 3d, 1890.	
Dennis J. Whelan	Aug. 27th, 1885.		
Samuel O. Gleason	Feb. 3d, 1887.		

Edward Dolan, Superintendent, appointed Sept. 16th, 1889.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

By the act of April 13th, 1861, a board of fire commissioners, consisting of seven citizens, was created; the mayor being one of the commissioners by virtue of his office. The terms of office of the six commissioners successively ended on December 31st, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. Their successors were severally appointed by the Common Council to hold office for six years.

By the act of May 20th, 1881, the mayor ceased to be a member of the board.

Otis G. Clark, 1861–1866.
Isaac W. Crissey, 1861–1867.
Jason C. Osgood, 1861–1868.
Hugh Ranken, 1861–1875.
Jonas C. Heartt, 1861–1870.
William Gurley, 1861–1871.
William Madden, 1867–1878.
Ebenezer Warner, 1868–1873.
Moses C. Green, 1869–1874.
Albert L. Hotchkin, 1871–1876.
Robert B. Ranken, 1872–1881.
Richard F. Hall, 1872–1883.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS — *Continued.*

Edward F. Murray, 1873–1874.
Edward Murphy, jr., 1874–1879.
Rodney W. Hickey, 1875–1879.
Samuel O. Gleason, 1875–1880.
Edmond Stanton, 1877–1888.
John Reardon, 1878–1885.
Joseph C. Hair, 1878–1880.
Dennis O'Loughlin, 1879–1886.
William A. Simmons, 1879–1884.
William S. Earl, 1880–1887.
Elias P. Mann, 1884.
Albert Tompkins, 1884.
William Ranken, 1885.
John M. Galligan, 1886–April, 1889.
Thomas B. Purcell, 1888.
John Corr, 1889.
William Holmes, 1889.

Charles W. Peoble, clerk, from March 1st, 1875.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

By the act of April 29th, 1870, the Police Board of the city, consisting of three commissioners, was created; the mayor being one by virtue of his office. The first commissioners were elected at the general election in November, 1870; one holding office until the second Tuesday in March, 1873, the other until the second Tuesday in March, 1874. Their successors, elected at the charter election in March, held the office for three years.

By the act of February 28th, 1876, three commissioners appointed by the mayor were to constitute the Police Board, two of whom were to hold office from the second Tuesday in March, 1876, for three years, and one, from the second Tuesday in March, 1877, for three years.

Under the act of May 20th, 1880, four commissioners were elected by the Common Council to hold office until the Tuesday following the second Monday of November, 1880. On that day, the Common Council was required to elect two commissioners to hold office for a term of two years, and two to hold office for a term of four years. Their successors were elected to serve for four years.

Under the act of March 13th, 1885, the president of the Common Council was required to appoint, within ten days after the passage of the act, two commissioners for two years, and two for four years. Their successors, appointed by the Common Council, were to hold office for a term of four years.

Isaac McConihe, jr., November 15th, 1870–1873.
Jeremiah Mahoney, November 15th, 1870–1874.
Peter Finnerty, March, 1873–1876.
Edmond Stanton, March, 1874–1877.
William E. Kisselburgh, March 7th, 1876–1880.
William W. Willard, March 7th, 1876–1880.
Edward Hannan, March, 1877–November, 1882.
Joseph Egolf, May 27th, 1880–November, 1880.
Michael Cavanaugh, May 27th, 1880–November, 1884.
Elisha W. Hydorn, May 27th, 1880–Nov. 13th, 1884.
John Magill, November 11th, 1880–March 9th, 1889.
Samuel A. Craig, November 14th, 1882–March, 1885.
James Fleming, Nov. 13th, 1884, resig'd May 21st, 1890.
Edward Hannan, March 13th, 1885.
William E. Kisselburgh, Mch. 13th, 1885–May 7th, 1885.
John Crawford Green, May 7th, 1885.
Cornelius V. Collins, March 7th, 1889.
Francis J. Molloy, May 21st, 1890.

W. W. Willard, Superintendent, appointed March 16th, 1885.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Under the act of March 25th, 1873, the mayor, comptroller, and chamberlain, or a majority of them, were authorized to appoint twelve school commis-

sioners, four of whom were to hold office for one year, four for two years, and four for three years. Their successors, holding office for three years, were elected annually thereafter at the charter elections until they were discontinued in 1880, and then annually at the general elections in November.

Frederick P. Allen, 1873–1874.
Lewis E. Gurley, 1873–1874.
William A. Hartnett, 1873–1874.
Bartholomew Kelly, 1873–1874.
*Nelson Benson, 1873–1874.
Jeremiah O'Sullivan, 1873–1875.
La Mott W. Rhodes, 1873–1878.
Norman B. Squires, 1873–1875.
Robert Bainbridge, 1873–1876.
David M. Greene, 1873–1876.
Thomas H. Marlow, 1873–1876.
Albert Tompkins, 1873–1879.
John H. Gleason, 1874–1883.
John J. Harrigan, 1874–1877.
Isaac Keith, 1874–1883.
David M. Ranken, 1874.
*Irving Browne, 1874–1880.
*Charles G. Clark, 1874–1878.
Thomas W. Boyle, 1875–1878.
John J. Evers, 1875–1889.
John F. Cahill, 1876–1882; 1885.
Charles Eddy, 1876–1879.
Patrick Vaughn, 1876–1884.
George J. Brennan, 1877–1885.
William H. Hollister, jr., 1878–1881.
William F. Iler, 1878–1881.
Patrick H. Roddy, 1878–1887.
Edward Green, 1879–February 1st, 1887.
Irving Hayner, 1879–1884.
*Thomas Dickson, 1879–1882.
Octavous Jones, 1880–1883; 1886–1889.
Philip M. Wales, 1880–1886.
William Holmes, 1882–1887.
T. Byron Donahue, 1882–1888.
Charles H. Hitchcock, 1882.
Robert H. Tunnard, 1882–1888.
James M. Ide, 1883–1886.
*James M. McDonnell, 1884-1890.
Albert Smith, 1884.
William Hopkins, 1886–July 1st, 1890.
Lorenzo D. Streeter, 1886–1889.
William J. Dorrance, 1887.
David Morey, 1887–1890.
*Sidney W. Giles, February 1st, 1887–1888.
*Thomas J. Guy, June 6th, 1888.
Thomas D. Hendy, 1888.
James Smyth, 1888.
John Morgan, November 5th, 1889.
Clarence E. Betts, November 5th, 1889.
Peter J. Wallace, July 1st, 1890.
Daniel A. Healey, November 4th, 1890.
John B. Larkin, November 4th, 1890.

David Beattie, Superintendent of the Public Schools, from April 9th, 1873.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

Under the act of February 27th, 1883, the Common Council was empowered to elect six commissioners of charities. The successors of the first to hold office for three years.

George Harrison, June 17th, 1880, resigned January 20th, 1881.
Robert Bainbridge, June 17th, 1880–July 5th, 1883.
Hugh Treanor, June 17th, 1880–July 5th, 1883.
Urwin D. Sterry, June 17th, 1880–July 5th, 1883.
Thomas Farrell, June 17th, 1880–July 17th, 1884.
Thomas Galvin, June 17th, 1880.
Thomas Collins, July 5th, 1883–July 17th, 1884.
Daniel R. Winne, July 5th, 1883.
William Monaghan, July 5th, 1883–July 2d, 1885.
D. B. Sweet, July 5th, 1883–June 17th, 1886.
Robert Wade, July 17th, 1884–July 17th, 1887.
Patrick Bolton, July 17th, 1884.
Thomas Brearton, July 17th, 1884–June 21st, 1888.
George S. Geer, June 4th, 1886–August 22d, 1889.
Robert Holt, June 16th, 1887–July 17th, 1890.
Daniel O'Sullivan, June 21st, 1888.
D. B. Sweet, August 22d, 1889.
Edward Edwards, June 19th, 1890.

John Fleming, Superintendent, 1880.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

By the act of Legislature, approved on May 29th, 1889, the mayor was empowered to appoint seven persons to "constitute a commission to be

* Elected by the commissioners.

known as 'the public improvement commission,'" whose terms of office were not to exceed a period of seven years from the passage of the act. The votes of not less than four of the commissioners are required to elect their successors.

APPOINTED JUNE 13TH, 1889.

Charles W. Tillinghast,	John Dow,	Peter H. Buckley,	James H. Nichols.
Walter P. Warren,	Edward F. Murray,	Robert H. Thompson,	

JUSTICES OF THE JUSTICES' COURT.

Under the act of May 5th, 1834, three justices were appointed by the Governor and Senate for terms of four years.

Under the act of February 28th, 1848, three justices were severally elected, for terms of three years, at successive charter elections; the first election being on the first Tuesday in March, 1848.

Under the act of February 11th, 1876, two justices were elected, for terms of two years, at successive charter elections.

Under the act of May 11th, 1880, they were elected at the general election in November, and every third year thereafter.

David Gleason, appointed, May 7th, 1834, died 1839.
Henry V. W. Masten, appointed, May 7th, 1834–1848.
Cyrus D. Sheldon, appointed, May 7th, 1834–1843.
Job S. Olin, appointed, January 29th, 1840–1844.
Hiram Taylor, appointed, February 10th, 1843–1846.
Abraham Van Tuyl, appointed, Jan. 16th, 1844–1848.
Moses Warren, appointed, March 27th, 1846, resigned 1860.
Gilbert Robertson, Jr., appointed, Jan. 11th, 1848–1853.
Seth H. Terry, appointed, January 11th, 1848–1850.
J. Fairchild Wells, March 6th, 1848–1853.
Charles E. Brintnall, March 5th, 1850–1857.
George R. Davis, jr., March 1st, 1853–1857.
Uriel Dexter, March 3d, 1857–1867.
John M. Landon, March 3d, 1857–1862.
Franklin J. Parmenter, January 6th, 1860–1864.
John L. Flagg, March 4th, 1862–1865.
Thomas J. Cornelius, March 3d, 1863–1866.
Thomas Neary, March 7th, 1865–1871.
Richard C. Jennyss, March 6th, 1866–1875.
William Donohue, March 5th, 1867–1876.
John Conway, Jr., March 7th, 1871–1877.
Thomas J. Gay, 2d, March 2d, 1875–1886.
Edmund L. Cole, March 6th, 1877–1880.
John P. Curley, March 2d, 1880–1889.
Thomas S. Fagan, September 27th, 1886–1889.
William J. Ludden, November 5th, 1889.
John J. Kennedy, November 5th, 1889.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Under the act of February 11th, 1876, a police magistrate and an assistant police magistrate were appointed by the mayor to hold office for six years.

Under the act of May 20th, 1880, the magistrates were nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

William Donohue, February 12th, 1876–1881.
Richard C. Jennyss, January 28th, 1881–1887.
William Donohue, February 3d, 1887.

ASSISTANT POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Lewis E. Griffith, February 12th, 1876–1882.
John J. Hassett, February 13th, 1882–1883.
Michael H. Myers, June 21st, 1883–1889.
James W. Coffey, June 20th, 1889–October 3, 1890.
Cornelius Hannan, October 2, 1890.

CONTRACTING BOARD.

1890–1891.

Dennis J. Whelan, Mayor, Chairman.
James W. Coffey, Comptroller.
William J. Roche, Corporation Counsel.
Mark J. Coyle, President of the Common Council.
Charles L. Fuller, City Engineer.
E. Ogden Ross, Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

1890–1891.

Dennis J. Whelan, Mayor, Chairman.
James W. Coffey, Comptroller.
John F. Bridgeman, Chamberlain.
William J. Roche, Corporation Counsel.
John Fleming.
William Ferguson.
Matthew H. Burton, M. D.

John H. Cipperly, M. D., Health Officer.
William H. Hannan, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

William S. Parker, 1816.
Gurdon Corning, 1821.
Joseph Russell, 1827.
Townsend McCoun, 1827.
Albert Richards, 1834.
Edward S. Fuller, 1841.
Albert Richards, 1842.
Joseph C. Taylor, 1843.
N. B. Starbuck, 1846.
Joseph C. Taylor, 1848.
N. B. Starbuck, 1849.
Edward H. Chapin, 1850.
John F. Prescott, 1851.
William Madden, 1853.
Hugh Rock, 1858.
N. B. Starbuck, 1861.
Ransom H. Noble, 1865.
Richard F. Hall, 1866.
James H. Ingram, 1869.
J. Lansing Lane, 1880, died August 15, 1889.

Charles F. Green, First Assistant Engineer, March 1, 1865.
Patrick Byron, Second Assistant Engineer, March 1, 1880.

CAPTAINS OF THE CITY FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1.

Nathaniel B. Starbuck, 1860–1861.
E. W. Stoddard, 1861.
Lewis L. Southwick, 1862–1864.
William G. Crissey, 1865.
James H. Ingram, 1866–1868.
Edward M. Green, 1869.
Lansing Smith, 1870–1875.
Henry A. J. Deming, 1876.
Isaac F. Handy, 1877.
Mark H. Hubbell, 1878.
Melville S. Marble, 1879–1880.
Herbert M. Caswell, 1881.
William J. Macdonald, 1882–1883.
Herbert M. Caswell, 1884.
Percy B. McKoy, 1885.
James H. Lloyd, 1886–1888.
Marcus D. Russell, 1889.
James H Lloyd, 1890.

Hugh Rankin Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

George W. Shepard, 1861–1863.
Charles F. Green, 1863–1866.
H. B. Harvey, 1867.
Charles F. Green, 1868.
H. B. Harvey, 1869.
Chas. H. McGrath, 1870–1872.
Albert R. Corse, 1873.
W. G. Mackey, 1874–1875.
Edward J. McKenna 1876.
Levi B. Gardner, 1877.
Patrick J. Fitzgerald, 1878–1881.
Andrew J. Forrest, 1882–1883.
Edward P. Green, 1884–1885.
Michael J. Quirk, 1886–1888.
Thomas L. Kavanaugh, 1889–1890.

Jason C. Osgood Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3.

James McKeon, 1862–1863.
Michael Riley, 1864.
Edgar Ballou, 1865–1866.
Martin Payne, 1867.
Moses C. Green, 1868.
Samuel Hudson, 1869–1870.
William T. McCrea, 1871–1872.
George S. Bosworth, jr., 1873.
M. H. Arts, 1874.
I. Seymour Scott, 1875–1878
Adelbert T. Burdick, 1879–1880.
Franklin Moore, 1881.
Thomas F. Brasser, 1882–1883.
William H. Donahue, 1884–1886.
John J. Kenna, 1887–1888.
Patrick F. Delaney, 1889–1890.

Charles Eddy Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4.

Henry Davis, jr., 1866–1867.
Charles H. Hitchcock, 1868–1872.
Arthur Tilley, 1873.
George L. Tyler, 1874.
G. A. Hitchcock, 1875–1876.
George L. Tyler, 1876.
Thomas Terry, 1877
Robert Sears, 1878–1880.
Henry H. Plum, 1881.

CHARLES EDDY STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4 — *Continued.*

W. H. Ransley, 1882–1883.
R. H. Walsh, 1884.
John E. Gaitley, 1885–1886.
D. J. Cummings, 1887–1888.
John E. Gaitley, 1889.
W. H. Hilke, 1890.

F. W. FARNAM STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.

John W. Rogers, 1872.
James Crossen, 1873–1876.
George A. Crawford, 1877.
Wm. M. Peckham, 1878–1879.
Thomas Wells, 1880.
Robert T. Cary, 1881–1882.
Morgan A. Allen, 1883–1884.
John Mackay, 1884–1885.
George Patterson, 1886.
Charles A. Wager, 1887.
George Patterson, 1888.
William Mackay, 1889–1890.

EDMOND STANTON STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.

Thomas Smith, 1873–1876.
Patrick M. Stanton, 1877.
Dennis Gleason, 1878.
Thomas Keating, 1879.
William H. Latham, 1880–1881.
John Ryan, 1882–1883.
Hubert Madden, 1884–1886.
Daniel F. Cowen, 1887–1888.
William Wilbert, 1889.
Cornelius Smith, 1890.

HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 7.

James Chapman, 1860.
E. Winters, 1861.
James Anderson, 1862–1864.
Jacob Winters, 1865–1866.
John Bloomingdale, 1867.
Norman Schermerhorn, 1868.
S. McNaughton, 1869.
Jacob Winters, 1870.
C. H. Clark, 1871.
Jacob Winters, 1872–1875.
R. H. Uline, 1876.
Abram Miller, 1877–1879.
William M. Watson, 1880–1881.
Hiram A. Ford, 1882–1884.
Albert Minkler, 1885–1887.
George H. Hines, 1888–1889.
S. P. Simmons, 1890.

ESEK BUSSEY STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 8.

E. S. Chapin, 1890.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.

Hezekiah Williams, 1812.
Russell W. Lewis, 1813–1814.
Hezekiah Williams, 1815–1829.
Robert D. Silliman, 1830–1834.
G. V. S. Quackenbush, 1835–1837.
Charles W. Corning, 1838–1839.
John T. McCoun, 1840.
James Corning, 1841–1843.
E. Thompson Gale, 1844, to May, 1849.
Chas. W. Tillinghast, from May, 1849.
James H. Congdon, 1850.
William E. Hagan, 1851.
Gerrit Quackenbush, 1852.
S. Nelson Derrick, 1853.
Alfred A. Wotkyns, 1854.
Calvin S. Sill, 1855.
Lewis A. Rousseau, 1856.
Richard F. Hall, 1857–1858.
Nathan Dauchy, 2d, 1859–1860.
Richard F. Hall, 1860–1866.
William E. Gilbert, 1866.
J. Lansing Lane, 1867–1874.
A. N. Sage, 1874–1876.
Henry Collings, 1877.
Elias P. Mann, 1878–1879.
John A. Brannen, 1880–1881.
Henry Collings, 1882–1886.
William Cottrell, 1887–1888.
John Miller, 1889.
J. W. Fowler, 1890.

TROJAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 3.

J. J. Firth, 1857.
L. S. Bunnell, 1858–1860.
J. Crawford Green, 1861–1865.
Sidney Wright, 1866–1867.
J. Crawford Green, 1868.
D. F. Magill, 1869.
O. S. Ingram, 1870–1881.
H. C. Salisbury, 1882–1886.
E. R. Wales, 1887.
Charles P. Stimpson, 1888–1890.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Andrew D. Collins, 1869–1883.
James Knibbs, Nov., 1883.

VILLAGE TAX.

1798 ..... $128 50	1803 ..... No levy.	1808 ..... $1,000 00	1813 ..... $1,100 00
1799 ..... 225 00	1804 ..... $310 00	1809 ..... 500 00	1814 ..... 1,200 00
1800 ..... No levy.	1805 ..... 715 00	1810 ..... 1,000 00	1815 ..... No levy.
1801 ..... 577 50	1806 ..... 2,463 00	1811 ..... 1,510 42	
1802 ..... 350 00	1807 ..... 900 00	1812 ..... 1,212 45	

CITY TAX.

1816	$4,500 00	1835	$25,000 00	1854	$135,308 00	1873	$515,220 00
1817	5,200 00	1836	29,148 00	1855	153,366 27	1874	575,801 25
1818	3,000 00	1837	35,000 00	1856	149,470 77	1875	519,555 19
1819	3,500 00	1838	35,000 00	1857	152,164 77	1876	532,840 47
1820	2,750 00	1839	35,000 00	1858	155,028 18	1877	530,080 00
1821	4,750 00	1840	35,000 00	1859	147,648 00	1878	496,130 00
1822	3,000 00	1841	44,698 00	1860	142,507 90	1879	463,880 00
1823	5,500 00	1842	86,100 00	1861	143,856 65	1880	459,865 95
1824	6,000 00	1843	110,256 00	1862	144,413 69	1881	448,558 00
1825	7,000 00	1844	108,150 00	1863	156,915 60	1882	408,579 00
1826	7,000 00	1845	99,700 00	1864	433,609 75	1883	439,287 50
1827	10,000 00	1846	101,850 00	1865	408,907 13	1884	476,373 61
1828	16,000 00	1847	92,877 49	1866	360,574 96	1885	575,424 53
1829	12,000 00	1848	79,850 00	1867	360,465 50	1886	592,359 78
1830	9,000 00	1849	88,500 00	1868	321,562 50	1887	554,521 67
1831	11,000 00	1850	106,000 00	1869	397,189 18	1888	528,321 32
1832	15,000 00	1851	115,981 00	1870	581,789 50	1889	577,967 95
1833	15,000 00	1852	131,477 45	1871	692,405 14	1890	550,471 37
1834	22,000 00	1853	121,924 00	1872	460,870 00		

RATE OF CITY, STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

ON $100 VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN TROY.

Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.	Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.
1816	$	$ 38	$	1846	$1 53	$ 33	$1 86
1817	26	47	73	1847	1 32	36	1 68
1818	26	34	60	1848	1 10	50	1 60
1819	17	37	54	1849	1 21	49	1 70
1820	23	42	65	1850	1 38	51	1 89
1821		42		1851	99	33	1 32
1822	28	39	67	1852	1 16	42	1 58
1823	18			1853	99	42	1 41
1824	23	17	40	1854	1 09	45	1 54
1825	24	23	47	1855	1 18	61	1 79
1826	21	20	41	1856	1 16	60	1 76
1827	33	22	55	1857	1 18	60	1 78
1828	47	26	73	1858	1 28	65	1 93
1829	37	27	64	1859	1 20	59	1 79
1830	25	34	59	1860	1 14	88	2 02
1831	28	43	71	1861	1 15	79	1 94
1832	38	33	71	1862	1 18	1 02	2 20
1833	36	44	80	1863	1 19	1 45	2 64
1834	52	33	85	1864	3 04	1 66	4 70
1835	52	38	90	1865	3 40	1 93	5 33
1836	47	33	80	1866	2 53	1 72	4 25
1837	70	41	1 11	1867	2 60	1 $86\frac{5}{10}$	4 $46\frac{5}{10}$
1838	66	39	1 05	1868	2 22	1 $53\frac{3}{10}$	3 $75\frac{3}{10}$
1839	65	36	1 01	1869	3 68	1 $55\frac{7}{10}$	5 $23\frac{7}{10}$
1840	65	35	1 00	1870	3 64	1 58	5 22
1841	67	33	1 00	1871	4 $43\frac{3}{10}$	1 $40\frac{7}{10}$	5 84
1842	1 30	42	1 72	1872	3 $03\frac{5}{10}$	1 97	5 $00\frac{5}{10}$
1843	1 75	39	2 14	1873	3 $43\frac{3}{10}$	1 $74\frac{4}{10}$	5 $17\frac{7}{10}$
1844	1 75	41	2 16	1874	3 $34\frac{8}{10}$	1 84	5 $18\frac{8}{10}$
1845	1 55	35	1 90	1875	3 $35\frac{9}{10}$	1 74	5 $09\frac{9}{10}$

RATE OF CITY, STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

ON $100 VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN TROY — *Continued.*

Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.	Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.
1876	$3 44	$1 74	$5 18	1884	$3 08	$1 57	$4 65
1877	3 44	1 70	5 14	1885*	1 24	$60\frac{56}{100}$	$1\ 84\frac{56}{100}$
1878	3 27	1 51	4 78	1886	1 25	$64\frac{375}{1000}$	$1\ 89\frac{375}{1000}$
1879	2 97	1 30	4 27	1887	1 16	$63\frac{2}{10}$	$1\ 79\frac{2}{10}$
1880	3 01	1 41	4 42	1888	1 10	62	1 72
1881	2 91	1 32	4 23	1889	1 20	71	1 91
1882	2 63	1 53	4 16	1890	1 17		
1883	2 86	1 82	4 68				

STATE AND COUNTY TAX UPON THE CITY.

The warrants signed by the Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer County and delivered to the chamberlain of the city for collection.

1871	$222,720 73	1876	$269,404 43	1881	$206,619 56	1886	$305,355 75
1872	301,313 59	1877	263,182 22	1882	239,981 57	1887	302,370 03
1873	263,695 36	1878	230,863 20	1883	282,754 29	1888	296,525 95
1874	283,918 85	1879	205,176 39	1884	242,710 90	1889	340,053 83
1875	270,518 90	1880	218,727 31	1885	284,615 27		

WATER RENTS.

Since 1871, the following water rents have been inserted in the annual tax levy.

1871	$30,474 24	1876	$43,007 20	1881	$61,273 00	1886	$67,254 52
1872	33,868 34	1877	46,482 68	1882	62,860 99	1887	69,336 62
1873	36,292 75	1878	47,791 32	1883	63,708 54	1888	71,134 35
1874	38,190 56	1879	48,383 10	1884	65,529 60	1889	63,071 03
1875	40,795 32	1880	56,922 25	1885	65,617 42		

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ANNUAL VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY AS EXHIBITED ON THE RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSESSORS.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.	Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.
1825	$1,362,481 00	$1,780,662 00	$3,143,143 00	1840	$3,374,205 00	$2,198,762 00	$5,572,967 00
1826	1,557,510 00	1,852,168 00	3,409,678 00	1841	3,570,283 00	3,024,912 00	6,595,195 00
1827	1,653,353 00	1,765,084 00	3,418,437 00	1842	3,647,586 00	2,900,427 00	6,548,013 00
1828	1,861,448 00	1,748,299 00	3,609,747 00	1843	3,526,549 00	2,960,248 00	6,486,797 00
1829	1,867,471 00	1,687,158 00	3,554,629 00	1844	3,719,779 00	2,720,836 00	6,440,615 00
1830	1,949,009 00	1,908,784 00	3,857,793 00	1845	3,837,997 00	2,938,326 00	6,776,323 00
1831	2,021,702 00	2,103,055 00	4,124,757 00	1846	3,989,635 00	2,949,669 00	6,939,304 00
1832	2,075,113 00	2,146,490 00	4,221,603 00	1847	4,201,942 00	3,160,352 00	7,362,294 00
1833	2,279,526 00	2,169,360 00	4,448,886 00	1848	4,542,136 00	3,156,852 00	7,698,988 00
1834	2,343,618 00	2,156,775 00	4,500,393 00	1849	4,627,704 00	3,170,830 00	7,798,534 00
1835	2,551,047 00	2,328,194 00	4,879,241 00	1850	4,828,405 00	3,143,981 00	7,972,386 00
1836	3,029,256 00	2,511,528 00	5,540,784 00	1851	8,347,861 00	4,263,926 00	12,611,787 00
1837	2,974,334 00	2,246,244 00	5,220,578 00	1852	9,933,366 00	4,119,180 00	14,052,546 00
1838	3,238,627 00	2,257,642 00	5,496,269 00	1853	10,103,090 00	4,822,455 00	14,925,545 00
1839	3,317,477 00	2,214,916 00	5,532,393 00	1854	9,210,755 00	4,769,028 00	13,979,783 00

* This rate was based on the placing of property at what was considered its full value.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY — *Continued.*

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.	Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.
1855....	$9,133,853 00	$5,173,812 00	$14,307,665 00	1873....	$11,285,263 00	$3,878,660 00	$15,163,923 00
1856 ...	8,545,720 00	5,052,588 00	13,598,308 00	1874....	11,608,290 00	3,833,555 00	15,441,845 00
1857....	8,207,270 00	5,089,859 00	13,297,129 00	1875....	11,734,360 00	3,833,000 00	15,579,355 00
1858....	7,919,520 00	4,899,675 00	12,819,195 00	1876....	11,796,038 00	3,743,666 00	15,589,704 00
1859....	7,937,575 00	4,915,715 00	12,853,290 00	1877...	11,947,510 00	3,533,946 00	15,481,456 00
1860 ...	8,065,305 00	4,936,310 00	13,001,615 00	1878....	11,978,930 00	3,329,246 00	15,308,176 00
1861....	8,162,500 00	4,917,180 00	13,079,680 00	1879....	12,585,520 00	3,222,076 00	15,807,596 00
1862....	8,028,989 00	4,838,089 00	12,867,078 00	1880....	12,644,475 00	2,381,587 00	15,526,062 00
1863 ...	8,736,302 00	5,237,333 00	13,973,635 00	1881....	12,798,550 00	2,804,709 00	15,603,259 00
1864 ...	8,978,124 00	5,633,144 00	14,611,268 00	1882....	12,939,550 00	2,769,809 00	15,709,359 00
1865....	9,171,505 00	3,195,283 00	12,366,788 00	1883...	12,978,265 00	2,551,449 00	15,529,714 00
1866....	9,271,445 00	5,438,636 00	14,710,081 00	1884....	13,053,172 00	2,458,511 00	15,511,683 00
1867....	9,513,037 00	3,567,163 00	13,082,200 00	1885*...	40,805,285 00	5,855,637 00	46,660,922 00
1868....	9,705,830 00	4,793,598 00	14,499,428 00	1886 ...	41,734,239 00	5,699,934 28	47,434,173 28
1869....	10,535,585 00	5,649,591 00	16,184,176 00	1887....	42,114,100 00	5,733,130 36	47,847,230 36
1870....	10,654,413 00	5,363,465 00	16,017,878 00	1888....	42,454,445 00	5,598,427 33	48,052,872 33
1871 ...	10,855,303 00	5,045,104 00	15,900,407 00	1889....	42,697,098 00	5,484,294 40	48,181,392 40
1872....	11,130,573 00	4,238,786 00	15,369,359 00	1890....	41,850,269 00	5,198,587 66	47,048,883 66

ANNUAL RAIN FALL AT TROY.

(IN INCHES.)

1826.....	32.16	1839	18.32	1852.....	31.89	1865.....	34.51	1878.....	49.23
1827.....	46.81	1840	29.21	1853.....	39.16	1866.....	31.76	1879.....	42.26
1828..... ..	37.91	1841.....	27.84	1854.....	31.02	1867.....	37.06	1880.....	27.65
1829	38.34	1842.....	29.56	1855.....	41.23	1868.....	42.41	1881.... ...	36.34
1830.....	40.67	1843.....	32.88	1856...	36.79	1869	48.05	1882.....	33.76
1831.....	37.83	1844	24.46	1857.....	38.51	1870.....	41.98	1883.... ...	39.37
1832.....	45.83	1845	30.75	1858	36.28	1871.....	41.70	1884.....	38.90
1833.....	44.49	1846.....	37.48	1859	36.37	1872.....	39.12	1885.....	34.39
1834...	25.74	1847.... ...	15.33	1860	37.12	1873.....	39.41	1886.....	34.01
1835.....	22.55	1848.....	38.72	1861.....	41.74	1874.....	39.37	1887	39.70
1836.... ...	33.58	1849	33.73	1862.....	38.52	1875	36.42	1888..	44.66
1837..... ..	33.34	1850	40.86	1863...	48.40	1876.....	38.19	1889.....	39.51
1838....No record.		1851.....	29.83	1864	33.39	1877.....	32.90		

* Property was placed at what was considered its full value.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEMORABILIA AND STATISTICS.

1793–1890.

PASTORS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Jonas Coe, D. D., June 25th, 1793, to July 21st, 1822.
Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., June 18th, 1823, to June 18th, 1863.
Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., June 18th, 1863, to April 17th, 1873.
Geo. N. Webber, D. D., April 8th, 1874, to April, 1883.
Kerr C. Anderson, D. D., called December 26th, 1883, installed Feb. 26th, 1884, resigned Sept. 28th, 1885.
Theophilus Parsons Sawin, called April 6th, 1886, installed June 17th, 1886.

CO-PASTORS:

Robert R. Booth, D. D., November 30th, 1853, to June 14th, 1857.
Herrick Johnson, D. D., Jan. 28th, 1860, to October 13th, 1862.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Mark Tucker, D. D., Oct. 31st, 1827, to May 2d, 1837.
Erastus Hopkins, Sept. 13th, 1837, to Oct. 14th, 1841.
Chas. Wadsworth, Feb. 17th, 1842, to March 4th, 1850.
Thomas P. Field, Nov. 14th, 1850, to April 15th, 1854.
Elam Smalley, D. D., June 21st, 1854, to his death, July 30th, 1858.
Jos. T. Duryea, D. D., May 19th, 1859, to March, 1862.
Daniel S. Gregory, August 8th, 1863, to December 8th, 1866.
William Irvin, D. D., July 11th, 1867, to March 23d, 1887.
Hector Hall, installed November 17th, 1887.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Ebenezer Seymour, 1831.
Solomon J. Tracy, S. S., 1836.
John Sessions, S. S., 1844 to 1845.
Edward W. Andrews, S. S., 1849.
I. B. Eastman, S. S., 1850.
Samuel Dunton, W. C., 1851, also in 1856.
Alexander B. Bullions, W. C., 1858.
A. A. Proudfit, S. S., 1859.
Jacob G. Miller, 1859.
R. G. Hinsdale, 1860 to 1861.
J. H. Robinson, 1863 to 1864.
W. W. Page, 1865.
Charles O. Thatcher, 1867 to 1868.
J. H. Noble, 1869 to 1870.
C. P. Evans, from August 1st, 1883, to 1887.
Josiah Sill, 1887, to November 3d, 1889.
H. G. Dean.

SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

W. D. Snodgrass, D. D., October 3d, 1834, to 1844.
E. W. Andrews, September 18th, 1844, to 1848.
Ebenezer Halley, D. D., July 6th, 1848, to 1855.
Duncan Kennedy, D. D., July 11th, 1855, to 1867.
Charles E. Robinson, D. D., October 23d, 1867, to 1877.
Frederick G. Clark, D. D., April 1st, 1878, to April 29th, 1886.
Eben Halley, D. D., installed Dec. 15th, 1886.

LIBERTY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Henry Highland Garnett, 1841 to 1848.
Edwin H. Freeman, 1850.
Benjamin Lynch, 1853 to 1855.
J. C. Gibbs, 1855 to 1860.
James N. Gloucester, 1860 to 1861.
Jacob A. Prime, 1863 to 1870.
John Matthews, 1874.
William Lynch, 1876 to 1878.
J. A. Prime (supply), 1880 to 1881.
W. C. Brown, 1882 to 1887.
A. S. Mays, installed December 7th, 1887.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Walter R. Long, 1842.
E. D. Maltbie, W. C., 1843.
Rev. Shubal G. Spees, installed November 19th, 1844.
Asahel L. Brooks, installed September, 1847.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Charles S. Robinson, 1855 to 1860.
Gilbert H. Robertson, 1860 to 1864.
Abner DeWitt, 1865 to 1871.
Donald MacGregor, May, 1872.

WOODSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Matthew B. Lowrie, called July 8th, installed October 30th, 1868, to December 26th, 1870.
Teunis S. Hamlin, installed September 28th, 1871, to September, 1884.
Arthur Huntington Allen, from February 8th, 1885.

OAKWOOD AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

George Van Deurs, January, 1868, to 1872.
C. S. Durfee, 1873 to 1874.
George Van Deurs, 1876 to 1879.
George D. Adams, 1881.
W. H. Sybrandt, 1882.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Ninian B. Remick, D. D., from October 28th, 1869, to April 13th, 1890.
Herbert C. Hinds, March 1, 1891.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

James Marshall, Nov. 2d, 1871, to March 1st, 1872.
Thomas L. Sexton, May 9th, 1872, to July, 1875.
Clarence Eddy, July 1st, 1875, to 1880.
George Fairlee, from September 22d, 1880.

MOUNT IDA PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Abner DeWitt, January 7th, 1872, to April 17th, 1877 (day of his death).
George Edwin McLean, September, 1877, to 1882.
William Reed, from 1882.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Peter Bullions, D. D., December 28th, 1836, to 1852; 1853 to February 13th, 1864 (when he died).
H. P. McAdam, July 20th, 1865, to January 11th, 1871.
R. D. Williamson, from February 6th, 1872.

PASTORS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Isaac Webb, 1803 to 1811.
Francis Wayland, sr., 1812 to 1816.
Charles G. Somers, 1816 to 1821.
Leland Howard, 1823 to 1828.
Peter Ludlow, jr., 1829.
Benjamin M. Hill, 1830 to 1839.
John Cookson, 1840 to 1842.
Lorenzo O. Lovell, 1843.
George C. Baldwin, D. D., Aug. 25th, 1844, to Nov. 6th, 1885.
L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., April 1st, 1886.

SECOND PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ebenezer S. Raymond, July, 1834, to 1841.
W. T. C. Hanna, April, 1870, to January 31st, 1880.
L. S. Johnson, May 1st, 1880, to June 1st, 1882.
Charles F. Hopkins, 1882 to 1883.
H. B. Steelman, Sept. 1st, 1883, to Sept. 1st, 1889.
Arthur W. Wishart, from June, 1890.

NORTH BAPTIST, OR FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Leland Howard, June, 1843, to May 1st, 1846.
J. H. Walden, 1846, to October 15th, 1848.
J. G. Warren, D. D., February, 1849, to July, 1855.
C. P. Sheldon, D. D., Sept. 1st, 1856, to Oct., 1875.
L. J. Matteson, January, 1876, to 1877.
J. H. Griffith, April, 1878, to October, 1883.
H. O. Hiscox, from May 1st, 1884.

VAIL (SIXTH) AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ezra D. Simons, April 23d, 1871, to May 1st, 1876.
John Mostyn, July, 1876, to 1877.
Thomas Bickford, August, 1878, to 1879.
J. W. Martin, 1880 to 1882.
George E. Weeks, April 14th, 1883, to 1889.
W. S. S. Warden, March 13th, 1890, to April 1, 1891.

SOUTH TROY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Richard Davies, February 1st, 1870, to March, 1871.
J. N. Smith, 1871, to January 1st, 1875.
E. D. Phillips, 1881 to 1883.
J. B. Nairn, September 11th, 1887.

RECTORS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

David Butler, D. D., elected July 2d, 1804, instituted June 18th, 1805, resigned April 26th, 1834.

Robert B. Croes (assistant rector), elected November 26th, 1829, began his ministrations March 2d, 1830, resigned January 30th, 1831.

Isaac Peck (assistant rector), elected August 27th, 1831, began his ministrations December 4th, elected rector April 26th, 1834, resigned Dec. 12th, 1836.

Alonzo Potter, D. D. (officiated), 1836–1837 (made Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845).

Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, D. D., elected October 16th, 1837, instituted Nov. 19th, resigned Feb. 6th, 1854.

Thomas W. Coit, D. D., LL. D., elected March 20th, 1854, accepted April 17th, began his ministrations April 30th, resigned September 20th, 1872.

Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D. (associate rector), began his ministrations March 1st, 1869, resigned April 2d, 1872.

Francis Harison, D. D., called May 4th, 1873, accepted May 21st, began his ministrations June 1st, instituted October 28th, died December 29th, 1885.

H. Ashton Henry (assistant minister), priest in charge, January 1st, 1886, to March 24th, 1887.

Edgar A. Enos, from April 24th, 1887.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS:

William G. Spencer, October 11th, 1854, to 1855.

George C. Pennel, Oct. 11th, 1855, to July 11th, 1856.

Thos. Brinley Fogg, July 11th, 1856, to July 11th, 1857.

John Scarborough, July 19th, 1857, to July 8th, 1860 (made bishop of New Jersey in 1875).

Edgar Tefft Chapman, July 15th, 1860, to 1862.

F. Wainwright, 1862 to 1863.

George Worthington, 1864, to January 2d, 1865 (made bishop of Nebraska in 1885).

Charles A. Holbrook, September 24th, 1866, to 1867.

Richard S. Adams (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), November 9th, 1869, to July 5th, 1870.

F. S. Luther, 1871 to 1872.

Walker Gwynne (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), October, 1872, to March 1st, 1876.

George W. Shinn, October 10th, 1873, to Jan. 9th, 1875.

Francis A. Shoup, January 9th, 1875, to June, 1875.

Alexander McMillan, 1874, to April 16th, 1877.

William C. Prout (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), July 15th, 1876, to June 16th, 1878.

William M. Pickslay, June 9th, 1877, to 1878.

Pelham Williams, S. T. D. (officiated at St. Paul's Free Chapel), December 21st, 1879, to Jan. 6th, 1881.

Henry T. Leslie, 1879.

Johannes Rockstroh (in charge of St. Paul's German congregation), July 1st, 1881, to July 1st, 1885.

Arthur B. Moorhouse, 1884 to 1885.

Julius G. Erhardt (in charge of St. Paul's German congregation), July 1st, 1885, to April, 1886.

H. Ashton Henry (priest in charge of St. Paul's parish), January 1st, 1886, to March 24th, 1887.

George R. Savage, February 12th, to October 8th, 1888.

E. D. G. Tompkins, Oct. 14th, 1888, to April 21st, 1889.

Philip W. Mosher, from April 28th, 1889, to Jan. 26, 1891.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

John A. Hicks, May, 1831, to January, 1832.

Herman Hooker, November, 1832, to September, 1833.

Henry R. Judah, 1833 to 1836.

Gordon Winslow, September, 1836, to 1837.

Richard Cox, October, 1837, to May, 1844.

William H. Walter, September, 1844, to April, 1846.

A. B. Carter, May 30th, 1846, to September, 1847.

Edward Lounsberry, September, 1847, to March, 1854.

Richard Temple, July, 1854, to September, 1856.

J. Brinton Smith, December, 1856, to February, 1859.

Henry C. Potter, D. D., May, 1859, to May, 1866.

George H. Walsh, D. D., July, 1866, to May, 1876.

Frank L. Norton, D. D., November 1st, 1876, to August 1st, 1880.

Thaddeus A. Snively, March 1st, 1881, to present time.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

James Caird, October, 1870, to January 1st, 1873.

William M. Barker, 1877 to 1880.

George F. Breed, 1880.

Hobart Cooke, February 5th, 1882, to April 1st, 1883.

John B. Harding, 1883 to 1884.

Henry Macbeth, June 22d, 1884, to October 22d, 1885.

E. D. G. Tompkins, November, 1885, to 1887.

CHRIST CHURCH.

William F. Walker, December 29th, 1836, to November 5th, 1839.

Edward Ingersoll, March 16th, 1840, to June 2d, 1842.

Robert B. Fairbairn, August 7th, 1843, to November 14th, 1848 (now warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.)

Thomas Alfred Starkey, Feb. 27th, 1850, to Feb. 1st, 1854 (made bishop of Northern New Jersey in 1880).

James Mulchahey, March 30th, 1854, to Oct. 4th, 1860.

Eaton W. Maxcy, jr., April 14th, 1861, to July 12th, 1864.

Joseph N. Mulford, October 2d, 1864, to Jan. 1st, 1886.

Eaton W. Maxcy, D. D., from January 3d, 1886.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

Rev. Edward D. Cooper, 1853.

Hobart Cooke, 1883.

H. Ashton Henry, December 1st, 1884, to January 1st, 1886.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.

John Ireland Tucker, D. D., from December 25th, 1844.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

James Caird, from January 1st, 1873.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

E. Soliday Widdemer, called March 27th, 1867, resigned September 27th, 1870.
George W. Shinn, called November 6th, 1870, resigned September 6th, 1873.
Samuel E. Smith, called October 6th, 1873, resigned June 16th, 1874.
Daniel G. Anderson, called December 18th, 1874, resigned December 30th, 1875.
John W. H. Weibel, called March 22d, 1876, resigned March 14th, 1878.
James B. Wasson, called July 28th, 1878, resigned October 5th, 1880.
R. G. Hamilton, accepted call October 13th, 1880, resigned January 27th, 1886.
Rev. J. O. Lincoln, May 16th, 1886, to May 16th, 1890.
William B. Bolmer, called August 19th, 1890.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL.

Pelham Williams, D. D., from January 6th, 1881, to May 14th, 1888.
William D. Martin, from October 7th, 1888, to 1891.
George A. Holbrook, February 8th, 1891.

PASTORS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

STATE STREET CHURCH.

Michael Coates, 1800, Circuit Preacher.
Elias Vanderlip, 1802, Circuit Preacher.
Elijah Chichester, 1805, Circuit Preacher.
Datus Ensign, 1806, Circuit Preacher.
Laban Clark, 1807, Circuit Preacher.
Henry Eames, Circuit Preacher.
James M. Smith, 1809, Circuit Preacher.
William Phoebus, 1810.
Lewis Pease, 1810.
Smith Arnold, 1811.
Peter P. Sanford, 1812.
Laban Clark, 1813 to 1814.
Tobias Spicer, 1815 to 1816.
Samuel Luckey, 1817 to 1818.
William Ross, 1819 to 1820.
Benjamin Griffin, 1821 to 1822.
Noah Bigelow, 1823.
James M. Smith, 1824 to 1825.
Stephen Martindale, 1826 to 1827.
Samuel Merwin, 1828 to 1829, assisted in 1829 by the Rev. John Tackaberry.
John B. Stratton, 1830 to 1831.
Buel Goodsell, 1832 to 1833.
Noah Levings, 1834 to 1835.
Truman Seymour, 1836 to 1837.
Stephen Remington, 1838 to 1839.
Charles P. Clarke, 1840 to 1841.
Noah Levings, 1842.
James Covel, jr., 1843 to 1844, assisted by John W. Lindsay.
Luman A. Sandford, 1845 to 1846, A. W. Garvin, associate.
Allen Steele, 1847 to 1848.
Zephaniah N. Lewis, 1849 to 1850.
Stephen D. Brown, 1851 to 1852.
Lester Janes, 1853.
Halsey W. Ransom, 1854 to 1855.
Stephen Parks, 1856 to 1857.
Joseph K. Cheeseman, 1858 to 1859
Ira G. Bidwell, 1860 to 1861, assisted by Prof. C. T. Lewis.
Charles W. Cushing, 1862 to 1863.
Stephen D. Brown, 1864.
Erastus Wentworth, 1865 to 1867.
George W. Brown, 1868 to 1870.
William H. Hughes, 1871 to 1873.
Henry D. Kimball, 1874 to 1877.
George J. Brown, 1877 to 1880.
Wm. J. Stevenson, D. D., 1880 to 1882.
Ensign McChesney, Ph. D., 1882 to 1885.
J. E. C. Sawyer, 1885 to 1888.
Geo. W. Brown, D. D., from 1888 to 1890.
J. W. Thompson, from 1890.

PAWLING AVENUE (ALBIA) CHURCH.

Abiathar M. Osbon, 1831 to 1832.
Edwin F. Whiteside, 1832 to 1833.
Aaron Hall, 1853 to 1855.
Jeremiah S. Hart, 1855 to 1857.
Samuel Hewes, 1857 to 1859.
E. S. Stout, 1859 to 1860.
Z. Phillips, 1860 to 1861.
Lorenzo Barber, 1861 to 1862.
G. H. Gregory, 1862 to 1863.
W. H. Hughes, 1863 to 1865.
C. M. Pegg, 1865 to 1868.
J. W. Thompson, 1868 to 1869.
J. K. Wager, 1869 to 1870.
G. C. Bancroft, 1871 to 1872.
W. B. Osgood, 1872 to 1874.
Egbert A. Braman, 1874 to 1877.
A. C. Rose, 1877 to 1880.
W. H. Groat, 1880 to 1883.
A. S. Clark, 1883 to 1884.
J. C. Russum, 1884 to 1887.
J. H. Clark, from 1887.

NORTH SECOND STREET (FIFTH AVENUE) CHURCH.

S. D. Ferguson, 1835 to 1836.
Charles Sherman, 1836 to 1838.
Peter C. Oakley, 1838 to 1839.
Noah Levings, 1839 to 1840.
Henry L. Starks, 1840 to 1842.
Merritt Bates, 1842 to 1843.
Chas. Sherman, 1843 to 1844 (died March 10th, 1844).
Stephen L. Stillman, 1844 to 1846.
Sanford Washburn, 1846 to 1848.
(A. W. Garvin, asso'te, 1847 to 1849).
Benjamin Pomeroy, 1848 to 1849.

NORTH SECOND STREET (FIFTH AVENUE) CHURCH— *Continued.*

William A. Miller, 1849 to 1851.
Berea O. Meeker, 1851 to 1853.
Stephen D. Brown, 1853 to 1855.
L. D. Stebbins, 1855 to 1857.
Albinus Johnson, 1857 to 1858.
J. F. Yates, 1858 to 1860.
Sanford Washburn, 1860 to 1862.
Erastus Wentworth, D. D., 1862 to 1865.
John W. Carhart, 1865 to 1868.
James M. King, 1868 to 1871.
Hiram C. Sexton, 1871 to 1873.
Samuel Meredith, 1873 to 1876.
H. C. Farrar, 1876 to 1879.
Henry Graham, 1879 to 1882.
H. C. Farrar, 1882 to 1885.
Henry Graham, D. D., 1885 to 1888.
J. H. Coleman, from 1888.

LEVINGS CHAPEL.

J. W. Belknap, 1851 to 1852.
Tobias Spicer, 1852 to 1853.
Aaron Hill, 1853 to 1855.
Jeremiah S. Hart, 1855 to 1857.
Samuel Hewes, 1857 to 1859.
E. S. Stout, 1859 to 1860.
Z. Phillips, 1860 to 1861.
S. P. Williams, 1861 to 1863.
Hiram C. Sexton, 1863 to 1865.
Robert Fox, 1865 to 1867.
George C. Morehouse, 1867 to 1869.
Charles F. Noble, 1869 to 1872.
John W. Quinlan, 1872 to 1874.
William Bedell, 1874 to 1877.
H. W. Slocum, 1877 to 1879.
Samuel Meredith, 1879 to 1882.
C. A. S. Heath, 1882 to 1885.
C. R. Hawley, 1885 to 1888.
Charles Edwards, from 1888.

THIRD STREET CHURCH.

Oliver Emerson, 1846 to 1847.
E. Noble, 1847 to 1849.
A. A. Farr and L. Marshall, 1849 to 1850.
C. R. Ford, 1850 to 1851.
J. W. Belknap, 1851 to 1853.
John M. Weaver, 1853 to 1854.
Jeremiah Hall, 1854 to 1855.
M. B. Mead, 1855 to 1856.
Elon Foster, 1856 to 1857.
D. W. Dayton, 1857 to 1859.
E. Goss, 1859 to 1861.
R. T. Wade, 1861 to 1863.
D. Lytle, 1863 to 1865.
D. T. Elliott, 1865 to 1867.
C. M. Pegg, 1867 to 1868.
M. Alverson Senter, 1868 to 1871.
S. W. Edgerton, 1871 to 1872.
B. M. Hall, 1872 to 1873.
Wilbur F. Sanford (also Hoosick Street) 1873 to 1874.
George C. Bancroft, 1874 to 1877.
J. W. Belknap, 1878.
Edgar H. Brown, 1884 to 1887.
J. P. Haller, 1887 to 1888.
J. H. Robinson, 1888 to 1889.
J. C. Simmons, from 1889.

FIRST GERMAN CHURCH.

F. W. Dinger, 1857 to 1858.
John Swahlen, 1858 to 1860.
George Abele, 1860 to 1862.
Julius Seidel, 1862 to 1864.
J. C. Deininger, 1864 to 1866.
G. Mayer, 1866 to 1869.
Julius Seidel, 1869 to 1870.
Joseph Kindler, 1870 to 1873.
Peter A. Moelling, D. D., 1873 to 1876.
F. G. Gratz, 1876 to 1879.
Julius F. Seidel, 1879 to 1882.
John G. Lutz, 1882 to 1885.
W. H. Kurth, 1885 to 1888.
Frederick W. Bose, from 1888.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Edward Noble, 1847 to 1849.
A. A. Farr, 1849 to 1851.
L. Marshall, 1849 to 1850.
E. Goss, 1851 to 1853.
Seymour Coleman, 1853 to 1855.
H. Blanchard, 1855 to 1857.
C. F. Burdick, 1857 to 1859.
A. J. Jutkins, 1859 to 1861.
D. P. Hulburd, 1861 to 1863.
George C. Wells, 1863 to 1865.
Ensign Stover, 1865 to 1868.
M. Hulburd, 1868 to 1870.
G. W. Fitch, 1870 to 1872.
Samuel Meredith, 1872 to 1873.
A. F. Bailey, 1873 to 1876.
John E. Bowen, 1876 to 1879.
George Skene, 1879 to 1882.
B. B. Loomis, 1882 to 1885.
P. L. Dow, 1885 to 1888.
John W. Bennett, from 1888.

GRACE (VAIL AVENUE) CHURCH.

Reuben Gregg, 1855 to 1856.
Homer Eaton, 1857 to 1858.
C. Morgan, 1858 to 1859.
A. Viele, 1859 to 1861.
Seymour Coleman, 1861 to 1863.
R. R. Meredith, 1864 to 1865.
Myron White, 1865 to 1866.
M. Hulburd, 1866 to 1868.
E. Stover, 1868 to 1869.
G. W. Fitch, 1869 to 1870.
J. W. Tucker, 1870 to 1871.
D. T. Elliott, 1871 to 1872.
C. F. Noble, 1872 to 1875.
William J. Tilley, 1875 to 1878.
J. K. Wager, 1878 to 1881.
J. G. Fallon, 1881 to 1884.
S. M. Williams, 1884 to 1887.
James L. Atwell, 1887 to 1890.
F. Widmer, from 1890.

ZION CHURCH.

John Dungy, 1831 to 1835.
John A. Williams, 1842.
Richard Noyes, 1844 to 1846; 1848 to 1850.
John A. Williams, 1857 to 1859.
Jacob Thomas, 1864 to 1868.
William H. Decker, 1869 to 1872.
J. G. Smith, 1872 to 1874.
Joseph P. Thompson, 1874 to 1877.
James H. Anderson, 1877 to 1880.
William H. Decker, 1880 to 1882.
T. O. R. Williams, 1882 to 1885.
Samuel C. Birchmore, 1885 to 1888.
George E. Smith, from 1888.

PASTORS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

P. McGilligan, 1825 to 1827.
John Shanahan, 1827 to 1842.
Peter Havermans, June 3d, 1842, to 1845.
Francis Donohue, 1845.
Philip O'Reiley, 1847 to 1849.
John Curry, 1849 to 1851.
Michael McDonnell, 1851 to 1855.
Thomas Daley, 1855 to 1858.
Clarence A. Walworth, 1858 to 1861.
James Keveny, 1861 to 1880.
Patrick A. Ludden, May, 1880, to 1887.
John Walsh, from March 1st, 1887.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Peter Havermans, from December, 1843.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Peter Verheyden, 1848 to 1852.
August Thebaud, 1852 to 1860.
Joseph Loyzance, 1860 to 1863.
August Thebaud, 1863 to 1868.
M. Driscoll, 1868 to 1876.
Joseph Loyzance, 1876 to 1888.
John McQuaid, from Aug. 24th, 1888.

CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Maglore F. Turcotte, 1852 to 1855.
George J. Browne, 1869 to 1875.
G. Huberdault, 1875 to 1880.
R. J. Coste, 1880 to 1883.
Joseph Charette, 1883 to 1889.
I. B. S. St. Onge, from March 1, 1889.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.

Peter Havermans, 1861 to 1866.
Henry Herfkens, 1867 to 1872.
F. Francis, 1873 to 1875.
William J. Burke, 1875 to 1876.
W. A. Drum, 1877 to 1882.
Charles A. Reilly, 1883 to 1887.
Joseph F. Leonard, from March 1st, 1887.

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH.

P. Puissant, 1868 to 1869.
Father Drolshagen, 1869.
Norbert Stoller, 1870.
Henry C. Lipowsky, 1870.
P. Puissant, 1871.
Joseph Ottenhues, 1871 to 1879.
Bernard Schoppe, June 1st, 1879, to February 14th, 1889.
J. H. Cluever, 1889.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

John Joseph Swift, from 1871.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Michael Driscoll, S. J., 1872 to 1876.
John Fitzpatrick, assistant, 1876 to 1878.
Michael Flynn, assistant, 1878 to 1879.
Francis Marechal, assistant, 1880 to 1881.
Peter Cooney, assistant, 1882.
P. McQuaid, 1883 to 1884.
Michael Nash, 1885 to 1887.
John B. Nagle, 1888.
James Flood, 1889.

ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE'S CHURCH.

William O'Mahony, from July 20th, 1890.

PASTORS OF THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Lemuel Willis, 1823.
Barsilla Streeter, Adolph Skinner, Benjamin Whittemore, 1829 to 1830.
L. L. Saddler, Clement F. Lefevre, 1832 to 1833.
Menzies Raynor, 1836.
Lewis C. Browne, 1837 to 1839.
Henry B. Soule, 1840 to 1842.
Charles C. Burr, 1843 to 1844.
John Moore, 1845 to 1846.
W. H. Waggoner, 1847 to 1848.
Josiah C. Waldo, 1849 to 1854.
John N. Parker, 1854 to 1861.
James M. Pullman, D. D., 1861 to 1868.
J. Murray Bailey, 1869.
L. M. Burrington, 1870 to 1871.
A. B. Hervey, D. D., 1872 to 1879.
Charles A. Conklin, 1879 to 1882.
William Taylor, 1882, to November 15th, 1884.
F. A. Dillingham, 1885, to July, 1886.
O. F. Safford, D. D, 1886, to October, 1889.
James D. Corby, D. D., from Dec. 1st, 1889.

PASTORS OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

John Pierpont, August, 1845, to August, 1849.
William Silsbee, Joseph Angier, 1851 to 1853.
Edgar Buckingham, April 27th, 1853, to 1867.
Newton N. Mann, 1869.
H. L. Cargill, 1871.
George H. Young, April, 1872, to October, 1876.
William H. Fish, jr., 1877 to 1885.
W. H. Spencer, September 1st, 1885, to 1888.
Joseph Waite, from April, 1889.

PASTORS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

(FIRST) CHURCH OF CHRIST.

W. A. Belding, 1866 to 1872.
Levi Osborn, 1872.
W. A. Belding, 1873.
W. H. Rogers, 1874 to 1875.
Joseph Bradford Cleaver, 1876 to 1877.
O. F. Bartholomew, 1877 to 1878.
Charles Robertson, 1879 to 1880.
W. T. Mason, 1880 to 1883.
Samuel Rohrer, 1883 to 1884.
R. W. Stancill, 1884 to 1887.
W. W. Witman, from 1887.

(SECOND) CHURCH OF CHRIST.

R. W. Stancill, from March 10th, 1887, to 1890.
T. R. Bridges.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Theodore Maas, September 3d, 1871, to May 15th, 1873.
F. Goessling, June 15th, 1873, to Oct. 15th, 1882.
H. Beiderbecke, October 31st, 1882, to 1886.
A. F. Walz, from September, 1886.

PASTORS OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

William V. Gerichten, two years.
Victor Broesel, twenty-one months.
E. Seeger, from December 3d, 1883, to 1888.
Otto Becher, 1888 to 1890.
Edward Furhmann, 1890.

RABBIS AND READERS OF THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

BERITH SHOLOM.

RABBIS.

Bernard Eberson, 1870 to 1871.
A. N. Coleman, from April 1st, 1879, to July 1st, 1890.
H. Veld, from September 1st, 1890.

READERS.

H. G. Solomon, 1864.
Louis Neusted, 1864 to 1865.
Moses Blume, 1870 to 1878.

BETH ISRAEL BICKUR CHOLOM.

READERS.

Bernstein A. Chellock, Hermand Lovenstein, 1873.
Adolph Pollak, 1874 to 1876.
Elias Phillips, 1880 to 1881.
J. Levy, 1882.
Elias Phillips, from 1882.

SHAARE TEPHILLA.

Reader, Rev. Isaac Berkowitch, from 1885 to 1890.

BANK OFFICERS.

FARMERS' BANK, 1801–1865.

PRESIDENTS.

John D. Dickinson, April 9th, 1801, to 1828.
Townsend McCoun, 1828 to 1835.
Gurdon Corning, 1835 to 1842.
Jas. Van Schoonhoven, 1842 to 1853.
John T. McCoun, 1853 to 1861.
E. Thompson Gale, February 7th, 1861, to 1865.

CASHIERS.

Hugh Peebles, April 9th, 1801, to 182–.
Jas. Van Schoonhoven, 182– to 1837.
Philander Wells, 1837 to 1858.
Charles P. Hartt, 1858 to 1865.

BANK OF TROY, 1811–1865.

PRESIDENTS.

Esaias Warren, 1811 to 1829.
Stephen Warren, 1829 to 1847.
Nathan Dauchy, 1847 to 1853.
Joseph M. Warren, 1853 to 1865.

CASHIERS.

Alanson Douglass, 1811 to 1828.
Stephen R. Warren, 1828 to 1831.
Thaddeus W. Patchin, 1831 to 1837.
John Paine, 1837 to 1852.
John P. Nazro, 1852 to 1856.
Tracy Taylor, 1856 to 1865.

TROY SAVINGS BANK, 1823.

PRESIDENTS.

Townsend McCoun, August 1st, 1823, to September 21st, 1834 (death).
Richard P. Hart, October 6th, 1834, to October 7th, 1839 (resignation).
Stephen Warren, October 7th, 1839, to May 11th, 1847 (death).
Gurdon Corning, October 6th, 1847, to July 19th, 1850 (resignation).
Jared S. Weed, July 22d, 1850, to August 1st, 1870 (resignation).
Charles B. Russell, August 1st, 1870, to December 31st, 1886 (resignation).
Derick Lane, from December 31st, 1886.

SECRETARIES AND ACCOUNTANTS.

John Paine, Secretary, August 1st, 1823, to October 5th, 1829.
James Van Schoonhoven, treasurer and accountant, August 8th, 1823, to October 4th, 1824.
Philander Wells, assistant accountant, August 8th, 1823, to October 4th, 1824.
Jacob L. Lane, secretary and accountant, Oct. 5th, 1829.
Frederick Leake, February 5th, 1846.
Ferdinand Suydam, July 25th, 1850.
A. R. Smith, August 1st, 1851.
Joseph J. Tillinghast, October 27th, 1851.
Charles B. Russell, October 4th, 1855.
Wm. M. Corning, assistant accountant, Oct. 7th, 1869.
Charles N. Lockwood, secretary and accountant, July 7th, 1870.
Charles N. Lockwood, secretary and treasurer, Nov. 4th, 1875.
William M. Corning, accountant, November 4th, 1875.
Isaac W. Crissey, secretary and treasurer, August 21st, 1886, resigned November 1st, 1887.
Charles E. Hanaman, secretary and treasurer, from February 9th, 1888.

TRUSTEES, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1890.

Derick Lane, October 4th, 1866.
Thomas W. Lockwood, October 10th, 1867.
Charles W. Tillinghast, April 8th, 1869.
Charles B. Russell, July 7th, 1870.
Henry C. Lockwood, October 6th, 1870, died February 15th, 1890.
Derick L. Boardman, December 9th, 1875.
George H. Cramer, February 8th, 1877.
William H. Doughty, April 10th, 1879.
Samuel B. Sanford, July 10th, 1879.
William A. Thompson, May 6th, 1880.
John A. Manning, January 6th, 1881.
John M. Corliss, May 5th, 1881.
Walter P. Warren, June 7th, 1885.
Norman B. Squires, October 7th, 1885.
Henry B. Dauchy, April 7th, 1887.
Edward C. Gale, October 6th, 1887.
George A. Stone, June 6th, 1889.
John Wool Griswold, September 5th, 1889.
Francis N. Mann, jr., November 7th, 1889.
The Mayor of the City of Troy, *ex-officio*.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK, 1829–1878.

PRESIDENTS.

George Vail, 1829 to 1851.
D. Thomas Vail, 1851 to 1856.
John Kerr, 1856 to 1857.
D. Thomas Vail, Oct. 29th, 1857, to 1878.

CASHIERS.

Alanson Douglass, 1829 to 1837.
Charles S. Douglass, 1837 to 1851.
Tracy Taylor, 1851 to 1856.
Francis Sims, 1856 to 1878.

TROY CITY NATIONAL BANK.

(Troy City Bank, 1833–1865.)

(Troy City National Bank, 1865.)

PRESIDENTS.

Richard P. Hart, July 10th, 1833, to Dec. 28th, 1843.
George B. Warren, sr., February 5th, 1844, to October 29th, 1857.
John A. Griswold, October 29th, 1857, to November 1st, 1872.
Hannibal Green, Jan. 20th, 1873, to March 29th, 1875.
John B. Pierson, April 21st, 1875, to Aug. 12th, 1885.
George A. Stone, from September 28th, 1885.

CASHIERS.

George R. Davis, July 10th, 1833, to October 5th, 1833.
Silas K. Stow, September 28th, 1833, to June 23d, 1862.
George F. Sims, June 23d, 1862, to Feb. 10th, 1873.
George A. Stone, Feb. 15th, 1873, to Sept. 28th, 1885.
Oscar E. Van Zile, from September 28th, 1885.

TELLERS.

Harrison Durkee, Oct. 5th, 1833, to Aug. 1st, 1835.
William Stimpson, Aug. 1st, 1835, to March 1st, 1839.
Charles P. Hartt, March 15th, 1839, to Dec. 31st, 1841.
Tracy Taylor, December 31st, 1841, to May 31st, 1847.
Charles P. Hartt, April 1st, 1847, to March 24th, 1851.
George F. Sims, 1851, to June 23d, 1862.
Oscar E. Van Zile, July 21st, 1862, to Sept. 28th, 1885.
Abram N. Belcher, from October 14th, 1885.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JANUARY 14TH, 1890.

Charles Cleminshaw, William H. Doughty, John I. Thompson, George A. Stone, Samuel B. Sanford, John Don, Henry H. Darling, John A. Manning, David M. Greene, James K. P. Pine, William H. Frear, Howard H. Burden, Charles A. McLeod.

COMMERCIAL BANK, 1839–1862.

PRESIDENTS.

Robert D. Silliman, 1839 to 1847.
Elias Plum, 1847 to 1862.

CASHIERS.

Frederick Leake, 1839 to 1853.
Charles R. Richards, 1853 to 1855.
Frederick Leake, 1855 to 1862.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

(Union Bank, 1851–1865.)

(Union National Bank, 1865.)

PRESIDENTS.

Joel Mallary, Dec. 28th, 1850, to September 22d, 1857.
Ludlow A. Battershall, Sept. 22d, 1857, to December 4th, 1866.
William F. Sage, January 15th, 1867, to Oct. 23d, 1870.
Hiram Smith, November 1st, 1870, to March 3d, 1881.
William Gurley, March 15th, 1881, to Jan. 10th, 1887.
Lewis E. Gurley, from January 14th, 1887.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John Kerr, December 28th, 1850, to April 8th, 1851.
William F. Sage, April 8th, 1851, to Jan. 15th, 1867.
Hiram Smith, January 15th, 1867, to Nov. 1st, 1870.
John M. Corliss, from November 1st, 1870.

CASHIERS.

Pliny M. Corbin, Feb. 28th, 1851, to Nov. 30th, 1874.
A. R. Smith, from December 1st, 1874.

TELLERS.

Willard Gay, March 25th, 1851, to May 4th, 1852.
Geo. M. Wheeler, May 4th, 1852, to March 29th, 1853.
Abraham Russell, March 29th to August 23d, 1853.
John H. Neher, Sept. 6th, 1853, to October 26th, 1858.
A. R. Smith, Nov. 1st, 1853, to December 1st, 1874.
Henry Wheeler, from December 1st, 1874.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JANUARY 14TH, 1890.

Elias G. Dorlon, Alfred Mosher, Elias Kehn, A. C. Fellows, Thomas W. Lockwood, John M. Corliss, S. R. Clexton, Lewis E. Gurley, Liberty Gilbert, G. H. Freeman, Charles E. Conkey, Isaac G. Flack, Charles E. Hanaman, James H. Nichols; died Nov. 21st; A. R. Smith.

NATIONAL STATE BANK.

(State Bank, 1852–1865.)

(National State Bank, 1865.)

PRESIDENTS.

Ralph J. Starks, April 26th to August 28th, 1852.
Alfred Wotkyns, August 28th, 1852, to Jan. 15th, 1868.
Henry Ingram, January 15th, 1868, to Jan. 31st, 1883.
Charles Warner, January 31st, 1883, to Jan. 16th, 1887.
Willard Gay, from February 1st, 1887.

CASHIERS.

Willard Gay, April 26th, 1852, to February 1st, 1887.
Julius S. Hawley, from February 1st, 1887.

TELLERS.

Charles M. Wellington, August 12th, 1852, to February 15th, 1858.
E. D. Barton, 1858, to April, 1861.
Daniel W. Ford, from April, 1861.

DIRECTORS, JANUARY 1ST, 1890.

Henry Ingram, April 14th, 1852; died Aug. 10th.
Lyman R. Avery, January 19th, 1853, died August 8th, 1890.
Willard Gay, April 12th, 1853.
Luther R. Graves, January 10th, 1855.
John J. Joslin, January 8th, 1878; died Sept. 22d.
Ebenezer Warner, May 12th, 1880.
Tom. S. Wotkyns, December 1st, 1880.
Albert E. Bonesteel, January 31st, 1883.
Thomas Colwell, January 7th, 1885.
Willard F. Gay, January 11th, 1887.
Julius S. Hawley, April 7th, 1887.
R. Edson Starks, January 25th, 1888.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

(Manufacturers' Bank, 1852–1864.)

(Manufacturers' National Bank, 1864.)

PRESIDENTS.

Arba Read, 1852 to 1856.
Roger A. Flood, January 5th, 1856, to 1864.
Thomas Symonds, March 15th, 1864, to Jan. 9th, 1877.
Henry E. Weed, Jan. 9th, 1877, to Jan. 9th, 1883.
George P. Ide, from January 9th, 1883.

CASHIERS.

John S. Christie, 1852 to 1856.
Charles P. Hartt, 1856, to February 9th, 1858.
Chas. M. Wellington, Feb. 9th, 1858, to Sept. 14th, 1882.
Samuel O. Gleason, from September 15th, 1882.

TELLERS.

W. C. Hart, 1852, to May 3d, 1856.
Elijah S. House, June 3d, 1856, to 1863.
J. D. Bancroft, 1863 to 1864.
A. R. Moore, 1864, to September, 1882.
D. H. Humphrey, from April 16th, 1883.

DIRECTORS.

Henry E. Weed, August 14th, 1855.
Joseph Hillman, August 12th, 1856; died June 14th, 1890.
Edward Murphy, jr., January 13th, 1874.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK — *Continued.*

Samuel O. Gleason, January 13th, 1874.
George P. Ide, January 11th, 1876.
Charles McCarthy, January 11th, 1881.
James Fleming, January 13th, 1885.
Frank Gilbert, January 12th, 1886.
D. F. Magill, January 12th, 1886.
William S. Earl, March 29th, 1887.
Shepard Tappen, January 11th, 1887.
James F. Cowee, January 10th, 1888.
D. H. Flack, January 11th, 1888.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

(Mutual Bank, 1852–1865.)

(Mutual National Bank, 1865.)

PRESIDENTS.

John P. Albertson, Nov. 24th, 1852, to Jan. 12th, 1876.
Calvin Hayner, January 12th, 1876, to July 8th, 1878.
William Kemp, from July 17th, 1878.

CASHIERS.

George A. Stone, Dec. 15th, 1852, to Feb. 14th, 1873.
George H. Sagendorf, from Feb. 14th, 1873.

TELLERS.

B. P. Rogers, 1855.
D. H. Humphrey, August 1st, 1855, to Jan. 14th, 1856.
E. F. Wait, January 16th, 1856, to January 22d, 1862.
George H. Sagendorf, January 22d, 1862, to February 14th, 1873.
Rice C. Bull, from February 14th, 1873.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JANUARY 14TH, 1890.

William Kemp, William H. Young, Charles A. Brown, David Mann, died May 18th, James H. Howe, died Feb. 28th, John Worthington, George A. Packer, Francis N. Mann, jr., George B. Cluett, Thomas D. Abrams, John K. Howe, George H. Sagendorf, Frederick E. Draper.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

(Central Bank, 1853–1865.)

(Central National Bank, 1865.)

PRESIDENTS.

J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, February 5th, 1853, to February 7th, 1874.
George C. Burdett, Feb. 7th, 1874, to Jan. 24th, 1883.
Moses Warren, from February 3d, 1883.

CASHIERS.

James Buel, February 5th, 1853, to August 22d, 1857.
John B. Kellogg, Sept. 1st, 1857, to June 17th, 1871.
Asa W. Wickes, June 20th, 1871, to Dec. 21st, 1887.
William H. Van Schoonhoven, December 21st, 1887, to April 20th, 1888.
E. W. Greenman, from April 20th, 1888.

TELLERS.

Asa W. Wickes, March 14th, 1853, to June 20th, 1871.
Charles H. Adams, June 24th, 1871, to Feb. 1st, 1873.
George Kirsop, jr., from February 1st, 1873.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JANUARY 14TH, 1890.

John L. Blanchard, Henry F. Boardman, John T. Christie, Joseph Fales, Albert B. Gibbs, Luman H. Gibbs, Wm. J. Howes, Justus Miller, James O'Neil, William H. Rowe, Albert A. Sampson, W. Stone Smith, William H. Van Schoonhoven, Moses Warren.

MARKET BANK, 1853–1865.

PRESIDENTS.

Jeremiah S. Hakes, 1853 to 1858.
Hiram Miller, 1858 to 1865.

CASHIERS.

Albert C. Gunnison, 1853 to 1859.
John H. Neher, 1859 to 1864.
Shepard Tappen, 1864 to 1865.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 1863–1883.

PRESIDENT.

Thomas Coleman, Oct. 24th, 1863, to Feb. 24th, 1883.

CASHIER.

Richardson H. Thurman, October 24th, 1863, to February 24th, 1883.

TELLERS.

Frederick P. Allen, 1863 to 1866.
William G. Crissey, 1866 to 1873.
J. Spencer Garnsey, 1873 to 1875.
George H. Morrison, 1875 to 1883.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, 1865–1877.

PRESIDENTS.

Hiram Miller, 1865 to 1877.
William Gurley, 1877.

CASHIER.

Shepard Tappen, 1865 to 1877.

UNITED NATIONAL BANK, 1865.

PRESIDENTS.

E. Thompson Gale, March 7th, 1865, to Jan. 13th, 1885.
Joseph W. Fuller, Jan. 13th, 1885, to May 15th, 1889.
George H. Cramer, from May 28th, 1889.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. A. Shepard, March 7th, 1865, to Jan. 13th, 1885.
William A. Thompson, from Jan. 13th, 1885.

CASHIERS.

Tracy Taylor, March 7th, 1865, to Nov. 28th, 1867.
George H. Perry, December 7th, 1867, to November 13th, 1885.
John H. Neher, from November 24th, 1885.

TELLERS.

George H. Perry, March 16th, 1865, to Dec. 7th, 1867.
A. G. H. Calder, Dec. 17th, 1867, to Dec., 1873.
John H. Neher, March 3d, 1874, to Nov. 24th, 1885.
Benjamin A. Rousseau, Nov. 24th to Dec. 28th, 1885.
Samuel S. Bullions, from December 28th, 1885.

DIRECTORS JANUARY 11TH, 1890.

George H. Cramer, Joseph M. Warren, Norman B. Squires, Wm. A. Thompson, Charles W. Tillinghast, C. E. Dudley Tibbits, James A. Burden, Edward Tracy, George T. Lane, Edward Courtland Gale, James A. Eddy, George B. Warren, William Shaw.

NATIONAL BANK, 1883.

PRESIDENT.

Thomas Coleman, from February 24, 1883.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Francis A. Fales, from February 24, 1883.

CASHIER.

George H. Morrison, from February 24, 1883.

TELLERS.

Francis W. Mackie, February 24 to September 8, 1883.
Thomas T. Trimble, March 1, 1884, to Feb. 19, 1888.
William P. Allendorph, from February 23, 1888.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JANUARY 11, 1890.

Thomas Coleman, Philip H. Neher, Otis G. Clark, John Duke, Francis A. Ostrander, George H. Morrison, Daniel Klock, jr., Andrew B. Fales, Francis A. Fales, Josiah A. Wait, Charles E. Dusenberry, James E. Kimball, Frederick Beiermeister, jr., Edward B. Cox, Charles Cook.

POSTMASTERS OF TROY.

Nathan Williams, 1796 to 1797.
John Woodworth, 1797 to 1800.
David Buel, 1800 to 1804.
Ruggles Hubbard, 1804 to 1806.
Samuel Gale, 1806 to 1829.
William Pierce, 1829 to 1832.
Isaac McConihe, Dec., 1832, to 1842.
Charles H. Read, Aug., 1842 to 1843.
George R. Davis, Aug., 1843 to 1849.
Thomas Clowes, 1849 to 1851.
William T. Willard, 1851 to 1853.
Foster Bosworth, 1853 to 1854.
William W. Whitman, 1854 to 1858.
James R. Fonda, Dec. 15, 1858, to Oct. 15, 1861.
George T. Blair, Sept., 1861, to 1862.
Thomas Clowes, 1862 until his death, April 9, 1866.
J. W. Freeman, Thomas Clowes' bondsman, performed the duties of postmaster until the appointment of
General Alonzo Alden, who served from June 1, 1866, to 1874.
Gilbert Robertson, jr., Feb. 9, 1874; reappointed Feb. 18, 1878; reappointed April 4, 1882; term expired March 16, 1886.
Edward Dolan, appointed April 28, 1886, and entered on his duties on May 17.
James F. Ashley, appointed April 17, 1889, and took charge of the office on May 13; died Feb. 3d, 1891.
Francis N. Mann, jr., nominated Feb. 26th, 1891; took charge of office, March 31st, 1891.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES.

Premier Engine Company, organized 1798; discontinued from service, August 23d, 1861; disbanded September 5th, that year. First engine-house south side of court-house; engine subsequently housed in wooden building north side of Center Market; and in 1843 at No. 21 State Street.

Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, organized June 20th, 1803; discontinued August, 1861; disbanded September 5th, that year. Engine-house north side of Center Market in 1828; and in 1843 at No. 23 State Street. The company paid the tuition of a large number of children attending the Lancasterian and other schools in the city.

Washington Volunteer Fire Company, incorporated May 26th, 1812. First engine-house west side of Fourth Street, about seventy feet north of Fulton Street; after April, 1820, the apparatus was housed in a building on north side of the market-house lot on north-west corner of Third and State streets; in 1823, it was kept in a building in the ship-yard, south-west corner of River and Elbow (Fulton) streets; in 1824, it was again housed in the building near north-west corner Third and State streets. In December, 1843, the engine was placed in the brick engine-house, No. 25 State Street, on the site of the Second Precinct Station-house. (See Steam Fire Engine Companies.)

Engine Company, No. 3, organized February 1st, 1821; changed to a hose company December, 1834, and became the Franklin Hose Company.

Engine Company, No. 4, organized January 6th, 1825; changed to a hose company October 7th, 1837, subsequently known as the Eagle Hose Company, No. 10. On July 3d, 1845, became Eagle Engine Company, No. 10.

Torrent Engine Company, No. 4, organized August 2d, 1838; disbanded May 20th, 1841; reorganized September 1st, 1842; disbanded August 3d, 1843; reorganized November 2d, 1843; discontinued August, 1861; disbanded September 5th, that year. The engine-house was on Congress Street, Ida Hill.

Empire State Engine Company, No. 5, organized March 1st, 1821. Engine-house at the Iron Works. (See Edmond Stanton Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 6.)

Hope Engine Company, No. 6, organized May 20th, 1826. Engine-house north-west corner of Brunswick Avenue and Washington Street, Albia. (See Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 7.)

Niagara Engine Company, No. 7, organized May 27th, 1828. Engine-house on South Market lot north-east corner of Second and Division streets. (See Jason C. Osgood Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3.)

Cataract Engine Company, No. 8, organized August 2d, 1832; disbanded September 10th, 1851; reorganized and served until disbanded September 5th, 1861. Engine-house No. 12 Federal Street.

Rough and Ready Engine Company, No. 9, organized September 21st, 1837, as Hydraulic Engine Company, No. 9. In 1863, adopted the name of Rough and Ready Engine Company, No. 9. Engine housed No. 9 River Street, near State Dam. In 1865, the company reorganized as Rough and Ready Hose Company, No. 4. (See Charles Eddy Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4.)

Lafayette Engine Company, No. 10, organized August 15th, 1839. Engine-house on Ida Hill. (See F. W. Farnam Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 5.)

Eagle Engine Company, No. 10, organized July 13th, 1845; members re-

signed September 16th, 1847; company reorganized March 14th, 1848; became Eagle Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, December 20th, 1860. Engine housed at No. 14 Federal Street. (See Hugh Ranken Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2.)

Ætna Engine Company, No. 12, organized in 1846, and in 1857 became Hibernia Engine Company, No. 12.

Hibernia Engine Company, No. 12, in 1857 known as Ætna Engine Company, No. 12; company discontinued in 1863. Engine-house corner of Fifth and Madison streets.

Good Intent Engine Company, No. 13 (independent), formed in 1850, and disbanded in 1856. Engine-house on Batavia Street.

Franklin Hose Company, No. 1, organized December 18th, 1834, from Engine Company, No. 3. On January 1st, 1835, took the name of Franklin Hose Company, No. 1. Hose-house on Franklin Street, near the court-house.

Phœnix Hose Company, organized in 1840; discontinued in 1851.

General Wool Hose Company, No. 2, organized February 1st, 1859; discontinued in 1861. Hose-house, No. 19 State Street.

Union Hose Company, No. 3, organized February 1st, 1859; existed about a year. Hose-house No. 7 Hoosick Street.

Hall Hose Company, organized December, 1859; discontinued January 1st, 1871.

J. C. Taylor Hose Company, No. 3, formed in 1860. (See Charles Eddy Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4.)

Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, organized February 16th, 1826; discontinued 1857. Truck-house in building on north side of Center Market; in 1843, at No. 27 State Street.

Union Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, organized April 5th, 1832; discontinued 1874. The truck-house was at Iron Works.

Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, organized February 5th, 1835. Truck-house at No. 14 Federal Street; burned May 10th, 1862. Subsequently housed at Cozzens' Northern Hotel, and afterward at brick engine-house on State Street. (See company under Steam Fire Engine Companies.)

STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, informally organized in November, 1859; constitution and by-laws adopted December 19th; first officers elected January 9th, 1860. First engine received March 28th, that year. The engine-house, next north of the present one, on the north-west corner of Third and River streets, was built in 1860; the present one was erected in 1875. The "law relating to the establishment and organization of

a steam fire company of the city of Troy," passed by the Common Council, February 16th, 1860, designated the members of the Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, as firemen of the city, limiting them to sixty persons. On May 24th, 1860, a span of black horses was purchased for the company. On January, 1862, the trustees transferred the apparatus and property to the city. James Knibbs was appointed engineer of the company February, 1860, which position he filled until December 1st, 1863.

Hugh Ranken Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2. On September 28th, 1860, a number of citizens purchased a steam fire engine for Eagle Engine Company, No. 10, the name of which the Common Council on December 20th, that year, changed to Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2. On April 1st, 1861, the Common Council changed it to Hugh Ranken Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, having appropriated $2,250 to repay the sums advanced by the citizens to purchase the engine. The engine-house, at No. 14 Federal Street, having been burned on May 10th, 1862, the engine was temporarily housed at Cozzens' Northern Hotel and afterward in the house previously occupied by Niagara Engine Company, No. 7, on Second Street. The brick engine house erected on the site of the burned building was occupied by the company on February 14th, 1863. The present one was built in 1885. The first engineer, Roswell A. Morgan, was succeeded in 1862 by Thomas H. Bailey, who was succeeded in 1867 by his brother, William.

Jason C. Osgood Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3, was organized from the members of Niagara Engine Company, No. 7, which was discontinued in January 23d, 1862. The first steam engine received on January 14th, 1862, was temporarily housed in the building occupied by Niagara Engine Company, No. 7, on the north-east corner of Second and Division streets. A two-story brick house was erected for the company in 1862, on the south side of Adams Street. In 1865, a brick building was erected for its use on the south-west corner of Adams and Second streets. The new brick building, on the south-east corner of Third Street and Canal Avenue, was occupied by the company on August 21st, 1890.

The Washington Volunteer Fire Company, having obtained a steam fire engine from Button & Blake, of Waterford, on April 19th, 1864, for $2,150, sold its hand engine to the village of Trumansburgh, N. Y., for $1,000. On the transfer of the engine-house on the north side of State Street, between Second and Third streets, on August 2d, 1865, to the Capital Police, the engine was taken to the Franklin Hose Company's house at the rear of the court-house. On March 22d, 1868, the fire commissioners agreed to pay the company from May 1st, 1865, $650 annually, to meet its current expenses. On October 20th, 1867, the engineer of the company was placed under full

pay by the fire department. On December 31st, 1872, the company occupied its two-story brick engine-house on the north-east corner of Third and Division streets. In December, 1874, the company was provided a team of horses by the department, the engine having been drawn until that time by hand.

Charles Eddy Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4, was organized on November 21st, 1866, from the members of J. C. Taylor Hose Company, No. 3, and of Rough and Ready Hose Company, No. 4. The steamer purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was put in service on May 22d, 1867. The two-story brick engine-house, built in 1866, on the north-east corner of River and North Streets was occupied by the company in May, 1867. The company was reorganized on October 6th, 1876.

Franklin W. Farnam Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 5, was organized on July 17th, 1871, from the members of Lafayette Engine Company, No. 10. The first steamer of the company was built that year by L. Button & Son. The company's two-story brick engine-house, on the south side of Congress Street, Ida Hill, was built in 1876.

Edmond Stanton Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 6, was organized January 23d, 1873, from the Empire State Engine Company, No. 5. The first steam engine was received on November 30th, 1872. The company's two-story brick engine-house on the south side of Mill Street was erected in 1877.

Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 7, was organized from the members of the Hope Engine Company, No. 6. In May, 1882, the company received the steam engine used for a number of years by Edmond Stanton Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 6. The engine-house of the company, on the south-east corner of Pawling Avenue and the Grist Mill Road, in Albia, was built in 1886.

Esek Bussey Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 8, was organized as a hose company on January 23d, 1888. The hose-house of the company is in the north end of the Bussey & McLeod Stove Company's foundry on the east side of Oakwood Avenue, north of Hoosick Street. The company was reorganized as a part of the Troy Fire Department on June 24th, 1890. An engine-house is now building (in May, 1891) for the company, on the north-east corner of Hoosick and Tenth streets.

Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, organized February 5th, 1835, occupied its present two-story brick truck-house on the east side of Franklin Square in April, 1865. The Hayes extension ladder, truck and fire-escape, now used by the company, was purchased in 1884.

Beman Park Hose Company, No. 9, organized December 19th, 1889, officially accepted December 18th, 1890. Hose-house on south side of Eagle Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. William Gorman, president; T. McDonald, captain.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW IN TROY IN 1890.

(Their admission to the bar indicated by the dates.)

Akin, Clarence E., 1880.
Akin, Marcus L., 1884.
Albertson, John P., 1885.
Alden, Charles L., 1854.
Baermann, P. H., 1857.
Baker, Charles I., 1873.
Batchelder, J. K., 1890.
Birdsall, Simeon, 1871.
Black, Frank S., 1879.
Boardman, D. L., 1847.
Boardman, H. F., 1878.
Brintnall, Charles S., 1876.
Cantwell, jr., W. P., 1887.
Chew, Frederick A., 1885.
Cipperly, J. A., 1866.
Clough, M. T., 1858.
Coffey, James W., 1875.
Cook, Robley D., 1863.
Curley, John P., 1876.
Davenport, Nelson, 1857.
Daw, George W., 1880.
Day, J. Gilmore, 1885.
DeGroot, B. E., 1880.
Denio, Cole H., 1843.
Donnan, George R., 1873.
Dorr, Francis O., 1875.
Douglas, Edward W., 1879.
Egan, James B., 1887.
Fagan, Thomas S., 1886.
Faulkner, Charles T., 1890.
File, Benjamin W., 1888.
Finder, A. P., 1890.
Freiot, James, 1857.
Freiot, James E., 1878.
Fursman, Edgar L., 1866.
Fursman, James C., 1883.
Gale, John B., 1846.
Gambell, Orin, 1878.
Griffith, Lewis E., 1869.
Hall, Benjamin H., 1856.
Hannan, Cornelius, 1884.
Hayner, Irving, 1865.
Hickey, W. F., 1889.
Hoag, J. E., 1875.
Hollister, jr., W. H., 1874.
Ingalls, Charles R., 1860.
Isenbergh, William, 1884.
Jennyss, R. C., 1847.
Kellogg, Justin, 1866.
Kelly, John E., 1887.
Kelly, John P., 1879.
Kennedy, J. J., 1884.
King, Edwin A., 1880.
King, Harvey J., 1849.
King, Henry A., 1878.
Kraus, Robert, 1883.
Landon, John M., 1855.
Lane, Derick, 1857.
Lansing, James, 1864.
Lockwood, Charles D., 1887.
Loewenstein, Louis, 1879.
Long, Jeremiah K., 1883.
Ludden, W. J., 1881.
Lyon, A. D., 1859.
MacGregor, Beekman, 1865.
Mann, Francis N., 1873.
Maxwell, Thomas F., 1883.
McChesney, Calvin S., 1886.
McClellan, R. H., 1848.
McClellan, S. P., 1883.
McCormick, Henry J., 1887.
McManus, P. A., 1884.
McNutt, Clarence E., 1880.
Merritt, Henry A., 1858.
Morrill, William W., 1880.
Morrison, George H., 1887.
Mosher, George A., 1870.
Murray, James T., 1880.
Myers, M. H., 1875.
Nason, Henry T., 1888.
Norton, John T., 1889.
Palmer, J. W., 1874.
Parmenter, F. J., 1852.
Parmenter, R. A., 1847.
Patterson, Charles E., 1865.
Pattison, Edward A., 1883.
Pattison, George B., 1883.
Pattison, Harry B., 1889.
Patton, J. G., 1878.
Peck, John H., 1861.
Peltier, E. L., 1880.
Phelan, Thomas F., 1890.
Riordan, Gerald G., 1881.
Riordan, J. H., 1880.
Robertson, jr., Gilbert, 1843.
Roche, E. G., 1890.
Roche, William J., 1875.
Ross, E. Ogden, 1888.
Ryan, James H., 1880.
Sands, George E., 1890.
Seitz, Eugene, 1877.
Shappo, J. A., 1874.
Shaw, William, 1865.
Shrauder, Gordon G., 1878.
Smith, Albert, 1875.
Smith, Henry W., 1878.
Smith, Levi, 1846.
Speck, W. J., 1889.
Stoughton, Hugh B., 1890.
Strait, B. C., 1856.
Sylvester, N. B., 1864.
Thomas, Frank W., 1881.
Townsend, Martin I., 1836.
Townsend, M. L., 1857.
Townsend, jr., Rufus M., 1878.
Van Santvoord, Seymour, 1880.
Van Schoonhoven, W. H., 1880.
Wager, C. G., 1887.
Ward, H. J., 1888.
Warren, Moses, 1845.
Wellington, George B., 1878.
Wheeler, James S., 1889.

PHYSICIANS IN TROY IN 1890.

Akin, Washington.
Archambeault, L. J.
Baynes, J. E.
Baynes, W. T.
Belding, Rufus E.
Benson, jr., Russell F.
Bissell, James H.
Bloss, Frederick S.
Bloss, J. P.
Bloss, R. D.
Bonesteel, H. F.
Bonesteel, W. N.
Bontecou, Reed B.
Booth, B. S.
Buffington, C. E.
Burbeck, C. H.
Burton, Matthew H.
Camp, N. H.
Campbell, M. W.
Cipperly, J. H.
Coburn, E. B.
Coburn, E. S.
Colt, jr., E. N.
Cooper, William C.
Cooper, William S.
Cooper, W. L.
Crandall, E. L.
Dickinson, M. D.
Donnelly, James M.
Dow, G. H.
Fairlie, J. E.
Felter, Mahlon.
Ferguson, E. D.
Finder, jr., William.
Fisk, E. J.
Freiot, A. K.
Garland, George.
Gordinier, H. C.
Goudie, R. G.
Green, Arba R.

PHYSICIANS IN TROY IN 1890 — *Continued.*

Green, F. A.
Greenman, C. E.
Harvie, J. B.
Heimstreet, T. B.
Herrick, C. B.
Hutchinson, J. C.
Ives, H. L.
Keenan, Michael.
Kenny, Laurence.
Kinloch, O. F.
Lomax, Joseph D.
Lyons, Edward L.
Magee, Daniel.
Mallett, Orila.
Marsh, James P.
Martin, J. J.
Mason, W. P.
Mattocks, James E.
McChesney, James.
McIntosh, F. T.
McLean, LeRoy.
Meredith, G. L.
Morris, J. W.
Nyce, G. W.
O'Connor, Jeremiah.
Pease, Caroline S.
Prefontaine, H.
Prenderghast, J. P.
Rogers, S. F.
Rousseau, Zotique.
Schuyler, C. C.
Searle, F. T.
Seymour, William P.
Seymour, William W.
Smith, William P.
Stannard, F. F.
Sweetman, J. T.
Swormstedt, S. LeRoy.
Thompson, A. L.
Thompson, A. R.
Thompson, Robert.
Traver, R. D.
Waldo, H. L.
Ward, Bela J.
Ward, R. Halsted.
Webster, S. H.
Wheeler, M. A.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 287 River Street.

Trojan Lodge, No. 27, chartered November 11th, 1839.

Troy Encampment, No. 3, organized December 25th, 1839; chartered December 6th, 1841.

Rensselaer Lodge, No. 53, charter granted June 1st, 1841.

Rensselaer Degree Lodge, No. 7, organized November 4th, 1841.

Athenian Lodge, No. 96, chartered January 19th, 1847.

Rhein Lodge, No. 248 (German), organized August 18th, 1870.

Canton Leo, No. 8, Patriarchs Militant, chartered December 31st, 1885.

John W. Nesbitt, Encampment No. 110, chartered February 27th, 1889.

Augusta Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 36, chartered March 20th, 1872.

Troy Union Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 50, chartered February 5th, 1874.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Ladies' Employment Society, incorporated September 10th, 1885. Rooms No. 47 Ferry Street. Officers in 1890: Mrs. C. L. MacArthur, president; Mrs. David Cohen, treasurer; and Miss Sarah Thurman, secretary.

Rensselaer County Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in Troy, October 6th, 1859. Officers in 1890: Arba R. Green, president; Hiram E. Fuller, secretary and treasurer.

Rensselaer County Medical Society, organized in Troy, July 1st, 1806. Officers in 1890: R. B. Bontecou, president; J. W. Morris, secretary; LeRoy McLean, treasurer.

Troy and West Troy Bridge Company, incorporated April 23d, 1872. Officers in 1890: John D. Spicer, president; John F. Roy, vice-president; Ezra R. Vail, secretary and treasurer.

Troy Scientific Association, organized in October, 1870, and incorporated in December, 1874. Officers in 1890: R. H. Ward, M. D., president; Joseph

McKay, treasurer; John C. House, secretary. Microscopical Section: Charles E. Hanaman, secretary and treasurer.

Troy and Suburban Stage Company, incorporated May 1st, 1889. Officers in 1890: John Duke, president; W. W. Loomis, treasurer.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Corner stone of Gurley Memorial Hall laid Friday afternoon, June 5th, 1891.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1890.

Lewis E. Gurley,	Charles W. Tillinghast,	William H. Doughty,
John H. Peck,	Samuel B. Sanford,	Robert C. Haskell,
Henry G. Ludlow,	William Kemp,	Frederick W. Orr,
Paul Cook,	Walter P. Warren,	Mayor of Troy, *ex-officio*.

Wilson Brothers & Co , Philadelphia, architects.

ALUMNI BUILDING OF RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

No. 30 Second Street.

Corner-stone laid June 17, 1891.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

FOUNDER.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D., of Albany, 1824–59.

PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D. D., of Lansingburgh, 1824–28.

Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Albany, 1828–29.

Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL.D. (president of Union College, Schenectady), 1829–45.

Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., Troy 1845–65.

John F. Winslow, Troy, 1865–68.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE — *Continued.*

Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., Troy, 1868.
James Forsyth, Troy, 1868–Aug. 10th, 1886.
John H. Peck, LL. D., from May 2d, 1888.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Orville L. Holley, Troy (surveyor-general of the state of New York), 1824–31.
T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Albany (2d vice-president), 1824–28.
David Buel, jr., Troy (2d vice-president), 1829–60.
Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., Troy, 1842–45.
William P. Van Rensselaer, Greenbush, 1845–64.
Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., Troy, 1864–68.
George Gould, Troy, 1868.
E. Thompson Gale, Troy, 1869–72.
William Gurley, Troy, 1872 to January 10th, 1887.
Albert E. Powers, from 1887.

SECRETARIES.

Moses Hale, M. D., 1824–35.
Rev. E. Hopkins, 1835–41.
Isaac McConihe, 1841–42.
Joseph White, 1842–49.
Stephen Wickes, M. D., 1849–54.
Rev. John B. Tibbits, 1854–61.
William E. Gurley, 1861–72.
William H. Doughty, from 1872.

TREASURERS.

Hanford N. Lockwood, 1824–44.
Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., 1844–47.
Day Otis Kellogg, 1847–50.
William H. Young, from February 7th, 1850.

TRUSTEES, 1890.

Joseph M. Warren,	Stephen W. Barker,
Charles R. Ingalls,	Henry B. Dauchy,
Rev. William Irvin, D. D.,	Henry G. Ludlow,
Charles Macdonald,	Robert W. Hunt,
James S. Knowlson,	Theo. Voorhees,
William Kemp,	Edward C. Gale,
James P. Wallace,	John Squires,
Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D.,	Horace G. Young,
Joseph C. Platt,	Paul Cook,
Elias P. Mann,	Mayor of Troy, *ex-officio.*

TROY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENTS.

John T. McCoun, 1835.
Thaddeus B. Bigelow, 1836.
Henry W. Strong, 1837.
George Gould, 1838.
I. J. Merritt, 1839.
James M. Stevenson, 1840.
Charles H. Read, 1841.
J. L. Van Schoonhoven, 1842.
Joseph White, 1843.
Thomas Coleman, 1844.
John G. Britton, 1845.
William Hagen, 1846.
Gilbert Robertson, jr., 1847.
Uri Gilbert, 1848.
Amos K. Hadley, 1849.
D. B. Cox, 1850.
G. B. Wallace, 1851.
William Gurley, 1852.
George B. Warren, jr., 1853.
William H. Young, 1854.
Lyman R. Avery, 1855.
William O. Cunningham, 1856.
DeWitt Tuthill, 1857.
Charles L. Alden, 1858.
Benjamin H. Hall, 1859.
John M. Landon, 1860.
Nelson Davenport, 1861.
A. B. Fales, 1862.
John L. Flagg, 1863.
Chauncey O. Greene, 1864.
Charles A. Holmes, 1865.
Clarence Willard, 1865.
Frederick P. Allen, 1866.
William E. Gilbert, 1867.
Benjamin F. Follett, 1868.
J. Spencer Garnsey, 1869.
William D. Clegg, 1870–71.
E. L. Fursman, 1872.
Edward G. Gilbert, 1873.
Irving Hayner, 1874.
I. Grant Thompson, 1875.
Latham C. Strong, 1876.
William Shaw, 1877.
Justin Kellogg, 1878.
C. E. Dudley Tibbits, 1879.
Charles R. Defreest, 1880.
Elias P. Mann, 1881.
Charles W. Tillinghast, 1882.
Clarkson C. Schuyler, M. D., 1883.
John S. Cronin, 1884.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. Thompson Gale, 1880–1887.
Thomas Coleman, from 1890.

LIBRARIANS.

William Hagen, from 1835.
N. B. Milliman, 1841.
George H. Ball, 1841.
John R. Harris, 1842.
John H. White, 1844.
William Robertson, 1845.
Henry P. Filer, 1846.
T. B. Heimstreet, 1864.
F. H. Stevens, 1865.
DeWitt Clinton, 1874 to present time.

TREASURER.

Frederick P. Allen, from 1880.

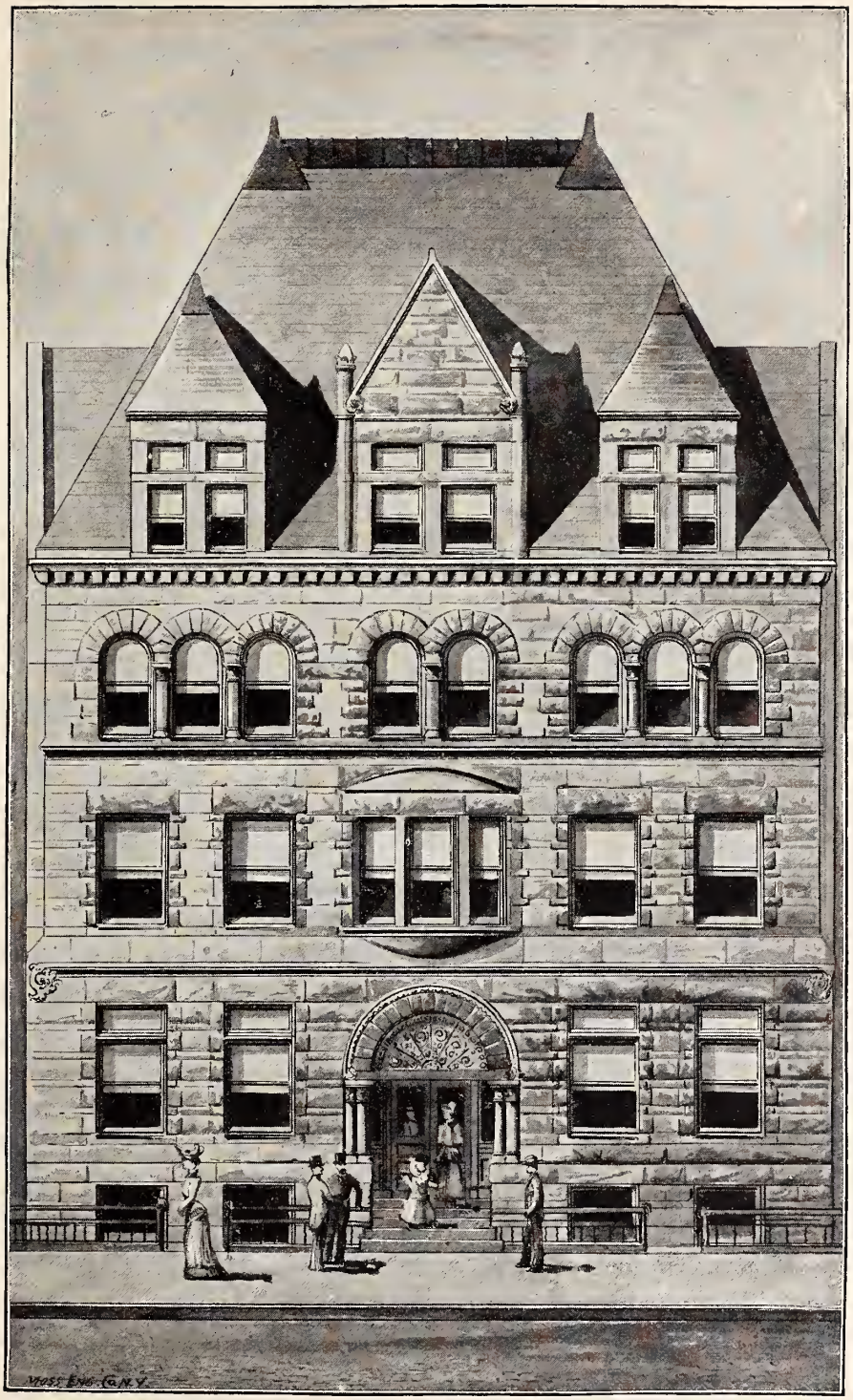
SECRETARY.

J. Spencer Garnsey, from 1880.

TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES IN 1890.

Otis G. Clark,
Harvey J. King,
George H. Starbuck,
William H. Doughty,
C. E. Dudley Tibbits,
Francis N. Mann, jr.,



M. F. Cummings & Son, architects.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF TROY.

Nos. 33 and 35 Second Street, 1891.

TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM — *Continued.*

Aaron Vail,
Henry G. Ludlow,
George B. Cluett,
Charles W. Tillinghast,
Lewis E. Gurley,
William Kemp,
W. H. Hollister, jr.,
Liberty Gilbert,
P. W. Converse,
Walter P. Warren,
John Wool Griswold,
C. E. Hanaman,
William W. Whitman,
Joseph Knight,
George S. Robinson.

MARSHALL INFIRMARY AND RENSSELAER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GOVERNORS, 1890.

Thomas Coleman,
Lewis E. Gurley,
John Sherry,
R. H. Ward, M. D.,
Charles W. Tillinghast,
George A. Stone,
Franklin Field,
George A. Wells,
Henry B. Dauchy,
Albert A. Sampson,
Albert E. Powers,
Charles Cleminshaw,
Andrew M. Church,
Charles E. Dusenberry,
M. H. Barton, M. D.,
George B. Cluett,
Henry H. Darling,
R. B. Bontecou, M. D.,
Washington Akin, M. D.,
William W. Whitman,
Henry G. Ludlow,
Francis A. Fales,
William Kemp,
J. W. A. Cluett,
Otis G. Clark,
P. H. Neher,
Mayor of Troy, *ex-officio*.
Joseph D. Lomax, M. D., Resident Medical Superintendent.

YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

TRUSTEES, 1891.

George B. Cluett, president,
Charles E. Patterson, secretary,
Samuel B. Sanford, treasurer,
William H. Frear,
J. K. P. Pine.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post George L. Willard, No. 34, organized June 1st, 1869.
Post William B. Tibbits, No. 141, organized January 14th, 1880.
Post John A. Griswold, No. 338, organized April 16th, 1883.
Post John McConihe, No. 185, organized March 18th, 1885.

CLUBS.

Bachelors' Club, incorporated February 8th, 1884. Club-house No. 50 Third Street. Officers in 1890: C. F. Burns, president; James Pidgeon, treasurer; P. J. Hynes, secretary.

B. G. Club, organized 1848. Club-rooms, second floor, No. 7½ State Street.

East Side Club, incorporated April 15th, 1890. Club-house north-west corner of Pawling and Collins avenues. Officers in 1890: Henry B. Thomas, president; Irving Hayner, vice-president; Louis S. Crandall, treasurer, and Leigh R. Hunt, secretary.

Ionic Club, organized August 27th, 1853. Club-rooms, second floor, No. 1 First Street. Officers in 1890: Daniel Klock, jr., president; P. F. Vanderheyden, secretary and treasurer.

Laureate Boat Club, organized June 19th, 1866. Boat-house foot of Laureate Avenue. John H. Tupper, president.

Pafraets Dael Club, organized December 11th, 1885. Club-house No. 5 Park Place, Congress Street. Officers in 1890: F. W. Edwards, president; George L. French, vice-president; Thomas F. Maxwell, secretary; Warren L. Packard, treasurer.

Republican Club of Troy, organized October 5th, 1880, under the name of Rensselaer Union Club. Club-house No. 14 First Street. Officers in 1890: John Consalus, president; Zeph. F. Magill, treasurer; George Churchill, secretary.

Robert Emmet Association, organized January 1st, 1868. Rooms No. 77 Third Street. Officers in 1890: John J. Hartigan, president; Cornelius Fogarty, treasurer; William F. Quinn, secretary.

Trojan Wheelmen, incorporated January 22d, 1886. Rooms second floor of Troy City National Bank. Officers in 1890: George S. Coutie, president; Harry Snyder, treasurer; George B. Friday, secretary.

Troy Bicycle Club, organized November 4th, 1881. Club-house Nos. 612 and 614 Federal Street. Officers in 1890: Robley D. Cook, president; John R. Mulliken, treasurer, and James Ryan, secretary.

Troy Club, organized November 27th, 1867. Club-house south-west corner of First and Congress streets. Officers in 1890: Walter P. Warren, president; John Clatworthy, secretary, and D. W. Ford, treasurer.

Troy Turn Verein, organized August 8th, 1852; re-organized September 30th, 1885. Gymnasium in Germania Halle. Officers in 1890: Adam Wachtel, president; Joseph H. Pahl, treasurer; Frank Wachtel, secretary.

Troy Yacht Club, incorporated May 15, 1889. Club-house, south-west corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street, Lansingburgh. Officers in 1890: N. L. Wetherby, commodore and president; George Kirsop, treasurer; A. M. Wright, secretary.

William S. Earl Boat Club, incorporated February 12th, 1890. Boat-house No. 115 Second Avenue, Lansingburgh. Officers in 1890: George Inwood, president; James L. Dunn, treasurer; T. H. Campion, secretary.

NEWSPAPERS.

(For newspapers published in Troy see "The City of Troy and its Vicinity," by A. J. Weise, 1886, pp. 216–226.)

The *Northern Budget* was first printed weekly in Lansingburgh, the first number being issued on Tuesday, June 20th, 1797, by Robert Moffit & Co. In the second week in May, 1798, the proprietors moved to Troy and began the publication on the fifteenth of that month in a building "on the east side of Water (River) Street, four doors north of Pierce's Inn." On January 3d, 1826, the name of the paper was changed to the *Troy Budget and City Register*, and, on January 1st, 1828, to the *Troy Budget*, and, on July 6th, 1840, to

the *Daily Troy Budget*, and, on July 7th, 1845, to the *Northern Budget*, and, on January 3d, 1859, to the *Troy Daily Budget*, and, on July 29th, 1861, to the *Daily Budget and Union*, and, on October 14th, 1861, to the *Troy Daily Budget*. The publication of the paper was discontinued in 1862. The proprietors of the *Budget* were Robert Moffit & Co., June 20th, 1797; Oliver Lyon, May 4th, 1807; Ebenezer Hill, ——— ; Zephaniah Clark, September 9th, 1817; John C. Kemble, November 20th, 1827; Kemble & Hooper, January 2d, 1832; Charles Hooper, December 6th, 1836; Hooper & (Alanson) Cook, January 29th, 1837; (Giles B.) Kellogg, (Henry W.) Strong & Cook, October 3d, 1837; Kellogg & Cook, October 9th, 1838; (Thomas B.) Carroll & Cook, July 6th, 1840; (John M.) Francis & (Edwin) Brownell, April 27th 1846; Francis & (Charles L.) MacArthur, October 18th, 1847; William W. Whitman, January 4th, 1849; Whitman & MacArthur, January 2d, 1850; William Whitman, January 2d, 1852; Charles L. MacArthur, October 4th, 1854; William Hagadorn, January 2d, 1859; Van Arnam & Co., July 29th, 1861; D. H. Jones, from October, 1861, to March 29th, 1862. The paper was published weekly and semi-weekly until 1840, when the semi-weekly was succeeded by the *Daily Troy Budget*.

The *Troy Morning Telegram* traces its origin to the *Troy Press*, which was first issued on Saturday, August 4th, 1832, by William Yates.

The *Daily Troy Press* was first published on Monday, February 11th, 1833, by William Yates, who sold it to James Stevenson, the publisher of the *Troy Daily Whig*.

The *Troy American*, first issued on September 18th, 1833, by E. J. Van Cleve, who sold it to James Stevenson, the proprietor of the *Troy Daily Whig*.

The *Troy Daily Whig* was first published as an afternoon newspaper, on Tuesday, July 1st, 1834, by James M. Stevenson. It succeeded the *Daily Troy Press* and the *Troy American*. In 1840 it was changed to a morning paper. The proprietors of the paper were James M. Stevenson, July 1st, 1834; Stevenson & (Alexander) McCall, July 1st, 1836; James M. Stevenson, July 12th, 1839; Charles D. Bingham, October 1st, 1850; George Abbott, September 14th, 1855; Hugh Greene & Co., July 1st, 1863; George Evans, for the Whig News and Printing Company, November 10th, 1864; William D. Davis & Co., January 6th, 1867; Alexander Kirkpatrick, September 14th, 1868; Kirkpatrick & Linn, July 9th, 1872; Alexander Kirkpatrick, May 3d, 1873, and the Troy Whig Publishing Company, November 20th, 1873. On Monday, August 30th, 1880, the *Troy Morning Whig* was succeeded by the *Troy Morning Telegram and Whig*. The *Weekly Whig* was contemporaneous with the daily.

TROY DAILY TIMES BUILDING,
North-east corner of Broadway and Third Street.

The *Troy Daily Times* was first issued on Wednesday afternoon, June 25th, 1851. Prior to the occupation of the Times Building, on Monday, April 29th, 1872, the paper was published from June 25th, 1851, at No. 5 Cannon Place (second floor); from January 8th, 1853, in the wooden building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Second Street; from November 2d, 1853, at Nos. 221 and 223 River Street; from May 10th, 1854, at No. 208 River Street, and from April 26th, 1862, at No. 211 River Street. The Times Building was erected in 1871. The publication of the *Times* was begun by John M. Francis and R. D. Thompson. Their successors have been John M. Francis, January 31st, 1854; John M. Francis and Henry O'R. Tucker, September 12th, 1863; John M. Francis, April 5th, 1881; John M. Francis, Son & Co. (Charles S. Francis, William E. Kisselburgh, and John A. Sleicher),

May 2d, 1881. On May 1st, 1883, John A. Sleicher withdrew from the firm. On the decease of William E. Kisselburgh, on May 20th, 1887, John M. Francis & Son became the proprietors of the paper. The *Troy Weekly Times* was first issued on July 17th, 1856.

The *Troy Daily Press* was first issued on Saturday afternoon, August 8th, 1863, from No. 209 River Street. On June 18th, 1866, the office was moved to No. 219 River Street. A. S. Pease, the first proprietor of the paper, was succeeded on June 18th, 1866, by W. S. Hawley, who published it until March 2d, 1867. The publication of the new series was begun on Monday, October 28th, 1867, at Nos. 231 and 233 River Street. The office was moved on Novem ber 24th, 1867, to Nos. 208 and 210 River Street, and, on May 3d, 1879, to No.

TROY DAILY PRESS BUILDING.
South-east corner of Fourth and Fulton streets.

225 River Street, and, on March 21st, 1887, to the present printing house, on the south-east corner of Fourth and Fulton streets. From October 28th, 1867, the paper was published by the Hawley Brothers (William S. and Edwin P. Hawley); from November 7th, 1868, by Edwin P. Hawley; from November 23d, 1868, by Hawley & Parmenter (Edwin P. Hawley and Jerome B. Parmenter); from May 17th, 1869, by Parmenter & (Charles C.) Clark; from February 15th, 1873, by Jerome B. Parmenter; from April 2d, 1883, by Parmenter & (George E.) Eaton; from May 26th, 1884, by the Troy Press Company, and from December 6th, 1888, by Henry O'R. Tucker. The *Troy Weekly Press* was first published on August 8th, 1863.

The *Northern Budget* was first issued as a Sunday newspaper on March 24th,

1867, by Charles L. MacArthur, at No. 245 River Street. On February 2d, 1868, the office was moved to No. 233 River Street, and, on February 7th, 1869, to No. 1 First Street; and, on June 12th, 1871, to No. 14 Third Street, and, on October 18th, 1875, to No. 16 Third Street. The present name of the paper, the *Troy Northern Budget*, was given it on March 8th, 1868. Arthur MacArthur became associated with his father, in the proprietorship of the paper, on March 29th, 1875, the firm taking the name of C. L. MacArthur & Son.

The *Troy Morning Telegram and Whig* was first issued on Monday, August 30th, 1880, by the Troy Telegram Company, from its office in the Hall Building. On April 17th, 1882, C. L. MacArthur & Son became proprietors of the paper, who, on May 25th, 1882, changed its name to the *Troy Daily Telegram*, and removed the office from No. 303 River Street to No. 16 Third Street. On October 4th, 1886, John Hastings purchased the paper, and, on November 5th, 1886, moved the office to No. 415 Fulton Street, between Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Cozier & Pratt (William C. Cozier and John P. Pratt) succeeded to the proprietorship of the paper on Monday, August 20th, 1888. They, on October 22d, 1888, changed the name of the journal to the *Troy Morning Telegram.* The *Troy Weekly Telegram* is issued on Fridays.

The *Sunday Trojan* was first issued on April 25th, 1875, by I. F. Bosworth and A. B. Elliott. In 1878 it was consolidated with the *Troy Observer.*

The *Troy Observer* was first published as a Sunday newspaper on October 15th, 1876, by William V. Cleary, at No. 13 Second Street. In December, 1878, it was purchased by A. B. Elliott and consolidated with the *Sunday Trojan*, and issued under the name of the *Trojan-Observer.* On August 3d, 1879, Michael F. Collins became proprietor of the paper and changed the name to the *Troy Observer.* On June 5th, 1882, the office was moved from Nos. 208 and 210 River Street to Nos. 303 and 305 River Street (second floor).

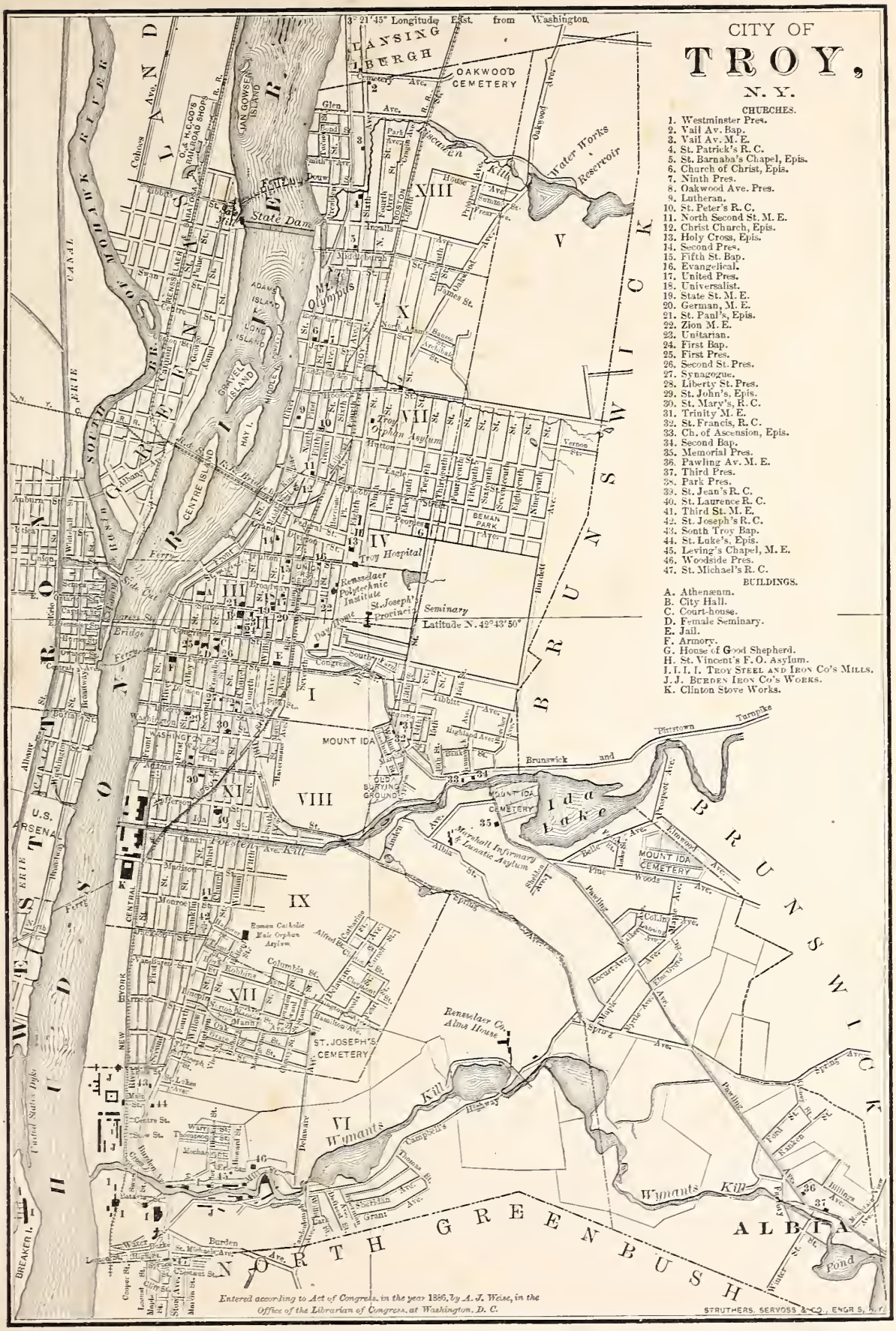
The *Evening Standard* was first issued on Thursday, October 17th, 1877, by the Evening Standard Publishing Company, in the Hall Building, on the corner of First and River streets. On April 24th, 1882, the office was moved to No. 314 River Street (second floor). The officers of the company are W. J. Tyner, president and treasurer; Charles G. Sherman, secretary.

The *Catholic Weekly* was first issued on February 27th, 1886, by Reynolds, Thompson & Co. (H. M. Reynolds, G. L. Thompson, and William C. Cozier). In 1887 the office was removed from the building on the north-west corner of River Street and Broadway to No. 277 River Street (second floor).

POPULATION OF TROY.

WARDS.	1790.	1795.	1800.	1805.	1810.	1815.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1890.
First								2,036	2,593	3,837	3,234	3,405	4,032	4,232	4,273	3,920	3,780	3,968	3,871	3,834
Second								1,951	2,865	3,593	3,778	3,888	4,284	4,257	4,958	4,606	4,141	4,415	4,882	4,563
Third								1,209	1,435	2,451	2,774	2,701	2,794	2,394	2,699	1,952	2,214	2,136	2,571	2,673
Fourth								1,885	3,344	5,447	3,557	3,720	4,054	4,122	4,749	3,164	3,785	3,773	4,308	4,491
Fifth								376	739	683	800	1,067	1,818	2,375	2,964	2,869	3,607	4,314	5,019	5,841
Sixth								402	575	948	1,326	1,981	4,139	2,599	2,926	3,124	3,900	3,936	4,555	4,795
Seventh											3,037	3,754	4,923	3,700	4,309	4,923	5,166	4,323	5,698	5,708
Eighth											828	1,193	2,741	3,876	5,036	5,399	7,131	3,810	4,172	3,850
Ninth														3,339	3,943	4,723	6,439	4,184	4,533	4,353
Tenth														2,375	3,378	4,613	6,258	4,981	5,984	6,164
Eleventh																		2,938	4,119	4,065
Twelfth																		3,135	4,012	5,015
Thirteenth																		2,340	3,023	5,225
	*150	*700	1,802	2,255	3,395	4,254	5,264	7,859	11,551	16,959	19,334	21,709	28,785	33,269	39,235	39,293	46,421	48,253	56,747	60,956

* Estimated.


CITY OF
TROY,
N. Y.
CHURCHES.
1. Westminster Pres.
2. Vail Av. Bap.
3. Vail Av. M. E.
4. St. Patrick's R. C.
5. St. Barnaba's Chapel, Epis.
6. Church of Christ, Epis.
7. Ninth Pres.
8. Oakwood Ave. Pres.
9. Lutheran.
10. St. Peter's R. C.
11. North Second St. M. E.
12. Christ Church, Epis.
13. Holy Cross, Epis.
14. Second Pres.
15. Fifth St. Bap.
16. Evangelical.
17. United Pres.
18. Universalist.
19. State St. M. E.
20. German, M. E.
21. St. Paul's, Epis.
22. Zion M. E.
23. Unitarian.
24. First Bap.
25. First Pres.
26. Second St. Pres.
27. Synagogue.
28. Liberty St. Pres.
29. St. John's, Epis.
30. St. Mary's, R. C.
31. Trinity M. E.
32. St. Francis, R. C.
33. Ch. of Ascension, Epis.
34. Second Bap.
35. Memorial Pres.
36. Pawling Av. M. E.
37. Third Pres.
38. Park Pres.
39. St. Jean's R. C.
40. St. Laurence R. C.
41. Third St. M. E.
42. St. Joseph's R. C.
43. South Troy Bap.
44. St. Luke's, Epis.
45. Leving's Chapel, M. E.
46. Woodside Pres.
47. St. Michael's R. C.
BUILDINGS.
A. Athenæum.
B. City Hall.
C. Court-house.
D. Female Seminary.
E. Jail.
F. Armory.
G. House of Good Shepherd.
H. St. Vincent's F. O. Asylum.
I. I. I. I. Troy Steel and Iron Co's Mills.
J. J. Burden Iron Co's Works.
K. Clinton Stove Works.
3° 21' 45" Longitude East from Washington
LANSING BURGH
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
Water Works Reservoir
State Dam
Mt. Olympus
Troy Orphan Asylum
Troy Hospital
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary
Latitude N. 42° 43' 50"
BEMAN PARK
MOUNT IDA
OLD BURYING GROUND
MOUNT IDA CEMETERY
Ida Lake
Marshall Infirmary & Lunatic Asylum
Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum
ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY
Rensselaer Co. Alms House
Wynants Kill
Poesten Kill
U.S. ARSENAL
BREAKER I.
ALBIA
Pond
NORTH GREENBUSH
BRUNSWICK
HUDSON RIVER
WESTERN
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STRUTHERS, SERVOSS & CO., ENGR'S, N. Y.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PREDICTIONS AND PROSPECTS.

1788–1890.

THE site of Troy and the enterprise of its inhabitants early elicited the commendation of American and foreign travellers. This place, "situated," said one, in 1788, "precisely at the head of navigation on the Hudson, * * * not only bids fair to be a serious thorn in the side of New City, but in the issue a fatal rival. I think Vanderheyden must, from its more eligible position, attain ultimate ascendency." "The trade which Troy has opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the states of New York and Vermont, as far as Canada, is very extensive," said another, in 1807, "and in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany. Its prosperity is indeed already looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the people of the latter place." "From the day of its foundation," remarked another, in 1835, "until the present, Troy has been a pattern for all other places in respect to its industry and enterprise. Lansingburgh, four miles above, had attained almost its present size when the first building was erected in Troy, and Albany, six miles below, had been in existence one hundred and eighty years. And yet Troy, far out-stripping the former in a very short time, is now rapidly advancing on the latter." In 1837, another observed: "Albany stood by itself, a large and prosperous city without a rival, but its population was chiefly Dutch. The Yankees from the Eastern States came down and settled themselves at Troy, not five miles distant, in opposition to them. It would be supposed that Albany could have crushed this city in its birth, but it could not, and Troy is now a beautiful city, with * * * a population of 20,000 souls, and divides the commerce with Albany, from which most of the eastern trade has been ravished."

Lansingburgh, founded in 1771, by Abraham Jacob Lansing, was called by the Dutch people living in the vicinity, *Nieuw Stadt*, New City, in contradistinction to the *Oude Stadt*, the Old City, as Albany was styled by them. When the first emigrants from the New England States began settling at Van der Heyden's Ferry, in 1786, Lansingburgh had about four hundred inhabitants, and its merchants were then enjoying "a very extensive and lucrative trade,

supplying Vermont and the region of both banks of the Hudson, as far as Lake George, with merchandise, and receiving in payment wheat, pot and pearl ashes, and lumber." The significant observation made two years afterward by an intelligent traveller that the little settlement opposite the southernmost mouth of the Mohawk would seriously affect the interests of New City was verified in less than ten years. The glory of the village at the head of navigation on the Hudson was the indomitable energy of its people who not only induced the farmers of Northern New York and the new state of Vermont to pass through the streets of Lansingburgh with their loaded wagons and sleds and bring their produce to Troy, but also influenced many of the early settlers of New City to remove from it and become promoters of the local undertakings which put Troy in control of most of the trade that Lansingburgh had previously acquired. The ascendency of Troy was apparent as early as 1800, when the place had 1,802 inhabitants, and Lansingburgh 1,200.

The belief expressed by an observant foreigner in 1807 that in twenty years from that time Troy would stand in competition with "the old established city of Albany" for the trade of the country north of them, was notably substantiated on the opening of the Erie and Champlain canals and the establishment of a line of steamboats to ply between Troy and New York. The relative growth of the closely-situated places, as presented in the number of their inhabitants in 1786, 1800, 1845, and 1890, indicates that Troy will likely exceed Albany in population within the next one hundred years, should the limits of the two cities remain the same as they are now. In 1786, when the first settlers from the Eastern States began occupying the site of Troy, Albany was the sixth largest city in the United States, having at that time three thousand and fifty inhabitants. With all the accrued advantages of a city chartered one hundred and fourteen years and the seat of the state government, Albany in 1800 had only 3,547 more inhabitants than Troy. In 1845, Troy had more than half as many inhabitants as the capital city; the population of the one being 21,709, that of the other, 42,139. In 1890, the population of Troy was only four-elevenths less than that of Albany; the number of the inhabitants of the younger city being, according to the revised census report, 60,956, that of the older, 94,923.

The actual valuations of property tabulated in the annual municipal reports of the two cities show that in proportion to their number, the people of Troy possess more real and personal property within its limits than those of Albany in that city. The real property in Troy in 1890 was valued at $41,850,269.00, and the personal at $5,198,587.66; the real in Albany at $63,380,046.00, and the personal at $6,282,525.00. In an equal apportionment of that in each city among its inhabitants those of Troy would severally receive real property

valued at $686.56, and personal at $85.28; those of Albany, real valued at $667.60, and personal at $66.18.

The municipal indebtedness of the two cities establishes the fact that the obligations of Troy are strikingly small compared with those of Albany in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the two places.

The total debt of Troy in 1890 was $1,106,105.83 or $18.14 *per capita;* that of Albany $4,342,200.00 or $45.74 *per capita*, being $27.60 *per capita* more than that of Troy. Lessened by $1,058,000.00, that part incurred for Washington Park, the indebtedness of Albany would still be $3,284,200.00 or $34.59 *per capita.* The statistics compiled by the Census Bureau further establish the fact that the municipal expenses of Troy are much less than those of Albany in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the two cities. The ordinary expenditures of Troy in 1890 were $702,111 or $11.52 *per capita*, and those of Albany $1,761,958, or $18.56 *per capita*, being $7.04 *per capita* more than those of Troy.

The early merchants of Troy were mostly buyers and shippers of wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, flax seed, pork, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, flax, furs, ashes, barrel staves, and lumber, for which they readily exchanged "East, West India and European goods of all kinds," such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs and medicines, and liquors, the last largely rum. Their strongly-framed storehouses were built on the bank of the river, where by the use of long wooden chutes projecting from them, wheat and other grain were transferred to the holds of sloops of which the merchants were commonly the owners.

In 1791, Abraham Ten Eyck & Co. and Jonathan and Alsop Hunt erected "a spacious and commodious slaughter and packing-house," and advertised that it would "not be amiss to observe that no cost of transportation of beef and pork from this place to New York would arise to the owner saving the usual price from Albany thither." The hides of the cattle killed at this and other slaughter-houses in the village suggested the availability of a tannery for the conversion of them into leather. Probably the first was the one situated "forty rods east from the court-house" offered for sale in December, 1793, by Anthony Goodspeed. It was perhaps about that time that Captain George Allen of Connecticut built his tannery on the north bank of the Poesten Kill, a part of its site being now occupied by the building No. 168 Hill Street. In 1816, his tan-yard contained fifty vats, where also was a currying and beam-house.

The expedition with which the early merchants of Troy inserted advertisements of their goods and wares in the newspapers of Albany and Lansingburgh and solicited the trade of the country people shows how quickly they entered into competition with the merchants of those places in order to divert

it to the village. They not only offered to pay more for wheat and other produce than were given by dealers there, but also to sell their commodities at lower prices. Influenced by these inducements, the farmers came and found it to be to their advantage to make the new settlement their trading place.

Insignificant as the village was in size, the early settlers never disparaged its affairs nor favored criticism hurtful to its business and growth. Aware that industry, thrift, and enterprise would make Troy "famous for her trade and navigation," they eagerly and assiduously strove to crown their individual and collective undertakings with successful issues. This policy of action and unanimity of purpose obtained for the village the high commendation which visitors and travellers so frequently bestowed upon its people, and secured for it the trade and commerce which their immediate successors further enlarged upon the same lines of local pride and aggressive competition.

The advantages of buying and selling exclusively dry goods, or only groceries or hardware influenced in time many of the early merchants of Troy to engage in those special branches of business. In later years their lines of business were made still more distinct by some becoming wholesale dealers and others retail.

An establishment representing these changes is the wholesale dry goods house of Converse, Collins, Merrill, & Co., which traces its origin to the business begun in 1806 by Laban Gardner and Henry Vail, under the name of Gardner & Vail, retailers of dry goods and groceries, whose successors in 1807 were Henry and George Vail, who engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in 1815 at their store No. 158 River Street. In 1830, Ebenezer Proudfit became a member of the firm of H. & G. Vail. On the withdrawal of Henry Vail in 1832, George Vail, Ebenezer Proudfit, and James L. Van Schoonhoven succeeded to the business under the name of George Vail & Co. On the retirement of George Vail in 1835, his son D. Thomas Vail was admitted into the firm, which then took the name of Vail & Co. The later firms were Van Schoonhoven, Proudfit, & Co., 1852; Van Schoonhovens, Fisk, & Holmes (James L. and James Van Schoonhoven, L. C. Fisk, and Charles A. Holmes), 1859, of which last-named firm Perrin W. Converse became a member in 1860; Van Schoonhoven, Fisk, & Converse, 1865; Converse, Cary, & Co. (Perrin W. Converse, Sidney T. Cary, and George G. Converse), 1872; Converse, Peckham, & Co. (P. W. Converse, Reuben Peckham, and G. G. Converse), 1873; Converse, Peckham, & Vilas (P. W. Converse, Reuben Peckham, and Samuel H. Vilas), 1877; Converse, Peckham, & Co. (P. W. Converse, Reuben Peckham, and William M. Peckham), 1881. The firm of Converse, Collins, Merrill, & Co. was formed on March 1st, 1884, by Perrin W. Converse, Cornelius V. Collins, Carlton H. Merrill, and William A. Meeker. The firm occupies

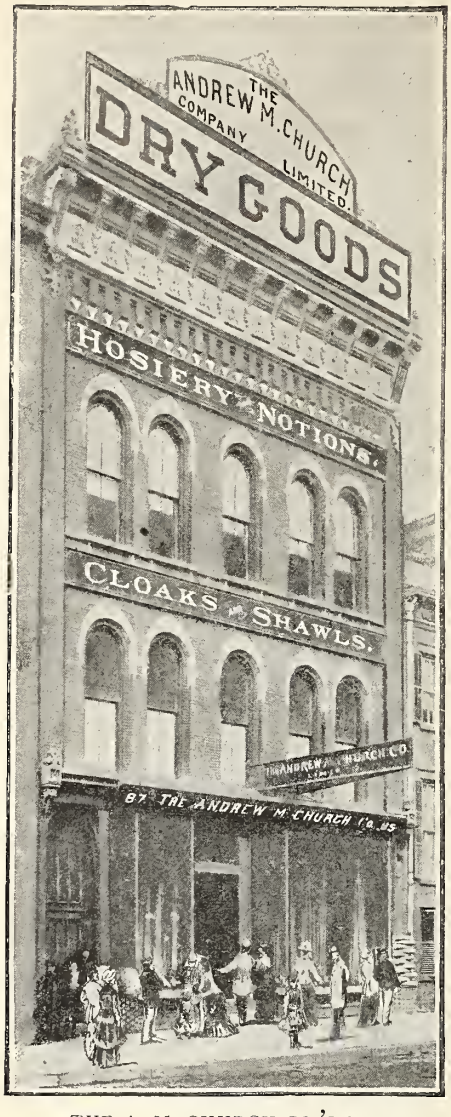
the three-story brick building, No. 329 River Street, between Fulton and Grand streets, and controls a large trade in dry goods, hosiery, and notions, extending through Northern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

G. V. S. QUACKENBUSH & CO.'S DRY GOODS HOUSE.

The earliest established retail dry goods house now in the city is that of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co. Few of its first patrons are living to tell of its beginning on the east side of River Street, one door north of State Street, sixty-seven years ago. Then it was seated as it is now in the business center of the city. Its removal on October 1st, 1856, to the south-east corner of Third and Albany streets, was looked upon as a mistake of the circumspect proprietor, but the marked changes in the growth of the city which later followed confirmed his foresight and sagacity. The large and finely-lighted four-story

store is a creditable monument to his enterprise. The business being wholly that of the sale of dry goods, the stock of the different departments, both wholesale and retail, comprises silks, woolen, cotton, and other dress fabrics, prints, cloths, linens, muslins, underwear, hosiery, laces and embroideries, shawls, cloaks, haberdashery, carpets, curtains, and other products of the loom and needle. An elevator carries buyers from floor to floor. The spaciousness of the salesrooms is one of the striking features of the well-ordered establishment. Situated at the intersection of Third Street and Broadway, two of Troy's principal thoroughfares, it is of easy access both to city shoppers as well as country customers. The founder of the store, Gerrit Van Schaick Quackenbush, engaged in the dry goods business in 1824 with William C. Miller, under the name of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co., at No. 202 River Street, next door north of the dry goods store of Knox & Morgan, opened in May, 1827, in the building on the north-east corner of River and State streets. The site was originally occupied by a two-story frame dwelling first the residence of Zephaniah Anthony, who, on October 27th, 1792, sold it and lot 70 to Moses Bears for £350, who converted the building into a tavern, which was burned in the fire of 1820, when Amos Allen was the landlord of the house. On the dissolution of the partnership, on April 28th, 1826, G. V. S. Quackenbush and Edwin Smith formed the firm of Quackenbush & Smith. On the withdrawal of Edwin Smith, on March 7th, 1828, G. V. S. Quackenbush continued the business until 1837, when he and William Lee as G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co. became associated in it. The firm, from 1839 to 1841, had a branch store at No. 3 Franklin Square, which was conducted under the name of William Lee & Co. In 1841, the store at No. 202 River Street was conducted under the name of Quackenbush & Lee. From 1842 to 1865, G. V. S. Quackenbush had the management of the business. On February 1st, 1865, he, his son Gerrit, and Samuel Lasell, who had held a clerkship under G. V. S. Quackenbush for a number of years, and William H. Sherman, who had likewise held a similar position in his store from 1848, entered into partnership under the name of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co. In 1868, Frederick Bullis became a copartner. On the death of Gerrit Quackenbush, on May 8th, 1869, the four surviving members of the firm continued the business under the same name. Gerrit V. S. Quackenbush died on June 10th, 1872, aged 71 years. On February 1st, 1873, Samuel H. Lasell and William H. Sherman succeeded to the business, which they have since conducted under the name of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.

The retail and wholesale dry goods house of The Andrew M. Church Company, Limited, Nos. 85 and 87 Third Street and Nos. 55 and 57 Congress Street, represents the growth of the business originating it a half century ago. From a small store with an inconsiderable assortment of dress and other goods



THE A. M. CHURCH CO.'S STORE,
Third Street side.

has by careful management and successful enterprise been developed the extensive establishment which contains in its numerous departments a vast stock of domestic and imported fabrics, garments, and notions to supply the host of city and country customers daily frequenting it. The two connected buildings form the attractive angular salesroom extending from Third to Congress Street two hundred and thirty feet. The basements and upper floors contribute further space for the disposition of the company's large stock of prints, cloths, muslins, linens, bedding, draperies, and other salable staples. On the second and third floors,

THE A. M. CHURCH CO.'S STORE,
Congress Street side.

reached by a convenient elevator, are the cloak, suit, and manufacturing departments, where is seen a varied display of ladies' fashionable cloaks, coats, capes, and wraps, besides cloths and trimmings from which the latest styles of seasonable garments for women and girls are made. The high reputation which the company sustains for making ladies' finely fitting outer garments creates so great a demand that orders are given each season months in advance for them. The department of lace curtains, window shades, portieres, plushes, drapery and fringes is also reached by the elevator. The silk section, on the south side of the Third Street entrance, contains a valuable stock of American and foreign goods, in black and in colors. The house and hotel furnishing department, embracing sheeting, pillow cases, towels, napkins, and other goods, is also a feature of the main salesroom. The lace, ribbon, glove, handkerchief, underwear, hosiery, collar and cuff, parasol and umbrella departments are also parts of it. Edmund Cole, the founder of the business, engaged in the sale of dry goods in 1841, at No. 42 Congress Street. In 1846, George Bristol, a salesman in his store, became his successor. In 1854, he moved to Rand's Building, on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets. In 1858, he and Edward E. Belden formed the firm of George Bristol & Co. On its dissolution in 1861, George Bristol continued individually in the business until March 1st, 1863, when he and Andrew M. Church and George H. McFarland associated themselves under the name of George Bristol & Co. On March 1st, 1866, George McFarland withdrew. On the death of George Bristol in 1868, Andrew M. Church and Miss Flavia Bristol succeeded to the business, conducting it under the name of George Bristol & Co. In 1873, they moved the store to the new brick building Nos. 85 and 87 Third Street. On February 1st, 1880, the firm of Church & Phalen was formed by Andrew M. Church and Patrick Phalen, who in October, 1883, occupied the Congress Street building. They were succeeded on April 8th, 1887, by The Andrew M. Church Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000; the present officers of which are, Francis A. Fales, president; George H. Morrison, treasurer; T. B. Wager, secretary; W. W. Loomis, superintendent, and Andrew M. Church, manager.

William H. Frear's bazaar, long and widely known by visitation and advertisement as on the south side of Broadway, between Second and River streets, attracts to its extensive salesrooms daily a larger concourse of town and country customers than is elsewhere seen in the city. The vast stock of goods needed to supply their wants is partly visible in the fifty-four departments into which the great establishment is divided. The spacious storage rooms in the five-story building are temporary depositories for undisplayed goods. Imported and domestic fabrics, silks, velvets, laces, and ribbons, fans, gloves, handkerchiefs, and hosiery, cloaks, capes, and wraps, underclothing, corsets, collars,

and cuffs, bijoutry, toilet articles, parasols, umbrellas, traveling bags, and trunks, house-furnishing goods, and a thousand and one other salable things draw throngs of eager buyers to the counters of this busy mart on Washington Square. More than two hundred men and women give attention to the sale of goods on the first and second floors. As many as three hundred and seventy employes have been required at one time to dispatch the business of the popular bazaar. In 1890, the mail order department forwarded goods to forty states and territories, and held correspondence with customers having seven hundred and seventy-two different post-office addresses. In the advertising department are great folios in which are pasted every advertisement since 1865, which has been inserted in newspapers to give publicity to the display of new goods. The sales in the retail department have exceeded $1,200,000 in a year. A record of those of a day shows receipts aggregating more than $12,000. The current expenses of a single year have required an expenditure of $200,000. There is probably not a city in the world of the same population as that of Troy in which a retail dry goods house commands so large a trade as this notable emporium.

The main salesroom on the first floor extends along Broadway one hundred feet, with a depth of one hundred and nineteen. The part extending to the entrances on Second Street has a width of about fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and thirty.

The brick building, originally four stories high, erected in 1835, by Le Grand Cannon, has been known since that year as Cannon Place. Lot 131, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, was leased on March 10th, 1789, by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to Mathise Vandenburgh at a yearly ground rent of three pounds five shillings. Thence it successively passed to Elias Lee, Nathan Betts, Nathan and Stephen Warren, Eliakim Warren, and, on October 13th, 1831, to Le Grand Cannon. On May 4th, 1891, the property embracing the lots 130 and 131 and the buildings on them was sold to William H. Frear, who that day gave a check for $124,000 to George H. Cramer, agent of the heirs of Le Grand Cannon, in part payment for it.

The business career of William H. Frear in Troy began on March 1st, 1859, when he became a salesman in the dry goods store of John Flagg, at No. 12 Fulton Street, in the Boardman Building, on the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets. He and Sylvanus Haverly having, on February 11th, 1865, entered into partnership as Haverly & Frear, on March 9th, that year, engaged in the sale of dry goods at No. 322 River Street, between Fulton and Grand Division streets. On the admission of John Flagg as a partner on March 16th, 1868, the firm took the name of Flagg, Haverly, & Frear, and on April 9th following, occupied Nos. 3 and 4 Cannon Place, where Decker & Rice had

WILLIAM H. FREAR'S DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

South side of Washington Square.

previously a dry goods and millinery store. On the withdrawal of Sylvanus Haverly on January 2d, 1869, Flagg & Frear continued the business until the dissolution of the partnership on March 1st, 1874, from which time, William H. Frear has individually conducted it.

One of the oldest of the River Street wholesale houses is that of Henry H. Darling, Brother, & Co. Its origin is traceable to the firm of Dauchy & Rose (Samuel Dauchy and Brownell B. Rose), which engaged in the grocery business in 1834, at No. 289 River Street. Five years later Samuel Dauchy took charge of it, who, in 1842, with Ithamar Conkey formed the firm of Dauchy & Conkey. Their successors were Dauchy & Flood, 1845; Dauchy, Flood, & Co., 1852; Dauchy, Lee, & Co., 1853; Dauchy & Flack, 1856; Dauchy & Amadon, 1859; Burr & C. H. Dauchy, 1864; Dauchys & Darling, 1865; Simmons & Darling, 1868; Simmons, Darling, & Co., 1873; Henry H. Darling, & Brother, 1879; and Henry H. Darling, Brother, & Co., March 1st, 1886. The senior member of the firm, Henry H. Darling, was a salesman with Dauchy & Amadon from 1862, and with Burr and C. H. Dauchy until his association with B. and C. H. Dauchy in 1865 as Dauchys & Darling. The second member, Edwin E. Darling, became a salesman in the store of the last-named firm in 1866, and continued in that position until he was admitted a copartner in the business of Simmons, Darling, & Co., in 1873. The junior member, T. Lee Benedict, was, from 1876 to 1886, a salesman of the firm of Simmons, Darling, & Co., and Henry H. Darling & Brother. Henry H. Darling, Brother, & Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in flour and produce at Nos. 305 and 307 River Street, have, besides a large Troy trade, an extensive one in Northern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

Another old mercantile house in the city is that of Squires, Sherry, & Galusha, wholesale grocers, at Nos. 241 and 243 River Street. It is the seventh firm in the line of succession beginning with that of Hakes & Battershall, formed in 1841, by Jeremiah S. Hakes and Ludlow A. Battershall, at No. 327 River Street. On the admission of Henry E. Weed as a copartner in 1845, the name of the firm was changed to that of Hakes, Battershall, & Weed, and on the withdrawal of Jeremiah S. Hakes, in 1846, to that of Battershall & Weed. In 1852, Peter McDoual took the place of the junior member, and the firm became Battershall & McDoual. In 1855, John Sherry was admitted a member of it, and the name was altered to Battershall, McDoual, & Co. On the withdrawal of the senior member in 1858, Norman B. Squires took an interest in the business, and the firm name became McDoual, Squires, & Sherry. By the admission of Henry Galusha on March 1st, 1860, the title was changed to Squires, Sherry, & Galusha. James H. Sherry, who died in 1882, was admitted a copartner in 1874. The later members of the firm,

Arthur G. Sherry and Franklin H. Whitney, were respectively admitted in March, 1883, and in March, 1891. The field of the firm's extensive business includes Northern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

Graves, Page, & Co., wholesale grocers at No. 223 River Street, are the successors of John Hunter, who, in 1835, engaged in the sale of groceries at No. 183 River Street. In 1838, he and John Paine Kellogg became associated in the business under the name of Hunter & Kellogg. They were succeeded in 1839, by Hunter, Kellogg, & Co.; they in 1840, by Hunter & Kellogg; they in 1841, by Hunter, Bosworth, & Co.; and they, in 1843, by Hunter & Bosworth. On the withdrawal of Nathaniel Bosworth in 1846, John Hunter continued individually in the business until 1848, when he and Aaron H. Graves became copartners under the name of Hunter & Graves. They were followed by the firms of Hunter, Graves, & Co., 1853; Battershall, Graves, & Van Alstyne, 1858; Graves, Van Alstyne, & Co., 1866; and Graves, Page, & Co., 1868 (Aaron H. Graves, F. H. Page, and Allen Williams).

Flack & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 375 River Street, are the successors of Flood & Dunham (Roger A. Flood and Harvey C. Dunham), who engaged in the business there in 1855; Flack & Brother (David H. and William A. Flack), 1864; and Flack & Brother (William A. and Isaac G. Flack), 1871. The firm of Flack & Co. was formed by Isaac G. and George A. Flack in July, 1884.

Smith & Stevenson (R. G. Smith and W. H. Stevenson), wholesale dealers in groceries, flour, and produce, at No. 327 River Street, are successors of E. R. Collins, who engaged in the business at No. 343 River Street, in 1861; E. R. Collins & Co. (R. C. Collison), 1862; Collins & Collison, 1867; R. C. Collison, 1876; and Stevenson, Smith, & Co., 1881. The firm was formed on May 1st, 1889.

James E. Molloy & Co., wholesale grocers, tea jobbers, and coffee roasters, at Nos. 365 and 367 River Street, are successors of James E. Molloy, who established the business, in 1862, at No. 367 River Street. He and his brother Francis J. formed the firm in March, 1866.

Morey & Lee, wholesale grocers, flour and commission merchants, at No. 321 River Street, are the successors of N. J. & N. W. Sanford who in 1865 began the business at No. 371 River Street; Sanford & Morey (Nathan W. Sanford and Manley W. Morey), 1866; Bell, Dauchy, & Morey (John Bell, C. H. Dauchy, and Manley W. Morey), 1868; and Bell & Morey, 1869. The firm was formed by Manley W. Morey and Charles Lee in August, 1872.

Henry O. Dusenberry, wholesale grocer and commission merchant at No. 369 River Street, succeeded, on March 1st, 1888, the firm of Dusenberry & Fairweather, formed by him and James H. Fairweather on June 19th, 1879.

Daniel A. Wing, wholesale dealer in fine groceries, fruits, and canned goods, engaged in the business, at No. 325 River Street, on March 1st, 1891.

Taylor & Staley, wholesale dealers in roast and ground coffee, milled spices, and baking powders, at No. 319 River Street, continue the business begun by Carpenter & Darling, in 1848, who were succeeded by C. Carpenter, in 1850; C. H. Garrison, in 1851; C. H. Garrison & Co., in 1855; and C. H. Garrison, in 1857, who, in 1863, occupied the building No. 319 River Street. His successors there were Daniel Place, 1875; Taylor & Bridgeman (Robert M. Taylor and John F. Bridgeman), 1878; F. A. Lape, 1877; and Taylor & Staley (Robert M. Taylor and William C. Staley), January 1st, 1879.

The oldest retail grocery store in the city is that of Jason J. Gillespy which has remained sixty years in the brick building No. 269 River Street. The line of proprietors conducting the business begins with Ebenezer Jones, who engaged in the sale of groceries in 1796 on River Street. Believing that he could do more business at a point farther northward of the ferry, he, on March 3d, 1798, bought of Jacob I. Van der Heyden, for £350, a breadth of thirty-five feet of the north part of lot 2 and another of thirty feet, the south half of lot 3, on the west side of River Street, between the present line of Grand Street and the original space of Schreyner Street, now Federal; the earlier name having been given the street in honor of an old German settler, who, in 1792, had "a cake and beer shop," where now is the north-east corner of River and Federal streets. Opposite, on the north-west corner, was the dwelling of Casper Fratt or Frats, as the name was sometimes written. In 1792 there were no buildings on River Street between Elbow Street and the space now named Federal Street. The two-story frame building which Ebenezer Jones erected in 1798 stood where now is the south part of the store of James E. Molloy & Co., No. 365 River Street. On December 9th, 1806, he and his son-in-law, Thomas Skelding, and his son, Ebenezer, jr., engaged in business there under the name of Jones, Skelding, & Jones. On October 5th, 1813, Thomas Skelding and William D. Haight entered into partnership as Thomas Skelding & Co., grocers. They were succeeded about 1820 by the firm of Weed & Haight (Alsop Weed and William D. Haight), which on the admission of Jared S. Weed, took the name of Weed, Haight, & Co., at No. 345 River Street. In 1831, Jason J. Gillespy and William D. Haight formed the firm of W. D. Haight & Co., at No. 269 River Street, where the business was subsequently conducted by Haight & Gillespy, 1837; Haight, Gillespy, & Co. (William S. Haight, son of William D. Haight), 1839; Gillespy & Haight (W. S. Haight), 1847; Jason J. Gillespy, 1849; J. J. Gillespy & Co. (J. L. Van Schoonhoven), 1857; J. J. Gillespy, 1863; J. J. Gillespy & Son (John H.), 1866, and J. J. Gillespy, since 1879.

J. J. Alden & Son, retail grocers, continue the business begun by Bosworth & Holmes in 1850 on the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets. On the erection of Harmony Hall, Bosworth & Holmes in 1851 occupied the store on the corner of River and Third streets. After the withdrawal of Foster Bosworth in 1854, William Holmes conducted the business until 1856, when Alden & Hunt succeeded him. After the retirement of Stephen P. Hunt in 1862, Joseph J. Alden became proprietor of the store. On March 1st, 1870, he and his son, Harry M., entered into partnership under the name of J. J. Alden & Son.

Lot 204, on which Harmony Hall was built by Nathan Dauchy in 1850, was as early as 1792 the site of a two-story wooden dwelling occupied by Abraham Frear, who afterward resided on the east side of Third Street, near Elbow. In 1829 there was a two-story frame house known as No. 266 River Street, on the north end of the lot, rented by David Bard, who had a restaurant in the basement called the Third Ward Lunch. Opposite the steps descending to it was a pump which stood at the curb of the pavement at the intersection of the two streets. On the north-east corner of River and Fulton streets was the grocery store of H. & L. McChesney, on the south side of which were the roofed hay-scales so long a conspicuous feature of Fulton Street. South of the dwelling occupied by David Bard was the store of Fry & Rousseau, hatters, No. 262 River Street. Where now is the store of Fitzpatrick & Draper, tobacconists, was a frame building, No 258 River Street, in which were the salesroom and shop of Charles Lemon, cabinet-maker. South of it, on the north side of the alley, was the inn of Augustus and William Whitney, previously conducted by Elias Dorlon, and subsequently known as the York House.

Among the many merchants engaged in the sale of groceries in the city, Albert Defreest has been identified with it since 1854, and since 1875 has occupied the building on the north-west corner of Congress and Fourth streets in which his father, John R. Defreest, and Daniel Sheldon as Defreest & Sheldon conducted a grocery from 1823 to 1833.

John Warr, grocer, at No. 276 River Street, continues the business in which he and Burrows Cure engaged as Cure & Warr in 1857 at No. 278 River Street. Since the dissolution of their partnership in 1859, he has successfully conducted the business.

One of the initial evidences of the changes that will hereafter alter the architectural features of the oldest part of the city is seen in the stately six-story warehouse of Charles A. Brown & Co., on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets, built, in 1888, on the site of the Pawling & Ten Eyck store, erected in 1789 and burned in 1867. The first structure, occupied

WEST SIDE OF RIVER STREET NORTH OF CONGRESS STREET.

in 1797 by G. & B. Tibbits, was a prominent landmark in the village, and before the use of door numbers in Troy it was frequently named in advertisements to describe the location of other places of business near it on River Street. The proprietors of the new building, Nos. 155 and 157 River Street, as manufacturers and agents of manufacturers of knit goods, shirts and drawers, utilize its spacious floors for the storage of a large quantity of stock, and also for the offices and salesrooms entered from River Street. The senior member of the firm, Charles A. Brown, is president of the Rob Roy Hosiery Company, manufacturing knit goods at No. 191 First Street. The goods of the Ætna Hosiery Mills, in the northern part of the city, are also embraced in the stock of underwear sold by Charles A. Brown & Co.

The first settler to pursue the business of an apothecary in the village was William Willard, who, in June, 1791, advertised that he had opened and had for sale a stock of drugs and medicines at his store in Troy. Six years later the opening of the new drug store of the founder of one of the oldest business houses in the city,—that of John L. Thompson, Sons, & Co., wholesale dealers

in drugs, chemicals, and medicines, at Nos. 159, 161, and 163 River Street,—was announced in the *Farmers' Oracle.* The advertiser, Samuel Gale, jr. (son of Samuel Gale, M. D., who settled at Vanderheyden in 1787), was graduated a physician by the First Medical Society of Vermont in 1792, and after practicing a short time in the West Indies returned to Troy, and, in 1797, at the age of twenty-five years, engaged in the business of a druggist. In July, 1798, "his new store," as advertised, was "next door to Messrs. G. & B. Tibbits," who were merchandising in the building previously occupied by Ten Eyck & Elmendorf, on the north-west corner of River and Congress streets. Under the name of S. & W. Gale, he and his brother William, in 1805, entered into a partnership, which, it would seem, extended to the death of the latter, on March 3d, 1813. Appointed postmaster in 1806, he held the office during the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, until 1829. A part of the store was partitioned and made the post-office. The frame building was perilously bordered by the great fire of 1820, which destroyed all the buildings on the west side of River Street from it northward to Corning & Co.'s drug store, opposite the Troy House. On April 24th, 1821, he and his brother-in-law, John L. Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, who, in 1817, at the age of nineteen, had entered the store as a salesman, formed the firm of Gale & Thompson, which existed until February 29th, 1828, when the senior member sold his interest in the business to his enterprising associate. In 1832, the old two-story wooden structure was removed and the four-story brick building, No. 161 River Street, was erected on its site. In 1835, David Cowee, son of Farwell Cowee who had moved to Troy from Westminster, Mass., in 1827, became a salesman in the store, and, in 1841, a partner in the business, which was continued by the firm under the name of John L. Thompson & Co. The need of more storage space led the firm in 1851 to purchase the adjoining brick building on the north, No. 163 River Street. On the admission, on February 1st, 1855, of John I. and William A. Thompson as copartners, the name of the firm was changed to that of John L. Thompson, Sons, & Co. In 1857, the brick building, No. 159 River Street, became the property of the firm and contributed its space to the enlargement of the establishment. James F., son of David Cowee, was admitted a member of the firm in 1869. On the death of John L. Thompson, on March 27th, 1880, David Cowee became the senior partner. His connection with the extensive business of the house terminated at his death on November 22d, 1887.

John A. Robinson & Co., wholesale druggists at Nos. 199 and 201 River Street, continue the business begun by Pomeroy & Wells, in 1804, at the "sign of the golden bell," opposite Munn's Tavern, on the south east corner of Third and Elbow streets. In May, 1805, the firm occupied "the white

store" (where now is the Alhambra, No. 197 River Street, the property of Emil F. Winkler), "one door south of Messrs. D. & I. Merritt and directly opposite Bears' Tavern." On the dissolution of the partnership of Thaddeus Pomeroy and Ira Wells, on May 1st, 1809, the latter conducted the business at No. 4 Lane's Row, on the east side of River Street, where now is the Hall Building, until the store was burned in the fire of 1820. Later Ira M. Wells formed a partnership with John V. Fassett under the name of Wells & Fassett. In May, 1821, the firm occupied its new store, opposite that of Isaac Merritt & Son, and two doors north of that of John Van Vechten, jr. On the dissolution of the firm, on November 22d, 1822, John V. Fassett and William J. Selden formed that of Fassett & Selden. Shortly afterward the firm moved to No. 201 River Street, where, in 1839, John V. Fassett and Daniel Robinson, under the title of J. V. Fassett & Co., succeeded to the business. On the admission of John A. Griswold, in 1843, the name was changed to Fassett & Co.; on the retirement of J. V. Fassett, in 1846, to Robinson & Griswold. On the withdrawal of John A. Griswold, in 1856, Daniel Robinson and Charles R. Church became associated in the business under the name of Robinson & Church, which firm was succeeded on February 1st, 1879, by that of Robinson, Church, & Co., the members of which were Daniel Robinson, Charles R. Church, John A. Robinson, and Philip A. Calder. The senior member of the firm, Daniel Robinson, father of John A. Robinson, died at Bennington, Vt., on September 24th, 1889. The firm of John A. Robinson & Co., now conducting the extensive business of this widely-known house, was formed by John A. Robinson and Philip A. Calder, on December 9th, 1890.

Alexander M. Knowlson, pharmacist, at No. 350 Broadway, immediately east of the Troy *Times* Building, has one of the most conveniently arranged and attractively furnished medicine and prescription stores in the city. Charles Heimstreet, who engaged in the business in 1836, at No. 10 State Street, entered into partnership with William E. Hagan, in 1851, under the name of Charles Heimstreet & Co. After the death of the senior partner, on November 25th, 1854, William E. Hagan individually conducted the business until 1858, when he and Fitz-Henry Knight formed the firm of William E. Hagan & Co. In 1861, the junior member withdrew to join the Second Cavalry Regiment New York Volunteers, then organizing in the city. In November, 1862, William E. Hagan moved the store to No. 1 First Street, south of the Troy House. Alexander M. Knowlson, having become his successor on February 16th, 1864, continued in business there until January 10th, 1871, when he removed the stock to No. 350 Broadway, where in the past twenty years as a pharmaceutist he has so successfully prosecuted the business.

Elijah W. Stoddard, druggist, on the south-west corner of Congress and

Third streets, represents as a successor the business begun by William C. Badeaux, in 1847, at No. 54½ Congress Street, and in 1848 continued by Badeaux & Stoddard, at No. 55½; in 1850, by E. W. Stoddard & Co. (Philip W. Dater); in 1853, by E. W. Stoddard; in 1855, by Stoddard & Burton (Lebbeus Burton); in 1872, by Stoddard & Co. (D. C. Harper); and, in 1874, by Elijah W. Stoddard at 86 Congress Street, who, in 1877, occupied the store Nos. 68 and 70 Congress Street.

Lebbeus Burton & Co., apothecaries, and dealers in drugs and chemicals, at Nos. 87 and 89 Congress Street, continue the business of their successors, William C. Badeaux, 1847; Badeaux & Stoddard, 1848; E. W. Stoddard & Co., 1850; E. W. Stoddard, 1853; and Stoddard & Burton (Lebbeus), 1855. The firm of Lebbeus Burton & Co. was formed in 1872 by the senior member and Frederick Schneider. In 1877, J. Henry Irving was admitted a partner, and in 1883, Charles Cook, jr.

The oldest hardware house in the city is that of J. M. Warren & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic hardware and house-furnishing goods, at Nos. 245 and 247 River Street. Its founders, Jacob Hart and Henry Nazro, as Hart & Nazro, engaged in selling "hardware, iron-mongery, cutlery, and saddlery," in 1809, at No. 6 Lane's Row, the southern-most store in the row of six three-story brick buildings extending one hundred and twenty-two feet northward to the corner of River and First streets, the site of which is now covered by the western part of the bookstore of William H. Young, No. 214 River Street. The building, No. 5 Lane's Row, was then occupied by Guilford D. Young, whose dry goods store was opposite the store of E. Warren & Co., on the west side of River Street. Lot 73, on which the six buildings stood, was sold on October 22d, 1791, by Jacob D. Van der Heyden to Ephraim Morgan, who built upon it a double two-story frame house in which he dwelt and sold dry goods and groceries. On October 25th, 1798, Ephraim Morgan conveyed the property to Albert Pawling for $2,000. The latter, on November 3d, 1798, sold it to Aaron and Derick Lane, then merchandising in Lansingburgh. They, in 1799, removed, it would seem, the Morgan house to the west side of First Street, eighty-seven feet south of the corner of First and River streets, and erected on its site a three-story brick building to which they transferred their stock of groceries and dry goods from Lansingburgh in 1800. When the row was burned in 1820 the occupants of the different buildings were Hart & Nazro, No. 6; Derick Lane, dry goods, No. 5; Ira M. Wells, druggist, No. 4; Pierce & Sackett, crockery, No. 3; M. McFadden, dry goods and millinery, No. 2; and William S. Parker, book-seller, and the office of the Troy *Post*, No. 1.

On the erection of the new building immediately after the fire, Hart &

Nazro occupied the store known as No. 3 Lane's Row. There the firm was succeeded by that of Hart & Pitcher, formed on May 28th, 1821, by Jacob Hart and Samuel Pitcher. On October 26th, 1824, the business passed to the firm of Craft, Hart, & Pitcher, of which Moses Craft, Isaac B. Hart, and Samuel Pitcher were the members. About that time the firm moved its goods to the building, No. 207, on the west side of River Street. On the retirement of Moses Craft in 1830, the firm of Hart & Pitcher controlled the business until June 24th, 1831, when John M. Card became a copartner, the firm taking the name of Pitcher, Hart, & Card. From 1832 to 1834, Hart & Card were the proprietors of the store. They were succeeded by Isaac B. Hart, and he, in

WEST SIDE OF RIVER STREET SOUTH OF BROADWAY.

1836, by Hart, Lesley, & Warren (Isaac B. Hart, George Lesley, and William H. Warren). On the admission of Joseph M. Warren as a partner, on March 1st, 1840, the firm name was changed to that of Warrens, Hart, & Lesley. On May 1st, 1847, the firm occupied the building Nos. 241 and 243 River Street. On February 1st, 1855, Joseph M. Warren and Charles W. Tillinghast succeeded to the business as J. M. Warren & Co. On February 1st, 1864,

Walter P. Warren was admitted a member of the firm, and in 1867, Thomas A. Tillinghast. The former withdrew from it in 1871, and the latter's connection with it terminated at his death, on June 10th, 1879. In 1870, the firm erected the spacious five-story brick building fronted with iron, now occupied by it, on the south-west corner of River Street and Broadway. On February 10th, 1887, the proprietors, Joseph M. Warren, Charles W. Tillinghast, Joseph J. Tillinghast, C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, Frederick A. Leeds, H. F. Wood, and H. S. Darby, became an incorporated body by the name of J. M. Warren & Co., of which Joseph M. Warren is president; Charles W. Tillinghast, vice-president; Henry S. Darby, treasurer; and Joseph J. Tillinghast, secretary. The firm's manufacturing establishment, on the north-west corner of Second and Jefferson streets, is a large brick building fitted with machinery for making tin and sheet-iron ware.

Hannibal Green's Son & Co., importers and dealers in iron and steel and manufacturers of carriage springs, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, represent as successors the business founded by Henry Nazro, Augustus A. Thurber, and Hannibal Green under name of Nazro, Thurber, & Green, at No. 233 River Street, in 1832, who were succeeded by Nazro & Green, in 1834; Green & Cramer (George H. Cramer), in 1838; Hannibal Green, in 1852; Hannibal Green & Son (Moses C. Green), in 1866; Hannibal Green, in 1872, and in April, 1875, by the present firm, formed by Edward M. Green and William M. Sanford. The Green Building, extending from Fourth Street to the alley east of it, was erected in 1855.

Albert E. Bonesteel, dealer in imported and American hardware, cutlery, tools, and builders' supplies, at No. 313 River Street, continues the business begun by Leonard Smith at No. 331 River Street in 1867. His successor, R. H. Benedict, in 1868, occupied the building No. 333 River Street. In 1869, he and Albert E. Bonesteel formed the firm of Benedict & Bonesteel, and moved the stock to No. 313 River Street, where since 1872, Albert E. Bonesteel has individually conducted the business.

Charles F. Drake, manufacturer of saddles, harness, and horse cloths, and dealer in carriage and saddlery hardware, at No. 221 River Street, succeeded in 1889, to the business begun by his father, Francis Drake, at No. 224 River Street in 1846. His successors were Francis Drake & Co. (P. Jones & Co.), 1873; Winne, Burdick, & Co. (John E. Winne and A. T. Burdick), 1874; Winne & Drake (John E. Winne and Charles F. Drake), January 1st, 1883; and Charles F. Drake, January 1st, 1889.

Curtis & Rickerson (Montgomery G. Curtis and Seward Rickerson), manufacturers of harness and horse goods, and dealers in carriage and saddlery hardware at Nos. 407 to 413 Broadway, represent the business begun by John

Connolly in the same building in 1857, who in 1869, with Montgomery G. Curtis formed the firm of Connolly & Curtis. On the admission of the senior member's son, Edward J. Connolly, in 1872, the name was changed to Connollys & Curtis. From January 1st, 1878, to February 1st, 1886, Montgomery G. Curtis individually conducted the business, who then entered into the present partnership of Curtis & Rickerson. The firm represents the Curtis-Randall Manufacturing Company, makers of the popular whip sockets and fastenings, etc., invented and patented by P. D. Randall, who in recent years had his manufactory in the Chamberlin Building, on the south-east corner of River Street and Cemetery Avenue.

Starkweather & Allen, dealers in crockery, china, and glassware, at Nos. 235 and 237 River Street, are successors of Benjamin Peirce, who, in the first decade of the century, engaged in the business at No. 3 Lane's Row, on the east side of River Street, near the corner of First Street Subsequently he and Daniel Sackett formed the firm of Peirce & Sackett. On June 20th, 1820, their store was burned in the great fire of that day. In the fall of 1820, Peirce, Sackett, & Co., occupied No. 2 Lane's Row, afterward known as No. 222 River Street. The subsequent firms were B. Peirce & Son, 1827, who in 1833 moved to No. 235 River Street; B. Peirce, Son, & Co., 1834; B. Peirce & Co., 1836; Peirce & Kellogg, 1840; Peirce & King, 1849; Peirce & Southwick, 1853; Gray & White, 1856; Buckley, Allen, & Co. (Thomas Buckley, Frederick P. Allen, and Richard D. Starkweather), 1858; Allen & Starkweather, 1861; Starkweather & Norton (G. A. Norton), 1864; Starkweather, Norton, & Cahoone (E. R. Cahoone), 1865; R. D. Starkweather, 1867; Starkweather & Allen (F. P. Allen), 1870; Starkweather, Allen, & Baker (William V. Baker), 1872; Starkweather & Allen, February 1st, 1880.

Alexander & Becker (W. J. Alexander and F. M. Becker), at No. 341 River Street, dealers in crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, continue the business begun by William S. Ledyard at No. 343 River Street in 1838. His successors were Ledyard & Weed (James Weed), 1840; James Weed & Co. (Charles A. Weed), at No. 345 River Street, in 1842; Weeds & Hamblin (James and Charles A. Weed and Myron Hamblin), 1846; Weed & Hamblin (Charles A. Weed), 1847; Myron Hamblin, No. 373 River Street, 1856; U. C. Allen, 1857; James C. Burch, 1861; L. D. Baker, 1863; L. D. Baker & Co., 1865; Allen & Baker (Frederick P. Allen), 1869; William V. Baker & Co. (F. P. Allen and Richard D. Starkweather), 1870; Saunders & Briggs (John S. Saunders and David C. Briggs), 1872; John S. Saunders, 1876, who moved in 1878 to Nos. 335 and 337 River Street; and Alexander & Becker, 1887, who, in 1891, moved to No. 341 River Street.

The first bookstore in the village was opened in 1799 by Thomas, Andrews, & Penniman, "proprietors of the Albany bookstore," in a building "next door north of the store of Messrs. G. & B. Tibbits." The earliest established one now in the city is that of William H. Young, publisher, bookseller, and stationer, at Nos. 7 and 9 First Street. The successors of the founder of it, Ebenezer Platt, who began dealing in books and stationery in the spring of 1821, in a building on the west side of River Street, opposite Titus' Tavern, were E. & D. W. Platt, 1821; E. Platt & Co. (John Rousseau), at No. 172 River Street, 1825; Clark & Hosford (Zephaniah Clark and James L. Hosford), 1828; Z. Clark & Co. (Joseph Hosford), at No. 216 River Street, 1832; Zephaniah Clark, 1832; Young & Hartt (William H. Young and Charles P. Hartt), March 1st, 1842; William H. Young, 1851; Young & Benson (William H. Young and Benjamin D. Benson), 1861, who in 1864 occupied the four-story brown-stone-front building Nos. 7 and 9 River Street, erected that year by William H. Young, and connected with the store, No. 216 River Street; William H. Young, 1866; Young & Blake (Frederick Blake), 1869; and William H. Young, 1875. In 1871, the latter, having exchanged the property No. 216 River Street for that of No. 214, erected the three-story brick building, now designated by the last number, and connected it with the store fronting on First Street.

Nims & Knight, publishers and dealers in books and stationery, on the south-west corner of Broadway and Second Street, are the successors of W. & H. Merriam, who opened a book store at No. 9 Cannon Place, in 1842. They were followed by the firms of Merriam, Moore, & Co. (Ransom B. Moore), 1847; Merriam & Moore (Homer Merriam and R. B. Moore), 1851; Merriam, Moore, & Co. (Henry B. Nims), February 12th, 1852; Moore & Nims, 1858; H. B. Nims & Co. (Joseph Knight and Henry T. Smith), February 1st, 1869; and Nims & Knight, February 1st, 1886.

Smyth & Co., booksellers and stationers at No. 266 River Street, are the successors of William Cluett, who engaged in the business at No. 75 Congress Street in 1854; William Cluett & Son, 1857; William Cluett & Sons, 1863; Brainerd & Tibbals, 1867; Brainerd & Waite, 1868; Brainerd & Brown, 1870; S. S. Brainerd, 1876; and Howe & Smyth (Horace G. Howe and James Smyth, 2d), 1880. The present firm was formed by James Smyth, 2d, and Samuel B. Smyth in 1889.

The oldest piano, organ and music house in the city is that of Cluett & Sons, at No. 265 River Street. William Cluett, who died on September 18th, 1890, began the business in 1854, at No. 75 Congress Street, from which he moved in 1856 to No. 266 River Street. In 1857, he and his son, J. W. A. Cluett, became associated under the name of William Cluett & Son. On the

withdrawal of his son in 1863 to engage in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, the present partners, Frederick H. and Edmund Cluett, entered into partnership with their father under the name of William Cluett & Sons. From 1877 to 1888, N. L. Weatherby was a member of the firm.

The business of a watchmaker and jeweler was first followed in Troy, it would seem, by Nathaniel Adams, soon after the village was given the name. Young & Bell (James Young, the father of William H. Young, the bookseller, and William Bell) succeeded the firm of Adams & Whipple in 1809. On the dissolution of the partnership in 1812, James Young continued in the business until his retirement from it in 1837.

The proprietorship of the earliest established watch and jewelry store now in the city is represented by James W. Cusack, dealer in imported and American watches, French clocks, precious stones, gold and silverware, at No. 3 Times Building, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Third Street. Since the year 1812, when Abraham Fellows engaged in the business in a building then standing on the site of the Alhambra, No. 197 River Street, the successive proprietors have been Dennis & Fitch (Stephen A. Dennis and Dennis M. Fitch), No. 197 River Street, 1835; Dennis M. Fitch, No. 197 River Street, 1841, and No. 200 River Street, Museum Building, north-east corner of River and State streets, 1843; Fitch & Cusack (Edward Cusack), 1853; James W. Cusack, under the name of Fitch & Cusack, February 1st, 1855; James W. Cusack, February 1st, 1857; James W. Cusack & Co. (William F. Clendinnen), No. 248 River Street, 1866; and James W. Cusack, 1871, who in 1872 occupied his present store in the Times Building.

William C. Seaton, jr., watchmaker and jeweler, on the south-west corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, who succeeded L. C. Champney on May 1st, 1888, continues the business begun by George Fisher, at No. 21 Congress Street, in 1838.

The oldest hat and fur store in the city is that of Ezra W. Boughton & Co., at No. 248 River Street. The founder, George Fry, engaged in the business in 1822, in a building standing on the site of Harmony Hall, known in 1829 as No. 262 River Street. His successors were Fry & Rousseau (Henry Rousseau), 1825; E. W. & E. H. Boughton, 1842; E. H. Boughton, 1848; Rousseau & Boughton (Henry Rousseau and E. W. Boughton), 1849; Ezra W. Boughton, 1856; E. W. Boughton & Co. (E. W. and E. M. Boughton and Henry Broughton), 1871; E. W. Boughton & Co. (Henry Broughton) 1874; E. W. Boughton & Co. (Henry Broughton and Edward H. Boughton), 1881; and Ezra W. Boughton & Co. (Edward H. Boughton), 1887.

One of the oldest retail boot and shoe stores in the city is that of Charles H. Wilson & Co., which was established at No. 236, now No. 242 River

Street, by Joseph Windmill, who engaged in the business of shoemaking about the year 1828 at No. 297 River Street. John L. Williams succeeded him in 1836, and Charles H. Wilson the latter, on June 6th, 1851. In 1866, Charles H. Wilson and George A. Caldwell became associated as Charles H. Wilson & Co., dealers in ladies' and gentlemen's fine boots and shoes at No. 242 River Street. In 1887, Charles E., and, in 1890, Henry A. Wilson, sons of the senior member of the firm, were admitted as partners in the business, who with their father have conducted it since the death of George A. Caldwell on December 10th, 1888.

Chauncey D. Packard & Son (Augustus P.), boot and shoe dealers on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets, represent the business begun by Timothy and Davis Packard at No. 57 Congress Street about the year 1828. The senior member of the present firm, Chauncey D. Packard, became associated with his father as Davis Packard & Co. in 1858, and they were succeeded by Chauncey D. Packard & Co. (Warren P. Packard), in 1863; Chauncey D. Packard in 1869; Chauncey D. Packard & Co. (Eugene C. and Angelo S. Packard) in 1871; Chauncey D. Packard in 1873, and by the present firm in 1883.

The oldest wholesale boot and shoe house in the city is that of J. M. McDonnell, dealer in boots and shoes, both leather and rubber, at No. 229 River Street, who continues the business begun by Elisha Talmadge and Jacob C. Wood, as Talmadge & Wood, at No. 189 River Street, in 1841. Their successors were Talmadge, Wood, & Wilson (T. A. Wilson), 1853; Talmadge & Wilson, 1854; Talmadge, Wood, & Co. (J. R. Prentice), 1856; Wood, Willard, & Prentice (Clarence Willard), 1859; Wood, Prentice, & Co. (J. V. D. S. Merrill), 1870; Wood & Merrill, 1877; and J. M. McDonnell, November 1st, 1886.

The oldest rubber goods house in Troy is that of Daniel Klock, jr., & Co., founded by Henry Mayell, who engaged in the business at No. 190 River Street in 1860. Frederick A. Plum succeeded him in 1861. In 1866, Daniel Klock, jr., became proprietor of the store, and in 1868 moved it to No. 11 Mansion House Block, from which, in 1879, he removed it to No. 10 Broadway. In 1881, he occupied the building No. 273 River Street with his wholesale stock, from which he removed it in 1882 to No. 227 River Street. On April 10th, 1888, he and William H. Mann became associated under the firm name of Daniel Klock, jr., & Co., jobbers of rubber goods, leather belting, and manufacturers' supplies at No. 10 Broadway, and wholesale dealers in rubber boots and shoes at No. 227 River Street.

The oldest furniture establishment in the city, that of Green & Waterman at Nos. 281 and 283 River Street, was founded by Elijah Galusha in 1828,

whose warerooms were that year on the west side of River Street "two doors south of Starbuck & Gurley's furnace." The firm of Green & Waterman was formed by J. Crawford Green and Marcus M. Waterman on April 1st, 1872.

The next oldest is the furniture house of Crandall & Hartwell at Nos. 331 and 333 River Street, founded by Leonard Smith, at No. 312 River Street, in 1854. Louis S. Crandall and Frank C. Hartwell, successors to Louis Crandall, formed their partnership on March 1st, 1889.

Stephen W. Barker, dealer in wool, at Nos. 171 and 173 River Street, since September 13th, 1883, is the successor of John Kerr, who engaged in the business at No. 127 River Street in 1832; John Kerr & Co., 1835; Knowlson & Morgan, 1865; James S. Knowlson & Co., 1870; Knowlson & Organ, 1874; and Stephen Barker, 1876.

Theodore A. Clexton, dealer in wool, pelts, and hides, at Nos. 529 and 531 River Street, continues the business established by his father, Samuel R. Clexton in 1840.

The oldest flour and commission house in the city is that of James E. Kimball & Son (Charles P.), at No. 139 River Street, founded by Bates & Griffin in 1848. The senior member of the present firm, formed in 1887, became associated with John W. Bates and John B. Griffin, in 1857, as Bates, Griffin, & Co., at No. 141 River Street.

William F. Stansfield, pork packer, wholesale provision and produce commission merchant, at No. 147 River Street, succeeded, in 1885, to the business begun by Francis A. Fales at No. 149 River Street, in 1850.

Martin Milligan, wholesale commission dealer in country produce, game, and fruit, at No. 273 River Street, is the successor of M. & M. Milligan, who engaged in the business in 1856.

Harvey & Eddy (D. H. Harvey and C. G. Eddy), dealers in salt, fish, and provisions, at No. 277 River Street, continue as successors the business begun by Robert Harvey & Brother, at No. 355 Fulton Street, in 1873.

The earliest established tin-ware and house-furnishing goods store now in the city is that of F. O. Stiles, on the north-east corner of River and Jacob streets. The present proprietor became in 1881 the successor of E. G. Akin & Co. (L. R. Graves and H. G. Root), 1849; E. G. Akin & Co. (L. R. Graves and F. O. Stiles), 1860; E. G. Akin & Co. (F. O. Stiles and Charles Root), 1867; Stiles & Root, 1873; and F. O. Stiles & Brother (Sidney N. Stiles), 1877.

J. M. Dutcher & Son (T. Henry Dutcher), dealers in hardware, tin-ware, and house-furnishing goods at No. 96 Congress Street, succeeded in 1866 to the business begun by E. S. Harris and Jacob M. Dutcher as Harris & Dutcher, at No. 170 Congress Street, in 1865.

Reardon & Ennis, dealers in stoves and ranges and manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices and tin-ware, at No. 311 River Street, continue the business begun there by E. Bussey & Co. (T. H. Bussey), in 1863, whose successors were T. H. Bussey, 1865; McLeod & Reardon (Harvey S. McLeod and John Reardon), 1866; Reardon, Ennis, & Co. (John Reardon, George H. Ennis, and Harvey S. McLeod), 1883, and Reardon & Ennis (John Reardon and George H. Ennis), 1885.

William A. Sherman, dealer in stoves and house-furnishing goods and manufacturer of tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, roofing and gutters, at No. 259 River Street, engaged in the business of manufacturing tin-ware, at No. 401 River Street, in 1873. In 1874, he formed with Thomas H. Fitzpatrick the firm of Sherman & Fitzpatrick, at No. 303 River Street. From 1875 to 1883, he conducted the business at Nos. 451 and 453 Fulton Street, when he removed to No. 259 River Street, in 1883. He is the exclusive agent for the retail sale of the stoves and furnaces of the Fuller & Warren Co., in Troy.

William Loeble, manufacturer of galvanized iron cornices and worker in tin and copper, at No. 422 River Street, engaged in the business at Laundry Place in 1874.

Cyrus Carter, dealer in wooden and willow ware and house-furnishing goods, at Nos. 335 and 337 River Street, continues the business begun by Ira S. Reed, at No. 209 River Street, in 1864.

The business of merchandising in agricultural implements and machinery begun by Henry Warren at No. 469 River Street in 1842, is now prosecuted by Morrison & Westfall, dealers in field and garden seeds and farming implements, on the south-west corner of Grand and Front streets. The firm was formed by Leonard Morrison and P. J. Westfall, successors of Morrison & Halstead, on September 1st, 1890.

H. W. Gordinier, dealer in agricultural implements, seeds, hay, grain, and feed, at Nos. 357 and 359 River Street, continues the business begun by Hobbs, Grant, & Co., at No. 355 River Street in 1853. In 1883, H. W. Gordinier became associated with James L. Rice and formed the firm of Rice & Gordinier, which he succeeded in 1886.

H. D. Hull, dealer in farming tools, hardware, field and garden seeds, at No. 124 Congress Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, is a successor of Hobbs, Grant, & Co., who engaged in the business at No. 355 River Street in 1853. In 1872, on his withdrawal from the firm of Nutting, Hull, & Co., he occupied the store on Congress Street.

The oldest gasfitters' and plumbers' supply house in the city is that of Lee Chamberlin, dealer in wrought-iron pipe and fittings, plumbers and machinists'

supplies, and automatic fire-sprinklers, at Nos. 215 and 217 River Street, is successor to Pierce & King (Alfred H. Pierce and W. T. King), who founded the business in a building in the rear of Cannon Place, in 1850; Pierce & Southwick (Lewis L. Southwick), No. 217 River Street, 1853; Southwick & Barnes (William Barnes), 1857; D. Southwick, 1859; Smart & Barnes (Robert T. Smart), 1870; Smart & Son (R. T. Smart, jr.), 1872; Smart & Co. (D. R. McChesney), 1874; George F. Oliver, 1875; Holland & Thompson (T. Holland and J. F. Thompson), 1877; Holland & Thompson Manufacturing Co., 1886; and Chamberlin, Bottum, & Co. (Lee Chamberlin, M. A. Bottum, and James W. Daly), Nos. 215 and 217 River Street, 1888. Since 1889, the business has been conducted by Lee Chamberlin.

The tobacco house of J. G. Zimmermann's Sons (J. G. Zimmermann, jr., and J. J. Zimmermann), importers and dealers in tobacco, at No. 187 River Street, was established in 1848. Fitzpatrick & Draper (Philip Fitzpatrick and Frederick E. Draper), manufacturers of cigars and wholesale dealers in tobacco at No. 286 River and Nos. 9 and 11 Third Street, became associated in the business on September 8th, 1869. William A. Lent & Co. (William A. Lent and Richard T. Black), wholesale tobacconists and cigar manufacturers, at No. 310 River Street, engaged in the business on June 22d, 1877.

Charles H. Dauchy & Co. (Marcus D. Russell), manufacturers and dealers in paints, varnishes, white lead, turpentine, brushes, machinery, fish, and lard oils, kerosene, French and American plate and window glass, at No. 279 River Street, are the successors of Deuel & Dauchy (W. H. Deuel and C. H. Dauchy), No. 311 River Street, 1870; C. H. Dauchy, 1871; Dauchy & Travis (Jacob G. Travis), No. 273 River Street, 1872; Dauchy, Travis, & Co. (P. J. Marsh), 1873; C. H. Dauchy, 1874; Dauchy & Brother (John B.), 1877; and C. H. Dauchy, 1885. The present firm was formed on January 1st, 1889.

The first "tailor and habit-maker" to settle in the village was Asa Crossen from New London, who advertised in 1788 "that if elegance in fitting ladies and gentlemen in the newest fashion" were "an inducement to them to honor him with their commands" he was competent to give them "general satisfaction." The earliest established of the large clothing-houses now in the city is that of W. & M. Gross on the north-west corner of Congress Street and Fifth Avenue. The members of the enterprising firm in 1877 succeeded to the business of their father, Louis Gross, who engaged in it at No. 52 Congress Street in 1851.

Julius Saul, the well-known merchant tailor and clothier, who since 1879 has occupied the building Nos. 324 and 326 River and Nos. 23 and 25 Fourth Street, engaged in the business in Troy, in 1867, at No. 324 River Street, from which he removed in 1872 to Nos. 336 and 338 River Street.

Wells & Coverly (Frederick E. Wells and James M. Coverly), men and boys' clothiers, at Nos. 336 and 338 River and Nos. 13–17 Fourth Street, on April 17th, 1890, became the successors of Morris Gross, who engaged in the business at No. 119 Congress Street in 1868, and, in 1880, moved to the building occupied by the present firm.

Mertens & Phalen (Jacob M. Mertens and Patrick Phalen), manufacturers and retailers of men and boys' clothing, at Nos. 348–352 River and Nos. 1–7 Fourth Street, engaged in the business in Troy on April 13th, 1891.

W. & L. E. GURLEY'S ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT WORKS.
North-east corner of Fulton Street and Fifth Avenue.

The first buildings used for merchandising and manufacturing within the original limits of the village were mostly destroyed by fire, the greater number in the conflagrations of 1820 and 1862. The Covell dwelling and store, Nos. 109 and 111 River Street, "Uncle Sam" Wilson's home, No. 43 Ferry Street, and the Hale house on the north-east corner of Second and Ferry

THE EARL & WILSON BUILDING.

streets, and several other frame tenements still remain as memorials of the early architecture of the place.

The largest buildings erected in recent years in the city are those in which the manufacture of collars, cuffs, and shirts is pursued. Representing as they do the local importance of Troy's most famous industry, they stand in high contrast with those humble workrooms in which string collars and shirt bosoms were made fifty years ago when Professor Amos Eaton of the Rensselaer School concluded that it was apparent folly for any one to venture time and money in so petty an undertaking.

Earl & Wilson, whose familiar trade-mark E & W is displayed so conspicuously by their numerous customers throughout the United States, were the

first manufacturers of collars and cuffs in Troy to erect a building particularly designed architecturally for their business. Fronting eighty-six feet on Seventh Street, and extending one hundred and five along the south side of Broadway, the large five-story brick structure presents in its various features an establishment admirably planned and sanitarily fitted for the requirements of the firm and the comfort of the operatives. Earl & Wilson notably exemplify the enterprise of those whose names have long been associated with the city's leading industry. Confirmed in the opinion that excellently-made collars and cuffs readily influence buyers, the firm emulously strives to perpetuate the popularity of its goods by the use of carefully-selected material and the skill of experienced operatives. Beginning with the genesis of the Earl & Wilson collars and cuffs in the cutting and pattern rooms and following them through all the developments of the deft handiwork to which they are subjected before reaching the laundry, one cannot fail in seeing the critical supervision practiced by the firm to obtain the attractive features which so highly commend its collars and cuffs. This assiduous attention to the varied details of manufacture is a primary explanation of the success of the firm in achieving the distinction which it enjoys in the special reputation of its goods. The practical knowledge of the business early acquired by the senior member of the firm, William S. Earl, has likewise greatly conduced to its prosperity. His experience in the manufacture of collars and cuffs began in 1848 with his employment in the factory of his father-in-law, Jefferson Gardner, in King Street. In 1850, he individually engaged in the business at No. 51 North Third Street, and from 1856 to 1858 he was associated with Edwin D. Blanchard in the firm of Earl & Blanchard, linen manufacturers, in the Manufacturers' Bank Building. On January 1st, 1867, he and Washington Wilson entered into partnership under the name of Earl & Wilson, and began manufacturing collars and cuffs at No. 5 Union Street. His son Gardner, who died on May 3d, 1887, was admitted into the firm in 1873, and Arthur R. Wilson, a brother of Washington Wilson, in 1881, and Edgar K. Betts in December, 1887. Earl & Wilson occupied their building on the south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway in 1876. The firm's store and salesrooms are in the Century Building, Nos. 33 and 35 East Seventeenth Street, New York. For the sale of its goods in the West the firm has a store at No. 268 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The name of Corliss, associated for fifty-three years with the manufacture of collars and cuffs in Troy, still endures in that of the firm of Corliss Brothers & Co., engaged in the business in the Earl & Wilson Building on the south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway. The venerable founder of the house, John M. Corliss, entered upon his long career in this industry in 1838,

when he began with Arnold H. Holdridge, as Holdridge & Corliss, manufacturing collars and shirt bosoms at No. 8 Sixth Street. On the dissolution of the partnership in 1839, he individually pursued the business until 1840, when he and John W. White, as Corliss & White, continued it at No. 345 River Street until 1842. From that year he conducted it again individually until 1846, when he and Hiram House formed the firm of Corliss & House. On the admission of Samuel N. Ide as a partner in 1854, its name was changed to Corliss, House, & Co., and on his withdrawal in 1857, to Corliss & House. In 1868, the firm was succeeded by that of John M. Corliss & Son, when Wilbur F. Corliss became associated in the business with his father. In 1878, John M. Corliss & Son began manufacturing in the Earl & Wilson Building. The firm of Corliss Brothers & Co. was formed on November 1st, 1882, by Wilbur F., Charles H., and John A. Corliss, and Elmer H. Garrett, from which Charles H. Corliss withdrew on November 1st, 1890. The fine goods made by the firm, bearing its trade-emblem of a clover leaf, lettered "Corliss brand," have a wide popularity in the United States. Corliss Brothers & Co. distribute their goods to the trade through their stores at No. 643 Broadway, New York, No. 48 Summer Street, Boston, and Nos. 247 and 249 Monroe Street, Chicago.

William Barker, manufacturer of the Barker brand of linen collars and cuffs, in the Earl & Wilson Building, on the south-west corner of Seventh Street and Broadway, has widely popularized his goods by making them of a superior weight and quality of linen and employing a body of operatives whose skill and experience are attractively disclosed in the beauty and perfection of their work. The special and important feature of his collars and cuffs is that both sides are linen, which greatly enhances their durability and adds an element of grace not obtainable in a combination of other material. The distinguishing trade-mark embellishing these fine goods is the figure of an English bulldog whose neck is encircled with a collar on which is engraved the name "Barker." The wide sale of the Barker brand of pure Irish linen collars and cuffs is ample evidence of the excellence of the goods. The founder of the factory was J. W. Wheeler, who engaged in the business, at No. 376 River Street, in 1866. His successors were Wheeler, Bisco, & Corning (A. K. Wheeler, Charles D. Bisco, and Douglas Corning), August, 1866; Bisco, Corning, & Abey (Harry T. Abey), November, 1866; Bisco & Corning, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Sixth Street, 1872; Douglas Corning, 1876; Douglas Corning & Co. (William Barker), January 1st, 1881; Corning & Barker, January 1st, 1885; and William Barker, December, 1887. To facilitate the distribution of his goods, William Barker has a salesroom at No. 810 Broadway, New York City, and one at Nos. 209 and 211 Jackson Street, Chicago.

The house of Cluett, Coon, & Co., the name of which has recently become familiar to the commercial circles of our country, is the outgrowth of the consolidation of two extensive and long-established manufacturing firms, each member of which has spent the larger portion of his life-time in the business to which he is now devoting his personal experience. The two firms now represented by Cluett, Coon, & Co., were Geo. B. Cluett, Bro., & Co., and Coon & Co., composed respectively of the following members: George B., J. W. A., and Robert Cluett, and John H. Coon, Daniel W. Coon, Henry C. Statzell, and Frederick F. Peabody. The story of the mercantile career of the first is soon told. Perhaps in proportion to its success may be its uneventfulness; but it still has an interest peculiarly its own. The firm of Geo. B. Cluett, Bro., & Co. was founded in 1863, succeeding to the business of Maullin & Cluett. In 1851, Joseph Maullin and E. D. Blanchard engaged in the manufacture of men's collars at No. 310 River Street. They were succeeded in 1856 by Maullin & Bigelow, and they in 1861 by Maullin, Bigelow, & Co. The members of that firm were Joseph Maullin, Charles H. Bigelow, and George B. Cluett, the latter having had charge of the manufacturing department of the firm of Maullin & Bigelow from 1858 to the dissolution of the partnership of Maullin, Bigelow, & Co. In 1862, Joseph Maullin and George B. Cluett organized the firm of Maullin & Cluett. On the death of the senior partner in 1863, George B. Cluett, J. W. A. Cluett, and Charles J. Saxe united in the firm of Geo. B. Cluett, Bro., & Co. J. W. A. Cluett had held a position in the manufacturing department from 1852 to the close of 1857. On the withdrawal of Charles J. Saxe, in 1866, Robert Cluett became a member of the firm, having held a responsible position under the firms of Maullin & Cluett and Geo. B. Cluett, Bro., & Co. since 1862. In 1874, the name of R. S. Norton was associated with the firm, and was so continued until his death in 1887. The factory of Geo. B. Cluett, Bro., & Co. was located, from 1862 to 1874, at No. 390 River Street. From 1875 to 1880 at Nos. 74 and 76 Federal Street, the building being destroyed by fire on March 20th, 1880. On the day of the fire, new quarters were found at 556 Fulton Street, the business proceeding without further interruption. In 1881, the first of the three factories of the present firm, covering an area of one hundred by one hundred feet, was erected and occupied. The second building, fifty by one hundred feet, was first occupied in 1884. In 1890, the present house centralized its entire manufacturing operations by occupying its third building, one hundred by one hundred feet; the entire establishment having a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet, and forming one of the most prominent features of the city.

The history of the origin and progress of the successful firm of Coon & Co. is a record of business devotion and unremitting perseverance. This house

CLUETT, COON, & CO.'S SHIRT, COLLAR, AND CUFF FACTORIES.

was established in 1856 by John H. Coon and H. W. Cole, the former having recently returned after a successful venture in California. The firm of Cole & Coon first manufacturing collars at the north-west corner of Grand Division and North Third streets, removed thence in 1859 to the Manufacturers' Bank Building. On the admission in that year of J. M. Van Volkenburgh, the name of the firm became Cole, Coon, & Co. In 1861, the business was removed to No. 7 Union Street, and continued there until destroyed in the great fire of 1862. In 1861, Mr. Cole had withdrawn, and Coon & Van Volkenburgh had succeeded to the business. On the withdrawal of J. M. Van Volkenburgh in 1868, J. H. Coon, W. H. Reynolds, and Daniel W. Coon founded the firm of Coon, Reynolds, & Co., which continued in successful operation to the death of W. H. Reynolds in 1879. In that year the firm of Coon & Co. was formed by J. H. Coon, D. W. Coon, H. C. Statzell, and F. F. Peabody; the last two members having held important positions with the preceding firm. The factory was removed in 1881 to the upper stories of No. 556 Fulton Street. Here again the industrial operations of the firm were for awhile suspended by fire, the building being partly burned on the night of February 19th, 1885. The success of Coon & Co. was due in no small measure to the individual enterprise of the several members of the firm. Each had his field of responsibility; D. W. Coon taking charge of the factory, and J. H. Coon, H. C. Statzell, and F. F. Peabody having the care of the sales-rooms in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The successes of Cluett, Coon, & Co. have run parallel with the growth and prosperity of the city. In the beginning of their career, the shirt and collar manufacturers of Troy occupied such premises as they found most in harmony with their limited circumstances. Lofts, garrets, and basements came into requisition; but in the course of time, the want of better accommodations necessitated the erection of buildings specially designed for their purposes. The position occupied in the public confidence by the goods of Cluett, Coon, & Co. has been fairly striven for and won. The house disposes of its productions entirely to retail dealers, and to facilitate their distribution, branches have been established in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco. The firm being extensive advertisers, its name and trade-marks are familiar as household words throughout the United States, and the prosperity now enjoyed by it is a legitimate consequence of its enterprise and industry.

One of the most massive brick buildings in the city is the shirt, collar, and cuff manufactory of George P. Ide & Co., on the west side of River Street, immediately north of Hutton Street. The imposing five-story structure, fronting one hundred and fifty feet on River Street, and having a depth of

one hundred and twenty-six, was erected in 1880, and occupied by the firm on May 26th, 1882. The spacious, many-windowed workrooms are admirably fitted for the extensive business of the widely-known firm. In them are seen great numbers of girls and women deftly advancing with active hands and watchful eyes the manifold operations attending the making of the popular goods. The cutting, laundering, packing, and other departments of the establishment are also places of special attraction to persons unacquainted with its magnitude. A part of the site of the attractive building was occupied as early as 1788 by the store of Daniel Carpenter, one of the first settlers of Troy. Opposite it, on the north-east corner of River and Hutton streets, stood the two-story dwelling in which Christopher and Timothy Hutton resided in the early part of the century. It and a number of other buildings on that and the opposite side of River Street were destroyed by fire on December 7th, 1879. The business of the firm of George P. Ide & Co. had its origin in the copartnership of George P. Ide and S. V. R. Ford, who, in 1865, engaged in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, at No. 506 Fulton Street, under the name of Ide & Ford. On the admission of Samuel N. Ide as a member of the firm in 1867, its title was changed to that of Ide Brothers & Ford. In 1872, it became Ide Brothers & Bruce, by the withdrawal of S. V. R. Ford and the admission of Charles E. Bruce as a copartner. On the dissolution of the firm in 1878, that of George P. Ide, Bruce, & Co. was formed by George P. Ide, Charles E. Bruce, and James M. Ide. The last was succeeded by that of George P. Ide & Co. in 1884, the members of which were George P. Ide, James M. Ide, and Frank B. Twining. On December 1st, 1889, Alba M. Ide, the son of the senior member, was admitted a partner. The energetic firm sends its goods to dealers throughout the United States, from the manufactory and also from its salesrooms in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The Brokaw Manufacturing Company, organized on August 27th, 1890, of which George P. Ide is president, W. B. Brokaw, vice-president, and Frank B. Twining, secretary and treasurer, occupies a part of the establishment, Nos. 481 and 483, where it manufactures extensively negligee shirts and outing goods.

Miller, Hall, & Hartwell, makers of shirts, collars, and cuffs, at Nos. 347 to 357 River Street, enjoy the distinction of being the proprietors of the oldest and largest shirt manufactory in the city. The first building, erected in 1880, is an imposing brick structure, six stories high, having a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of one hundred; the new one, now building, adjoining it on the north, will have the same height and depth, and will extend along River Street to Vanderheyden Street, seventy-five feet. A large number of girls and women are employed in the spacious workrooms of the establishment, and

GEORGE P. IDE & CO.'S SHIRT, COLLAR, AND CUFF FACTORY.

hundreds of others in the neighboring cities, villages, and country are provided with work at their homes by the enterprising firm. The collars, cuffs, and shirts made by the firm are sold to dealers throughout the United States, everywhere maintaining the reputation so long popularizing the goods of these well-known manufacturers. The senior member of the firm, Justus Miller, engaged in the manufacture of collars and cuffs in Troy with A. P. Hamlin and Joseph Wheelock, under the name of Hamlin, Miller, & Co., at No. 464 Fulton Street, in 1866. Their successors, Miller & Wheelock, in 1867, then began manufacturing shirts. On the admission of E. W. Bingham in 1874, the firm took the name of Miller, Wheelock, & Co., at No. 22 King Street. In 1875, Miller & Bingham succeeded to the business at Nos. 421 and 423 River Street. After the death of the junior partner in 1877, his widow retained an interest in the business until 1878. Justus Miller conducted it under the name of Miller & Bingham, in the building Nos. 421 and 423 River Street, until it was burned on December 7th, 1879. Until July 1st, 1880, he occupied the building on the north-east corner of River and Hoosick streets, whence he moved to his new factory on the west side of River Street, between Hoosick and Vanderheyden streets. In 1884, the firm of Miller, Hall, & Hartwell was formed by Justus Miller, Frank B. Miller (his son), William L. Hall, and Charles E. Hartwell.

The United Shirt and Collar Company, formed by the well-known manufacturers, S. A. House's Sons, James K. P. Pine, Sanford & Robinson, Beiermeister & Spicer, and Marshall & Briggs, was incorporated on May 7th, 1890, with a capital of $2,000,000, and began business under its name on July 1st, the officers of the company being Samuel B. Sanford, president; Frederick Beiermeister, jr., and David C. Briggs, vice-presidents; James K. P. Pine, treasurer, and Edward O. House, secretary. The consolidation of the interests of the five long-established firms not only endowed the company with special advantages of increasing the manufacture of the collars, cuffs, and shirts bearing the different trade-marks of the united houses, but also invested it with more available facilities for augmenting the sale of its standard goods and for curtailing expenditures for salesrooms and branch stores in the large cities. S. A. House's Sons (John M. and Edward O. House) represented the business begun by Samuel A. House at No. 3 Fourth Street in 1853, who with his sons in 1865 formed the firm of S. A. House & Sons, which, in 1878, was succeeded by that of S. A. House's Sons, manufacturers of the "Tiger" brand of collars and cuffs, in the Gurley Building. James K. P. Pine was first associated in the business with H. W. Cole and Clinton M. Dyer, as Cole, Dyer, & Pine, who began manufacturing in the Gurley Building, on Fulton Street, in 1862. Their successors were Dyer & Pine, 1867; Pine & Miller

(H. B. Miller), 1868; Pine, Miller, & Dunham (T. M. Dunham), 1869; Pine, Adams, & Dunham (Charles H. Adams), 1874; Pine & Hamblin (Myron C. Hamblin), 1879; and James K. P. Pine, 1880, who, in 1884, moved to Lansingburgh where in his large five-story brick building he manufactured his "Lion" brand of collars and cuffs. Sanford & Robinson (Samuel B. Sanford and George S. Robinson), in 1867, succeeded to the business begun in 1866 by Day, Robinson, & Bradshaw (Hanford Day, George S. Robinson, and M. S. Bradshaw), at Nos. 7 and 9 First Street. In 1881, John and Robert Squires were admitted members of the firm, manufacturing collars and cuffs in the building on the north-east corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Frederick Beiermeister, jr., of the firm of Beiermeister & Spicer, with his father, Frederick Beiermeister, sr., under the name of Beiermeister & Son, engaged in the manufacture of collars and cuffs at No. 361 River Street in 1875. They were succeeded in 1880 by the firm of Beiermeister, Smith & Co. (R. M. Smith); in 1881, by Beiermeister, Smith, Burden, & Co. (John Burden); in 1882, by Beiermeister & Burden (F. Beiermeister, jr.), and in 1884, by Beiermeister & Spicer (George A. Spicer), manufacturing in late years their "Anchor" brand of collars and cuffs at Nos. 509–513 River Street. Marshall & Briggs (John A. Marshall and David C. Briggs), recently manufacturing their "M & B" brand of collars and cuffs at No. 382 River Street, engaged in the business in 1876 at No. 377 River Street. The popular goods of the United Shirt and Collar Company are the product of its three factories; one on the north-east corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, in which are the business offices of the company; the "Anchor" factory at Nos. 509–513 River Street, and the "Lion" on the south-east corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Lansingburgh. For a wide distribution of its goods the company has salesrooms in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco.

Fellows & Company (James F. Fellows, James C. Archibald, George L. Hastings, and A. C. Fellows), manufacturers of men's linen collars and cuffs, on the south-west corner of Fulton and Union streets, became, on July 27th, 1888, the successors of Lyman Bennett, 1834; Bennett, Hicks, & Edson, 1853; Bennett & Edson, 1855; Bennett, Edson, & Strickland, 1860; Bennett, Strickland, & Fellows (A. C. Fellows), 1861; Bennett & Fellows, 1866; Bennett, Fellows, & Co., 1868; Fellows & Curtis (H. C. Curtis), 1871; and Fellows & Co., 1884.

Gunnison & Marvin, manufacturers of the "Electric" and "Meteor" brands of ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen collars and cuffs, at No. 1931 Sixth Avenue, represent by succession the first manufacturers of ladies' linen collars and cuffs in the city, William Gunnison and Walter D. Stewart, of the firm

of Gunnison & Stewart, at No. 304 River Street. The latter were succeeded by Gunnison, Stewart, & Co. (W. W. Hastings), 1856; Gunnison & Stewart (James M. Stewart), 1858; Gunnison & Stewart (Albert P. Stewart), 1871; Gunnison & Stewart (William and William S. Gunnison), 1879; William Gunnison & Son (William S.), 1880; and Gunnison & Marvin (William S. Gunnison and I. V. Marvin), January 1st, 1886.

J. Stettheimer, jr., & Co. (George I. and Charles H. Stettheimer), collar and cuff manufacturers at Nos. 553–559 Federal Street, are the successors of J. Stettheimer, who engaged in the business at No. 310 River Street in 1863.

Holmes & Ide (Henry Holmes and John C. Ide), manufacturers of the "Imperial" brand of collars and cuffs, at Nos. 405–415 Federal Street, engaged in the business on December 1st, 1869, with Stephen Parks, under the name of Parks, Ide, & Holmes, in the Manufacturers' Bank Building. On the withdrawal of Stephen Parks from the firm on December 1st, 1877, the present name was assumed by the junior members.

Tim & Co., the proprietors of one of the largest collar and cuff factories in the city, engaged in the business in 1872, in the Grant Building on the south-east corner of Fifth and Federal streets; the members of the firm being at that time Louis and Solomon Tim and Max Herman. In 1874, they moved to No. 303 River Street, where, in 1876, J. O'Sullivan became a member of the firm. Desiring larger workrooms, Tim & Co. occupied, in 1878, the four-story brick building Nos. 553–559 Federal Street, from which the firm and that of Tim, Wallerstein, & Co. removed in 1881 and took possession of their new five-story factory, extending along the east side of Sixth Street eighty-three feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty-three. There, in 1883, M. Ober was admitted a member of the firm, from which he withdrew in 1888, and Max Herman and J. O'Sullivan in 1889. On the association of Louis and Solomon Tim, E. Wallerstein, and Max Herman, as Tim, Wallerstein, & Co., shirt manufacturers, on April 1st, 1878, they with Tim & Co. occupied the Bunnell Building, Nos. 553–559 Federal Street. In 1880, J. O'Sullivan, and in 1883, M. Ober, became members of the firm, from which the last named retired in 1888, and Max Herman and J. O'Sullivan in 1889. The extensive establishment of the two firms, Nos. 1724–1742 Sixth Avenue, comprises two buildings with a frontage of one hundred and sixty-three feet. The salesrooms of the firms are at No. 87 Franklin Street, New York.

Joseph Bowman & Sons, at Nos. 553–559 Federal Street, maintain a well-established reputation of supplying their customers with a popular grade of goods attractive in style and of excellent material. The senior member of the firm, who engaged in the manufacture of collars and cuffs with William F. Mosely under the name of Bowman & Mosely in 1853, re-engaged in it at

Nos. 485 and 487 River Street in 1877. In 1882, he and his sons, Cassius M. and Joseph Bowman, jr., entered into their present partnership.

H. C. Curtis & Co. manufacture the popular "C & C" shirts, collars, and cuffs at Nos. 421 and 423 River Street. The founder of the factory, Henry C. Curtis, became a member of the firm of Bennett & Fellows in 1868, and with A. C. Fellows, as Fellows & Curtis, succeeded to the business in 1871. On February 11th, 1884, he and Charles Cleminshaw formed the firm of H. C. Curtis & Co. In 1888, C. G. Cleminshaw, son of Charles Cleminshaw, became associated with them as a copartner.

Ball Brothers (John C. Ball), makers of fine custom shirts, linen collars and cuffs, Nos. 58, 59, and 60 Hall Building, are the successors of Gallup & Tucker, 1864; Sidney D. Tucker & Co., 1867; Sidney D. Tucker, 1868; John C. Ball, 1870; and Ball Brothers (John C. and Clinton M.), 1871. Since 1878, John C. Ball has been conducting the business under the name of Ball Brothers.

C. H. McClellan, at Nos. 553 and 559 Federal Street, manufactures the "Peerless" shirts and the fine linen collars and cuffs of the "American eagle" trade-mark. The founders of the factory, William H. Gallup and Sidney D. Tucker, as Gallup & Tucker, engaged in the manufacture of collars and shirt bosoms, at Nos. 329 and 331 River Street, in 1864. Their successors were Sidney D. Tucker & Co. (C. E. Hawley), in 1867; Sidney D. Tucker, 1868; Tucker & Flack (F. M. Flack), 1876; Flack & Denison (H. S. Denison), 1879; Flack & Wales (Philip M. Wales), 1880; McClellan, Miller, & Co. (C. H. McClellan, John Miller, and J. W. Smart), November 2d, 1887; and C. H. McClellan on January 1st, 1889.

Wood & Lewis, manufacturers of fine linen collars and cuffs at No. 7 Union Street, are the successors of the firm of Wood, Lewis, & Hawley, formed on December 1st, 1881. On the retirement of C. H. Hawley, the other two members of it, James W. Wood and F. R. Lewis, entered into partnership as Wood & Lewis on January 10th, 1888.

Wilbur, Miller, & Wilbur, whose "Red Seal" shirts and fine linen collars and cuffs are distinguished by many features of excellence both in quality of material and workmanship, are the successors of the firm of Wilbur, DuBois, & Wilbur, formed by Harvey and George W. Wilbur and H. T. DuBois, at Nos. 17–23 Federal Street, in 1883. In 1884, the partnership was followed by that of Wilbur, Krum, & Wilbur (Franklin Krum, jr.). The present firm of Wilbur, Miller, & Wilbur, manufacturing in the Dennin Building on the north-west corner of Fulton and Front streets, was formed by Harvey and George W. Wilbur and Philip F. Miller in December, 1885.

Van Zandt, Jacobs, & Co. (C. E. Van Zandt and J. A. Jacobs), collar and

cuff manufacturers, at No. 251 River Street, succeeded on February 1st, 1887, the Co-operative Collar and Cuff Co., which began business in Troy in December, 1888.

There are also other industries in the city of less magnitude which afford employment to small bodies of workmen. The manufacture of carpenters' planes, tools, and ornamental woodwork, pursued by Edward Carter, on Spring Avenue, was begun by Simeon Rowell, at No. 38 Ferry Street, in 1828. The Troy File Works, on the south side of Congress Street, near Ida Falls, of which Banker & White (A. D. Banker and Henry White) are the present proprietors, were established in 1831. The oldest of the three dye-houses in the city, that of Mrs. S. W. Hall, at No. 403 River Street, was founded by Aaron Hall, in 1827. The dye-works of Christopher W. Shacklady, located in 1851 on the south-east corner of River and Jacob streets, represent the development of the business begun by Charles Myers, at No. 277 River Street, in 1837. The steam dyeing establishment of William R. Lee, at No. 53 State Street, was originated by John Elder in 1856. H. Clay Bascom, whose wood and iron pattern works are on the north-east corner of River and Hoosick streets, continues the business begun by Samuel Hanley in 1835. The Troy Brass Foundry, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Federal and Jacob streets, established by William Kemp & Co. in 1851, has been operated since 1852 by the founder of the firm, William Kemp. F. A. Maltby, weaver of iron, brass and copper wire cloth, sieves and screens, at Nos. 357 and 359 River Street, succeeded his father, J. B. S. Maltby, in 1889, in the business begun by Hobbs, Grant, & Co. in 1853. The manufacture of horseshoe, spike and rivet kegs, begun by Oliver Thomas in 1854, is continued by his son, H. B. Thomas, on the south side of Main Street, north of the Wynants Kill. The casting of car wheels, undertaken by Mallary & Ingalls in 1859, is continued by George W. Swett & Co., at their foundry on the north-west corner of Second and Ida streets. William H. Draper, manufacturer of fish and chalk lines and braided wire picture cord, at Nos. 652 and 654 River Street, is the successor of his father, Stephen Draper, who engaged in the business in 1865.

The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company's extensive works at Nos. 54–70 Second Avenue, Lansingburgh, have been identified with the leading industries of Troy since 1872, when the first buildings there were occupied for the prosecution of the business begun by the company in 1866 at Waterford. The wide sale of the Ludlow sliding stop valves for water, gas, steam and oil pipes throughout the United States, in England, Sweden, Russia, South America, the West Indies, Mexico and Canada, is the appreciable evidence of their standard serviceableness. The company's fire hydrants are no less popular, and fully merit the high commendation given them wherever used. The

officers of the company are Henry G. Ludlow, president; David J. Johnson, vice-president; M. D. Schoonmaker, treasurer, and John T. Christie, secretary.

L. S. Bunnel, machinist and maker of inventors' models at Nos. 553–559 Federal Street, succeeded in 1871 to the business begun by him and Joel Weaver as Weaver & Bunnel, at No. 217 River Street, in 1868. Knowlson & Kelley (John Knowlson and James Kelley), machinists and engineers, and manufacturers of Corliss engines, steam and power pumps at their works on the south-east corner of River and Division streets (the site of the Matthias Van der Heyden house, built in 1652), engaged in the business on the south-east corner of River and Liberty streets in 1869. John Leggett, who entered into partnership with his son, Joseph A., on March 1st, 1882, under the name of John Leggett & Son, paper box manufacturers at Nos. 34 and 36 North Fourth Street, began the business on the north-west corner of Fulton and Fifth streets in 1865. Hughes & Simpson (George Hughes and E. W. Simpson), manufacturers of paper boxes and plush and velvet cases, on the north-west corner of River and Hoosick streets, in 1874 succeeded George Hughes, who engaged in the business at No. 7 Bridge Avenue in 1872. Van Deusen & Co. (Franklin Van Deusen and Shepard Tappen), manufacturers of paper boxes and manufacturers' laundrymen, at Nos. 1920–1934 Sixth Avenue, became in 1872 the successors of Franklin Van Deusen, who engaged in the business of a laundryman at No. 54 North Fourth Street in 1860. Edward Eckardt, manufacturing paper boxes at Nos. 2160–2164 Sixth Avenue, engaged in the business in the *Times* Building, in 1881. Stone, Blair, & Co. (Thomas H. and Lucius Stone, and John C. Blair, 1881), manufacturers' laundrymen, at Nos. 34 and 36 North Fourth Street, continue the business begun by John C. Blair in 1859. J. W. & W. L. Gardner, manufacturers' laundrymen, at Nos. 38 and 40 North Fourth Street, succeeded, in 1881, to the business which Anson G. Gardner begun in 1867.

The Globe Ventilator Company, organized in 1876, has its offices and sales-room at No. 203 River Street. No apparatus for the ventilation of residences, stores, school-houses, churches, hospitals, asylums, theaters, factories, cars, steam and sailing vessels can be more effective and ornamental than the Globe ventilators made by the company. Wherever used in this and other countries the highest praise has been bestowed on them. The Troy Waste Manufacturing Company, Henry A Merritt, president, Peter McCarthy, treasurer, and Charles Mahoney, secretary, dealers in cotton, woolen, and paper waste and manufacturers of cotton batting and shoddies, Nos. 461–467 River Street, was incorporated on February 1st, 1883. The Trojan Car Coupler Company, organized on April 20th, 1891, of which Howard H. Burden is president, Palmer C. Ricketts, vice-president, and Alfred H. Renshaw, secretary and

treasurer, is successfully competing for the use of its patented coupler by the railroads in the United States and other countries. The works of the company are on the south-west corner of Paine and Hamilton streets, Green Island.

The Cunningham–Young Company (A. G. Cunningham, president; James T. Young, secretary, and Josiah L. Young, treasurer), organized on August 1st, 1891, and dealing in builders' supplies at No. 145 River Street, continues the manufacture of sashes, doors, and blinds, begun by Cunningham, Young, & Co. in 1886. H. H. Giles, proprietor, and L. H. Giles, secretary and treasurer, of the Giles Nickel Works, on the south-west corner of Sixth Avenue and North Street, nickel platers and manufacturers of nickel-plated stove ornaments, became in 1888 the successors of Moore & Fitzsimmons, who established the Olympus Nickel Works in 1885. John Mahoney, jr., actively pursuing the business of a manufacturer of fine carriages and other vehicles, at his works on the south-west corner of Adams and First streets, engaged in the business on December 4th, 1888, at No. 302 First Street. His attractively-constructed and handsomely-painted business and advertising wagons are specialties of skill and workmanship.

These and other mercantile and manufacturing interests have for many years contributed to the prosperity of the city and specialized the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants.

The eight national banks in the city also proffer distinctive evidence of the thrift and welfare of its people. In 1865, the capital of the ten institutions as shown by their second quarterly statements was $2,734,000, their deposits were $4,480,083.44, and their loans and discounts $4,449,494.89. In 1890, the capital of the eight banks as reported to the Comptroller of the National Currency was $1,890,000, their deposits were $7,986,059.38, and their loans and discounts $8,300,493.77; disclosing a *per capita* increase in twenty-five years of the deposits from $114.01 to $131.01, and of the loans and discounts from $113.23 to $136.17. No less significant is the increase of the deposits in the Troy Savings Bank, which in 1865 amounted to $1,766,000, and in 1890 aggregated $5,220,474.

The wealth of Troy, thrice diminished by extensive conflagrations destroying property valued at millions of dollars, is comparatively as great as that of other cities in the United States of like age and population. The actual valuation of all the taxable property in the city in 1890 was $47,049,979.66. If four-fifths of the stock, deposits, undivided profits, and surplus money, $16,577,-334.66, held in October that year by the national and savings banks, be taken to represent the funds of citizens of Troy,—$13,261,876.72,—and be added to $47,049,979.66, the wealth of the inhabitants was then approximately $60,311,-856.38.

As shown by the census bulletin issued on June 22d, 1891, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of one hundred principal or representative cities of the United States, the ordinary municipal expenditures of Troy are less *per capita* than those of the other large cities in the State: New York, $32.30; Buffalo, $26.41; Brooklyn, $20.88; Albany, $18.56; Rochester, $16.39; Syracuse, $13.65; Troy, $11.52. The total debt of Troy in 1890 was $1,106,105.83, or $18.14 *per capita*, and that of Albany $4,342,200.00, or $45.74 *per capita*. The difference of the municipal expenditures and debts of the two cities that year is strikingly apparent in the *per capita* burden of $29.66 of the people of Troy, and that of $64.30 of those of Albany.

The growth of Troy in the next hundred years will no doubt exceed that of its first century. Advantages of site and the progressive enterprise of its citizens cannot but make it the largest and most important city on the Hudson. The eastern plateau, opening wide prospects of distant mountains and intermediate stretches of woodland and cultivated farms, and commanding views of the picturesque foreground of cities, villages, and suburban residences margining the Hudson and the four branches of the Mohawk, will ultimately be the most attractive part of the city. Easily rendered accessible by lines of street railway running northward as far as Oakwood Cemetery and the City Reservoirs and southward to Congress Street, this eligible extent of high land cannot long remain indifferently valued and devoid of desirable thoroughfares and convenient approaches for street cars. The spirit of improvement awakened by the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the naming of Troy early manifested itself in the organization of the Citizens' Association, having for its object "the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the city." Through the influence and efforts of its members the Public Improvement Commission was constituted in June that year. Empowered by the Legislature to construct sewers for the better drainage of the city and to lay out streets in parts of it where there were none, and to expend for such purposes the sum of $100,000 a year in the two years succeeding the passage of the act, and no more than $75,000 a year thereafter until the sum of $425,000 should be expended, the commissioners have with creditable diligence, judgment, and economy prosecuted the improvements particularized in the act. Under their direction and superintendence four and a half miles of new sewers have been constructed, and four miles of granite block pavement and one mile of asphalt have been laid; increasing the extent of sewers to twenty-one miles and of granite-paved streets to eleven miles. The recent spontaneous and munificent contributions of the citizens for the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Washington Square, the Young Women's Association Home on Second Street, the Troy Orphan Asylum on Spring Avenue, together with the

gift of the Gurley Memorial Hall to the trustees of the Troy Female Seminary, and that of the Earl Memorial Chapel to the trustees of the Troy Cemetery Association, strikingly presage future undertakings of still greater magnitude by which the city will be made more attractive as a place of residence and more famous as a seat of industrial and commercial activity.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

ADDENDA.

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.

Frank M. Brower (June 17, 1879), 122 Congress Street.

Drake & Moffitt (John K. Drake and A. W. M. Moffitt, 1881), No. 3 Second Street.

William H. Flandrau (1878), No. 814 River Street.

Hermann Gnadendorff (1880), No. 14 Second Street. (Gnadendorff & Scheffer, 1868.)

Robert Glass (1880), south-east corner of Second and Madison streets.

G. W. Holcomb (1870), No. 137 Congress Street. (William C. Badeau, 1847; Badeau & Stoddard, 1848; W. C. Badeau, 1850; W. C. Badeau & Co., 1851; W. C. Badeau, 1852; Badeau & Goodman, 1854; W. C. Badeau, 1855; John McCusker, 1863; G. W. Holcomb & Co., 1867; Holcomb & Dater, 1868.)

A. M. Knowlson (p. 392).

C. E. McLoud (Feb. 1, 1884), 349 Congress Street.

David F. Magill (April 20, 1870), No. 14 King Street. (Chapin Jones, 1853.)

Moncrief & Francis (Robert F. Moncrief and William M. Francis, April 15, 1886), No. 77 Congress Street.

J. H. Paulus (April 29, 1891), No. 326 Congress Street. (Campbell & Ward, 1869.)

Henry Schneider (March, 1883), No. 13 Jacob Street.

C. H. Shacklady (1874), north-west corner of Fulton Street and Fifth Avenue.

Elijah W. Stoddard (p. 392).

C. A. Whipple (June 12, 1888), No. 825 River Street.

Charles H. Wiberley (1885), south-east corner of Broadway and River Street.

ARCHITECTS.

Cummings & Son, Mark F. (Frederick M. Cummings, 1890), 10 Times Building, Broadway. (M. F. Cummings, 1863.)

C. Edward Loth (1871), No. 88 Congress Street. (Loth & Baudoin, 1869.)

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

T. U. Davidson (1881), dealer in books and stationery, No. 310 River Street.

Stephen F. Hoyt (1872), manager of the Northern News Company, and dealer in newspapers, periodicals, books, and stationery, Nos. 12 and 14 Third Street.

BREWERS.

Conway Brothers & Kane (Daniel E. and Henry A. Conway, and Nicholas T. Kane, 1883), ale and porter, Nos. 124–146 North Fourth Street. (Uriel Dexter, 1852.)

Donohue–Tierney Isengart Brewing Company (P. J. Fitzgerald, president; Ernest Voight, secretary; and William Donohue, treasurer, 1887), lager beer, south-east corner of Tenth and Hoosick streets. (Christian Isengart, 1869.)

Fitzgerald Brothers (pp. 276, 277).

Kennedy & Murphy (p. 276).

Quandt Brewing Company (Adam Quandt, president, and H. W. Vossmerbaumer, secretary, 1888), lager beer, Nos. 846–852 River Street. (Leo Kirchner, 1869.)

Ruscher & Co. (Laurence Sheary and Michael Cavanaugh, Feb. 16, 1888), lager beer, Nos. 474–484 Fourth Street, corner of Trenton. (Ruscher & Stoll, 1857.)

John Stanton, ale and porter, Nos. 1428–1440 Fifth Avenue. (Abram Nash, 1817; Nash & Adams, 1824; Abram Nash, 1831; A. Nash & Son, 1836; Nash, Beadleston & Co., 1839; A. B. Nash & Co., 1856; Daly & Stanton, 1865; John Stanton, 1880.)

Jacob F. Stoll (Frederika K. Stoll, 1888), lager beer. (Ruscher & Stoll, 1857.)

CARPET DEALERS.

Hugh McCusker (1880), dealer in carpets and oil cloths, No. 261 River Street.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEALERS.

B. E. Carpenter (1890), carriage and harness repository, Nos. 18–20 State Street. (Decker & Marston, 1871.)

Cheney & Ranken (E. D. Cheney and William Ranken, 1887), dealers in carriages, wagons, sleighs and harness, No. 558 River Street.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Eisen & Doring (L. F. Eisen and C. Doring, jr.,1884), No. 508 Fulton Street. (W. Vossmerbaumer, 1863.)

COAL DEALERS.

Edward Bolton (1881), Front Street, south of Grand. (Bolton & Anthony, 1858.)

Crandell, Knight, & Reichard (Otis N. Crandell, Joseph H. Knight, and Burton A. Reichard, 1889), No. 389 River Street. (Charles Stone, 1857; Stone & Crandell, 1877.)

John English & Son (Laurence A., 1882), No. 359 Second Street. (John English & Co., 1866.)

James P. Gates (1870), Front Street, north of Ferry. (Gates & Smart, 1869.)

Max Grimm (1881), Brown Building, north-west corner of River and Congress streets.

David Judson (represented by A. E. and H. B. Judson and Arthur Cowee, 1889), No. 51 River Street. (David Judson, 1848.)

James O'Neil (1866), Front Street, north of Ferry.

Peterson & Packer (S. A. Peterson and George A. Packer, 1872), north-west corner of Fulton and Front streets. (W. H. Jackson, 1857.)

John H. Tupper (1878), north-west corner of River and Jacob strcets. (Laban Gardner, 1837; Barton & Tupper, 1870.)

J. A. Wait, Son, & Co. (Josiah A. and L. H. Wait, and D. Ritche, 1879), No. 140 Fourth Street, and Front Street, south of Division. (Wait, Fisher & Co., 1854.)

John Worthington (1873), No. 107 River Street. (David F. Worthington, 1860; D. F. Worthington & Son, 1867.)

Tom S. Wotkyns (1884), south-west corner of Front and Fulton streets. (Joseph Stackpole, 1844; Stackpole & Wotkyns, 1845.)

ESTATE AGENTS.

Dauchy & Pattison (H. B. Dauchy and E. A. Pattison, 1889), estate agents, No. 12 First Street.

FLOUR MERCHANTS.

Rickerson & Co. (1886), LeRoy Rickerson, wholesale flour dealers, No. 231 River Street. (Rickerson & Lewis, 1875.)

James Smyth (1876), dealer in flour, feed and hay, No. 135 River street. (Jacob Smyth & Co., 1873.)

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Cornelius Fogarty (1886), manufacturer and dealer in furniture, carpets and oil cloths, Nos. 213–215 River Street. (Fogarty & York, 1884.)

Rollin C. Reynolds (1886), dealer in furniture, carpets and stoves, Nos. 255 and 257 River Street. (Nathaniel Reynolds, 1876.)

FURRIERS.

H. Broughton & Co. (1887), (Henry Broughton), manufacturers of fur coats and cloaks, and dealers in caps and gloves, No. 233 River Street. (E. W. Boughton & Co., 1871.)

Charles F. Butterworth (1890), manufacturer of fur goods, No. 259 River Street. (H. Broughton & Co., 1887.)

GROCERS.

William J. Bumstead, jr., north-east corner of First and Adams streets. (William Bumstead, 1848.)

Cohen Brothers, 1871 (David and Frederick Cohen), No. 88 Congress Street.

John P. Colby, No. 2196 Sixth Avenue. (J. & J. P. Colby, 1853.)

Edward B. Cox, 1877, south-east corner of Second and Division streets.

Everingham & Slauson (Richard Everingham and Byron W. Slauson), Mill Street. (Peter Thalimer, 1849.)

F. W. Jackson, 1877, No. 272 River Street.

Kelly & Morey (Bartholomew Kelly and David Morey), Nos. 571–573 River Street. (Bartholomew Kelly, 1866.

Cyrus Lynd, 1865, No. 110 Congress Street.
Harvey W. McChesney. No. 2446 Fifth Avenue. (Obed McChesney, 1856.)
William H. Munn, 1864, No. 16 King Street.
Philip Paul, No. 824 River Street. (John Paul, 1857.)
William C. Simmons, corner of North Fourth and Jacob streets. (William A. Simmons, 1846.)
William E. Smith, No. 350 Congress Street. (Smith & Bickford, 1856.)
William J. Stone, 1869, No. 302 River Street.

HATTERS.

Salisbury & Johnson (H. C. Salisbury and C. W. Johnson, 1886), hatters, furriers and dealers in bags, trunks and gloves, No. 344 River Street.

HOTELS.

American House (American Hotel, 1835), south-east corner of Third and Fulton streets, George A. Ross, 1888. (Munn's Tavern, Joseph Munn, 1802.)

Congress Hall, north-west corner of Congress Street and Sixth Avenue, Stephen Vincent. (George C. Bancroft, 1848.)

Everett House, north-west corner of Fulton Street and Sixth Avenue. J. M. Ellis. (Tremont House, 1855.)

Mansion House, north-east corner of Second Street and Broadway, M. Crowley, 1885. (Daniel D. Howard, 1829.)

Northern Hotel, No. 456 River Street, Samuel M Smith. (Cushman & Stevens, 1832.)

Revere House (1880), Nos. 551–555 Broadway, opposite Union Depot, Daniel Connelly. (Nelson House, John Nelson, 1872.)

Troy House, at intersection of River and First Streets, Frederick Jacobson, 1890. (Eagle Tavern, Henry Slason, 1797.)

Union House (1854), south-west corner of Broadway and Sixth Avenue, Peter Buckley.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

Fire.

Neher & Carpenter (Philip H. Neher and James H. Carpenter, May 1, 1883), also bankers and brokers, No. 5 First Street. (John D. W. Calder, 1824.)

William S. Kennedy (1886), Athenæum, No. 10 First Street. (Robert Cruikshank, 1857.)

Gilbert Geer, jr., & Co. (Gilbert Geer, jr., and William C. Geer, January 1, 1881), also real estate agents, No. 5 Mansion House Block. (Gilbert Geer, jr., 1858.)

Knox & Mead (John H. Knox and Walter F. Mead, 1888), No. 253 River Street. (Kelly & Knox, 1880; established 1855.)

Macdonald & Co. (John A. Macdonald, Louis J. Thiessen, and Werner Strecker, September 1, 1886), No. 280 River Street. (Van Every, Macdonald, & Carroll, 1867.)

Stillman & Son (Wait J. and Byron Stillman, 1870), insurance and real estate agents, Troy Savings Bank Building.

Van Alstyne & Harrington (R. H. Van Alstyne and A. W. Harrington, jr., 1887), insurance and real estate agents, No. 267 River Street. (J. D. W. Calder, 1824.)

Life.

D. L. Boardman & Son (Henry F. Boardman, Nov. 28th, 1883), New York State general agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. (1865.)

William V. Baker (1880), general agent of the North-western Life Insurance Company, No. 6 Keenan Building.

Fidelity and Casualty.

Sydney H. Pool (1890), general agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, Nos. 3 and 4 Mutual Bank Building, State Street.

KNITTING MILLS.

Ætna Hosiery Mills, Nos. 76–86 Second Avenue, Lansingburgh, erected 1881, William A. Harder, proprietor, shirts and drawers, also Harderfold hygienic underwear.

Rob Roy Hosiery Mills, Nos. 187–191 First Street. Rob Roy Hosiery Company organized Oct. 10, 1882. Charles A. Brown, president; Charles L. Alden, secretary; T. F. Barnum, treasurer. Shirts and drawers.

Wynantskill Knitting Mills, Albia. Wynantskill Knitting Company incorporated Oct. 28, 1884. J. E. McLoughlin, president and treasurer; Gilbert Geer, jr., secretary. Shirts and drawers.

LAUNDRIES.

T. P. Dowling (Sept., 1889), successor to Rogers & Dowling, custom laundry, No. 1939 Sixth Avenue. (E. F. Rogers, 1865.)

Wales & Price (Frederick K. Wales and Willard M. Price, 1885), custom laundrymen, south-east corner of River and Vanderheyden streets. (Greenman & Witbeck, 1867; C. Whyland, 1872; James D. Davis & Co., 1874; Grant & Wales, 1882; Wales, Bennit, & Co., 1883; Wales, Price, & Co., 1884.)

MEN'S FURNISHERS.

Evans Brothers (Charles A. and Thomas J. Evans, 1886), men's furnishers and hatters, No. 318 River Street.

E. S. Strait (1889), men's outfitter and dealer in hats and shoes, Nos. 312–314 River Street. (Henry Stamper, 1870.)

Halligan & Van Decar (W. H. Halligan and A. L. Van Decar, 1890), hatters and men's furnishers, No. 65 Congress Street. (C. A. Ives, 1872.)

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

R. G. Dun & Co. (Troy branch, 1872), W. C. Daboll, manager, since 1887.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Augustus Ametrano, No. 240 River Street. (Lyman J. Rundell, 1836.)

David Bastable, No. 234 River Street. (Lyman J. Rundell, 1836.)

Theodore Bayer (1889), No. 4 Keenan Building. (J. H. Byram, 1850.)

James B. Caldwell (1876), No. 6 Times Building. (Bernard Montague, 1839.)

M. M. Lennon (1877), No. 5 Times Building.

Manny & Hardy (J. L. Manny and W. D. Hardy) (1879), No. 36 Third Street.

MILL AND FACTORY SUPPLIES.

Barnum Brothers Company (T. F. and F. W. Barnum), organized March 1, 1888, manufacturers of leather belting and dealers in engineers' and mill supplies, No. 179 River Street. (Barnum Brothers, 1877; Theodore F. Barnum, 1867.)

Troy Belting and Supply Company (W. H. Kincaid, president and treasurer; A. G. Gray, vice-president; W. H. Kincaid, jr., secretary, 1886), Nos. 550–554 Fulton Street. Established, 1860.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Thomas H. Magill (1881), dealer in millinery and fancy goods, north-west corner of Broadway and Third Street. (Magill & Fleming, 1876.)

OPTICIAN.

Francis Roarke (1857), eye and opera-glasses, No. 2 Times Building.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Hardy & Van Arnam (G. R. Hardy and J. M. Van Arnam, 1873), No. 390 River Street. (George R. Hardy, 1871.)

James Irving (1844), No. 13 Second Street.

James Lloyd (1882), No. 44 Third Street.

Zeph. F. Magill (1871), 17 Keenan Building.

J. D. Shroder (1883), No. 308 River Street.

Towne & Elwell (W. H. Towne and T. B. Elwell, 1890), No. 47 Third Street.

PICTURE FRAME DEALERS.

F. W. Salisbury & Co. (1882), manufacturers of picture frames, No. 13 Congress St. (Alexander Salisbury, 1876.)

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

William H. Barnes (1876), No. 14 First Street. (William Barnes, 1854.)

William Ferguson (1880), south-west corner of Fulton and Union streets. (Dodds & Ferguson, 1866.)

Michael Kennedy, north-west corner of Congress and First streets. (Egan & Kennedy, 1883.)

Samuel Morris (1879), No. 414 Fulton Street. (St. Ormond & Morris, 1868.)

Mulligan & Schermerhorn (Martin Mulligan and Harrison Schermerhorn, 1880), Troy Savings Bank Building, Second Street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

J. H. Winslow & Co. (J. H. Winslow and Irving Hayner) (1879), real estate, loan, and insurance brokers, No. 13 State Street.

SHOE DEALERS.

J. A. Dorrance & Son (J. A. and W. J. Dorrance, 1881), No. 368 River Street. (Dorrance & Packard, 1864.)

S. B. Thing & Co. (S. B. Thing, J. W. Emery, and W. A. Prior, 1887), Nos. 328–330 River Street. (Charles E. Sheffer, 1872.)

STEAM AND GASFITTERS' SUPPLIES.

Daly & Horan (James W. Daly and J. J. Horan, May 19, 1890), dealers in steam and gasfitters' supplies, No. 225 River Street. (Bottum & Daly, 1889.)

STOVE DEALERS.

J. B. Butler (1886), dealer in stoves and ranges, No. 401 River Street. Established 1866.

VARNISH MANUFACTURER.

William Gardner (1889), successor to De Golyer & Brother, No. 1529 Sixth Avenue. (Joseph De Golyer, 1847.)

WALL PAPER DEALERS.

Bradt & Rogers (Chauncey D. Bradt and M. W. Rogers, 1891), No. 309 River Street, dealers in wall paper, window and plate glass, painters' supplies, and show cases. (C. D. Bradt, 1880.)

George J. Brennan, dealer in wall paper and window shades, painter and house decorator, No. 62 Congress Street. (Myers & Brennan, 1862.)

Henry Lobdell & Co. (1876), dealers in wall paper and window shades, No. 13 Third Street.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

Andrew Aird (1875), No. 4 Mansion House Block.

Doring Brothers (Charles F. and Joseph C. Doring, 1882), south-west corner of Fulton and Fourth streets.

Emanuel Marks (1854), No. 282 River Street.

Moores & Winder (C. H. Moores and George Winder, 1888), No. 351 Broadway.

Joseph H. Pahl (1876), No. 123 Fourth Street.

August Schnell (1879), No. 67 Congress Street.

F. W. Sim & Co. (H. G. Piersons, 1888), No. 246 River Street. (Thomas Goldsmith, 1875.)

Samuel C. Tappin (1877), No. 1 Keenan Building.

M. Timpane (1875), north-east corner of River and Fulton streets. (Thomas Goldsmith, 1842.)

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF TROY.

Organized February 7, 1889.

Officers in 1890.

Walter P. Warren, president,
E. F. Murray, corresponding secretary,
Charles I. Baker, recording secretary,
Robert H. Thompson, treasurer.

CITY OFFICERS.

Aldermen, 1891–1892.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	George H. Mead, John F. Cahill.	8.	Patrick Bolton, William E. Burke.
2.	William H. Halligan, Jacob Stickelmeyer.	9.	John Purcell, Lawrence T. Reilly.
3.	John H. Allendorph, Arthur T. Smith.	10.	Thomas Denny, William D. Cox.
4.	T. Lee Benedict, Elias G. Dorlon.	11.	John J. Casey, James T. Quinn.
5.	LeRoy Rickerson, Jacob M. Schaible.	12.	Patrick J. Delaney, Dennis Tracy.
6.	Louis J. Maloney, Patrick Purcell.	13.	William G. Seaton, Charles F. Lott.
7.	P. S. Fitzgerald, Patrick Burns.		

Police Commissioners.

John Magill and Francis J. Molloy, elected by Common Council on March 5, 1891, Police Commissioners for four years.

Fire Engineers.

Patrick Byron, elected Chief Engineer, and Henry C. Salisbury, Second Assistant Engineer, by the Fire Commissioners on April 30, 1891.

School Commissioners.

Peter J. Wallace elected by the commissioners, July 1st, 1890, to succeed William Hopkins, who resigned July 1st, 1890, and was elected clerk of the Board of School Commissioners July 1st, 1890; John J. Kenna, elected by the commissioners May 5th, 1891, to succeed Thomas D. Hendy, who died April 22d, 1891; Edward D. Cheney elected by the commissioners August 14th, 1891, to succeed Clarence E. Betts, who resigned August 14th, 1891; Daniel T. Holland and W. J. Myers elected November 3d, 1891, to succeed John F. Cahill and John J. Kenna.

Superintendent of the Public Schools.

Edwin E. Ashley, elected by the School Commissioners September 1st, 1891, to succeed David Beattie.

TROY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Trustees, 1891.

John Hobart Warren,
A. R. Smith,
Frederick P. Allen,
Paul Cook,
William S. Earl.
Alfred S. Peck.

EMENDATIONS.

On page 36, last line, for "1799," read 1798.
On page 49, line 11, for "shed," read shine.
On page 52, line 20, for "January, 1799," read November, 1798.
On page 52, line 23, for "that year," read the following year.
On page 76, line 3, for "formerly," read formally.
On page 181, line 27, for "Stephen," read Eaton.
On page 213, line 13, for "Waite," read Wait.
On page 219, line 26, for "F. M.," read M. F.
On page 233, line 12, for "Wait G." read Wait H.
On page 241, line 39, for "Pliny W.," read Pliny M.
On page 273, line 32, for "flats," read plats.
On page 280, line 35, for "Roe," read Rowe.
On page 281, line 28, for "Swartout," read Swartwout
On page 298, line 10, for "John," read Joseph.
On pages 332–337, line 2, for "assistants" read aldermen.
On page 341, line 20, for "David M. Ranken 1874," read David M. Ranken 1874–1877.
On page 342, line 6, for "Dow," read Don.
On page 342, line 26, for "Gay," read Guy.
On page 356, line 20, for "Charles E.," read Charles F.
On page 366, line 4, for "William E.," read William.
On page 368, line 13, for "Barton," read Burton.
On page 381, line 27, for "Samuel," read Samuel H.
On page 392, line 4, for "Ira," read Ira M.

POST SCRIPTUM.

Another copy of "The Recorder" is extant: No. 192, Vol. III, printed in Lansingburgh, on Tuesday, April 28, 1796, by Gardner & Hill.

Thomas Colwell, elected president, and R. Edson Starks, vice-president, of the National State Bank, November 11, 1891.

INDEX.

Abbott, George, 370.
Abbott & Son, H., 191.
Abele, G., 352.
Abey, H. T., 406.
Abrams, T. D., 221, 222, 357.
Academy, 49, 67.
  Episcopal, 63.
  St. Mary's, 204, 205.
  Troy, 204.
Adams, C. H., 357, 413.
  G. D., 349.
  J., 91, 324.
  J. Q., 114.
  Nathaniel, 69, 102, 267, 324, 327, 328, 398.
  R. S., 244, 350.
Adams & Whipple, 398.
Adelphi, 239.
Advertisements, 22, 26, 27, 28, 378.
Ætna Hosiery Mills, 390, 423.
Agents, estate, 422.
Ager, J. W., 143, 330, 331.
Aird, Andrew, 425.
Akin, C. E., 363.
  E. G., 400.
  M. L., 363.
  M. E., 90.
  Washington, 196, 363, 368.
  & Co., E. G., 400.
Albany, 4, 6, 12, 15, 18, 19, 23, 26, 28, 31, 44, 56, 65, 67, 70, 71, 376, 377, 378, 419.
Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, 266.
Albany and Troy Slitting Mill, 69.
Albany, Fort, 15.
Albany Iron Works, 191, 193, 265, 266.
Albany Nail Factory, 264.
Albany Rolling and Slitting Mill, 69, 264.
Albertson, sr., J. P., 172, 209, 337, 357.
  jr., J. P., 363.
Alden, Alonzo, 185, 197, 201, 358.
  Charles L., 363, 366, 423.
  Harry M., 389.
  Joseph J., 389.
Alden & Hunt, 389.
Alden & Son, J. J., 389.
Aldermen, 327–337, 425.
Ale, 277.
Alexander, W. J., 396.
Alexander & Becker, 396.
Alhambra, 392, 398.
Allen, Amos, 381.
  A. H., 349.
  Benjamin, 24.
  Bernard, 335, 336.
  Darius, 331.
Allen, Frederick P., 341, 357, 366, 396, 425.
  George, 82, 323, 327, 378.
  J. H., 197.
  M. A., 344.
  U. C., 396.
Allen & Baker, 396.
Allen & Starkweather, 396.
Allendorph, J. H., 337, 425.
  W. P., 358.
Alms-house, 243.
American, Troy, 370.
Ametrano, A., 71, 424.
Amsterdam, Fort, 7.
Anderson, D. G., 351.
  jr., E., 76.
  J., 344.
  J. H., 352.
  K. C., 348.
Andres, S., 127.
Andrews, E. W., 348.
Anniversary, Centennial, 281–312.
Anthony, Asa, 34, 35, 50.
  C. H., 204, 234.
  Jesse, 128, 330.
  Jesse B., 282.
  John, 331, 332.
  Zephaniah, 34, 35, 381.
  & Son, Asa, 35.
Apothecaries, 390, 392, 393, 421.
Archambeault, L. J., 363.
Archibald, J., 332.
  J. C., 413.
Architects, 421.
Armitage, J. W., 180, 182, 183.
Armory, New, 22, 246, 247.
  Old, 199, 200, 244.
Armstrong, S. C., 197.
  W., 335, 336.
Army, North, 75, 76.
Arnold, Anson, 126, 206, 329.
  H. C., 329.
  O. A., 331.
  S., 351.
Arsenal, Watervliet, 77, 85, 86, 105.
Artillery carriages, 273.
Artillery, Connecticut, 200.
  Flying, 244.
  Troy City, 180, 181, 184, 199, 200, 244.
Arts, John, 182, 184.
  John L., 269.
  M. H., 343.
Ashes, Pearl, 28.
Ashley, Edwin E., 425.
  J. F., 312, 358.
  Stephen, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 40.
Association, Citizens, 419, 425.
  Free Reading Room, 256.
Association, Rens. Co. S. and S. Mon., 262.
  Robert Emmet, 369.
  Shaftsbury Bap., 47.
  Troy African, 144.
  T. and N. Y. Steamboat, 147.
  Troy Cemetery, 250, 425.
  Troy Dramatic, 239.
  Troy Harmonic, 259.
  Troy Masonic Hall, 223.
  Troy R. R. Young Men's, 257.
  Troy Scientific, 364.
  Troy Young Men's, 53, 132, 207, 255, 256, 257, 366.
  Young Women's, 257, 367, 368, 419.
Asylum, Episcopal Church, 196, 228.
  Rens. Co. Lunatic, 237, 368.
  St. Mary's Female Orphan, 210.
  St. Mary's Male Orphan, 214.
  St. Vincent's Female Orphan, 212.
  Troy Orphan, 196, 250, 251, 252, 366, 368, 419.
Athenæum, 95, 132, 149, 159, 230, 231, 240, 256.
Athens, school at, 294.
Attorney, village, 74.
Attorneys-at-law, 300, 363.
Attorneys, City, 338.
Atwell, J. L., 352.
Atwood, Anson, 270.
Atwood, Cole, & Crane, 270.
Atwood & Cole, 270.
Aubert, Thomas, 1.
Austin, J. N., 160.
Avery, L. R., 208, 331, 332, 339, 356, 366.
Ax, Troy's, 171.
Ayres, John, 115.

Babcock, George, 185.
  Wood, 175.
  & White, 175.
Backus, E. F., 267.
Bacon, Jesse, 323.
  J. G., 149, 208.
  William, 150.
Bacon & Henry, 280.
Badeau, W. C., 332, 393, 421.
Badeau & Co., 421.
Badeau & Goodman, 421.
Badeau & Stoddard, 393, 421.
Baermann, P. H., 363.
Bailey, A. F., 352.
  J. M., 353.
  T. H., 361.
  William, 361.
  & Henderly, 40.

Bainbridge, Robert, 218, 341.
Baker, Charles I., 363, 425.
L. D., 396.
William V., 396, 423.
Baker & Co., L. D., 396.
W. V., 396.
Baldwin, George C., 220, 241, 249, 281, 290, 292, 349.
Loammi, 163.
Bale ties, 279.
Ball, G. H., 366.
J. C., 415.
L. C., 196.
Ball Brothers, 273, 415.
Ball, C. M., 415.
Ballou, Edgar, 343.
Ballston, 132, 134, 135.
Baltimore, Peter, 281.
Bancker, Flores, 24, 82.
Bancroft, G. C., 351, 352, 423.
J. D., 356.
Band, Arsenal, 249.
Doring's, 184, 198, 210, 283.
Jones', 210.
Maschke's, 283.
Troy, 162.
Troy Brass, 210.
Bank, Central, 210, 357.
Central National, 210, 357.
Commercial, 95, 149, 356.
Farmers', 43, 56, 57, 64, 77, 95, 106, 108, 209, 212, 354.
First National, 212, 213, 357.
Manufacturers', 152, 209, 356.
Manufacturers' National, 201, 202, 209, 356, 357.
Market, 172, 212, 357.
Merchants and Mechanics', 46, 123, 209, 355.
Merchants and Mechanics' National, 123, 355.
Mutual, 209, 222, 223, 357.
Mutual National, 207, 209, 357.
National, 211, 358.
National Exchange, 172, 212, 357.
National State, 208, 209, 356, 426.
of Troy, 70, 77, 86, 95, 212, 354.
Troy Savings, 94, 95, 207, 226, 227, 228, 230, 355, 418.
State, 208, 356.
Troy City, 196, 206, 355.
Troy City National, 206, 207, 355.
Troy Exchange, 149.
Union, 207, 208, 356.
Union National, 208, 356, viii.
United National, 211, 212, 358.
Banker, A. D., 416.
Banker & White, 416.
Banks, 74, 142, 201, 206–213, 226, 227, 418.
Banks, A. Bleecker, 267.
Bar of Troy, 300.
Barber, Lorenzo, 120, 351.
Bard, David, 389.
Barker, Stephen, 400.
Stephen W., 366, 400.
William, 273, 406.
W. M., 350.
Barlow, J. L., 196.
Barnes, F. C., 204.
Peter, 330.
William, 402, 424.
William H., 424.
W. L., 188, 192.
Barney, John, 48, 163, 330.
Barnum, F. W., 424.
T. F., 423, 424.
Barnum Brothers, 424.
Barnum Brothers Company, 424.
Barrels, 103, 110.
Barrett, W., 159, 160.
Barry, T., 296.
Bartholomew, O. F., 354.
Barton, E. D., 356.
William, 202, 330, 338.
Barton & Tupper, 422.
Bascom, H. Clay, 283, 416.
Rev., 115.
Bastable, David, 282, 290, 424.
Batchelder, J. K., 363.
Bates, Griffin, & Co., 400.
Bates. John W., 400.
Merritt, 152, 351.
Bates & Griffin, 400.
Batteries, floating, 265.
Battershall, Graves, & Van Alstyne, 387.
Battershall, J. F., 199.
L. A., 207, 356, 386.
Battershall, McDoual, & Co., 386.
Battershall & McDoual, 386.
Battershall & Weed, 386.
Battery B, 244.
Ericsson, 192.
F, 244.
Fourth, 244, 246, 247.
Bayeau, Henry, 71.
William, 35.
Bayer, Frank, 221.
Theodore, 424.
Bayeux, John H., 284.
Baynes, J. E., 363.
W. T., 363.
Beach, E. D., 221.
Miles, 176, 202, 258, 326, 332.
William A., 305, 306, 307, 338.
Beam, Adam, 18.
Bears, Moses, 381.
Beattie, David, 297, 341, 425.
Becher, Otto, 290, 354.
Beck, L. C., 107.
T. R., 107, 366.
Becker, F. M., 396.
Becket, Littleton, 120.
Bedell, W., 352.
Beecher, H. W., 306.
Beer, 277.
Beers, S. A., 338.
Behan, Christopher, 334, 335.
Beiderbecke, H., 354.
Beiermeister, jr., F., 358, 412, 413.
sr., F., 413.
Beiermeister, Smith, & Burden, 413.
Beiermeister, Smith, & Co., 413.
Beiermeister & Burden, 413.
Beiermeister & Son, 413.
Beiermeister & Spicer, 412, 413.
Belcher, Abram N., 237, 336, 355.
Belden, E. E., 383.
Belding, R. E., 363.
Belding, W. A., 354.
Belknap, J. W., 160, 168, 352.
R. R., 328, 329.
Bell, Court-house, 40, 58, 68, 252.
Bell, Dauchy, & Morey, 387.
Bell, Ebenezer, 149.
George A., 267.
John, 387.
William, 398.
Bell Presbyterian, 34, 58.
ringing, 58.
St. Joseph's, 58.
St. Paul's, 58, 59.
St. Mary's, 58, 59.
St. Peter's, 58, 59.
Bell & Morey, 387.
Bells, church, 264, 271, 272.
Beman, N. S. S., 115, 233, 245, 246, 249, 291, 348, 365, 366.
Bemis, Luke, 158.
Benedict, H. E., 196.
T. Lee, 337, 386, 425.
R. H., 395.
Benedict & Bonesteel, 395.
Bennett, Lyman, 174, 175, 207, 330, 413.
J. W., 352.
Winant, 331.
Bennett, Edson, & Strickland, 413.
Bennett, Fellows, & Co., 413.
Bennett, Hicks, & Edson, 175, 413.
Bennett, Strickland, & Fellows, 413.
Bennett & Edson, 176, 413.
Bennett & Fellows, 413, 415.
Bennington, 19.
Benson, B. D., 397.
Nelson, 341.
N. H., 299.
jr., Russell F., 363.
Berkowitch, I., 354.
Bessemer, Henry, 265.
Bessemer Steel Works, 265, 266.
Betts, B., 67.
C. E., 341, 425.
Edgar K., 405.
Jane, 67.
Jared, 67.
John, 51.
Judge, 189.
Nathan, 323, 324, 384.
sr., James, 71.
Beverswyck, 11, 12, 284.
Bickford, T., 349.
Bidwell, I. G., 351.
Bigelow, C. H., 407.
E., 323.
Thaddeus B., 130, 206, 255, 366.
Billings, Charles H., 185.
Charles W., 277.
Edward A., 217, 331.
Edwin A., 277.
Bills, Alfonzo, 212, 331.
Bills, Thayer, & Usher, 94.
Bingham, C. D., 370.
E. W., 412.
Birch, Sylvanus, 272.
Birchmore, S. C., 352.
Bird, John, 35, 42, 49, 58, 61, 93, 324.
Mrs. John, 35, 41, 42.
Birdsall, Simeon, 363.
Z. P., 332.

Birney, J. C., 151.
Bisco, C. D., 406.
Bisco, Corning, & Abey, 406.
Bisco & Corning, 406.
Bishop, Charles B., 240.
Jacob, 114, 139.
Bissell, J. H., 363.
Black, Frank S., 363.
Richard T., 402.
Blair, George T., 338, 358.
John C., 417.
Blake, Frederick, 397.
Blanchard, Dudley, 331, 332.
E. D., 405, 407.
H., 352.
J. L., 166, 357.
Blatchford, S., 89, 106, 107, 365.
T. W., 241.
Bleau, Pierre, 216.
Bliss, W. M., 308, 310, 323, 338.
Bloomfield, Gen., 75.
Bloomingdale, J., 344.
Bloss, F. S., 363.
J. P., 363.
R. D., 183, 363.
Blume, M., 354.
Board, Contracting, 343.
of Estimate, 314, 315.
Boardman, Derick L., 355, 363, 423.
H. F., 357, 363, 423.
John, 324.
Boardman & Son, D. L., 423.
Boetcher, John, 250.
Bogardus, J. M., 331, 332, 333.
Bolmer, William B., 351.
Bolton, Edward, 282, 422.
James, 331.
Patrick, 337, 341, 425.
Bolton & Anthony, 422.
Bond, G. Fredrick, 333, 334, 335, 336.
Bonds, City, 313, 314, 320, 321.
Bonesteel, Albert E., 356, 395.
H. F., 363.
W. N., 363.
Bontecou, Reed B., 183, 363, 364, 368.
Booksellers, 397, 421.
Books, Spelling, 24.
Boot and shoe dealers, 398, 399, 424.
Booth, B. S., 363.
R. R., 348.
Bord, George S., 332, 333.
Bose, F. W., 352.
Boston, 26.
Bosworth, Foster, 148, 281, 326, 331, 358, 389.
George S., 343.
I. F., 373.
Nathaniel, 387.
Bosworth & Holmes, 389.
Bottum, M. A., 402.
Bottum & Daly, 424.
Boughton, E. H., 398.
Ezra W., 398.
Boughton, E. W. & E. H., 398.
Boughton & Co., E. W., 71, 398.
Boundaries, village, 25, 51.
Boutelle, G. V., 198, 200.
Bouton, Josiah, 138, 139.
Nathan, 114, 324.
Stephen, 139.
Boutwell, Charles A., 276.
Mrs., 67.
Oliver, 213, 275, 276, 329, 334.
Boutwell & Son, O., 275, 276.
Bouwery, Poesten, 16.
Bowen, James, 180, 184.
J. E., 352.
Bowman, Cassius M., 415.
jr., Joseph, 415.
sr., Joseph, 414, 415.
Stephen, 330.
Bowman & Mosely, 414.
Bowman & Sons, Joseph, 273, 414.
Boxes, Paper, 417.
Boyle, T. W., 341.
Bradley, Arthur W., 262.
Mrs. Sarah, 139.
William, 52, 56, 57, 90, 94, 114, 323, 325.
Bradshaw, M. S., 413.
Bradt, C. D., 425.
Bradt & Rogers, 425.
Brady, A. N., 203.
Bragg, P., 324, 325.
Brainerd, S. S., 397.
Brainerd & Brown, 397.
Brainerd & Tibbals, 397.
Brainerd & Waite, 397.
Braman, E. A., 351.
Brandt, P. J., 328.
Brannen, John A., 344.
Thomas B., 343.
Breaker Island, 266.
Brearton, Thomas, 335, 336, 341.
Breed, G. F., 350.
Breen, James, 333, 334.
Brennan, F., 296.
George J., 341, 425.
Brewer, J. M., 338.
Breweries, 41, 104, 110, 276, 277, 421.
Brewster, Ammi, 158.
Benjamin, 267.
Orson, 210.
Brick building, first, 31.
Brick, fire, 279, 280.
Brick making, 31.
Brick, paving, 279.
Bridge, Albany, 77.
R. & S. R. R., 136, 146, 170, 193.
T. & W. T., 226, 364.
Union, 135.
Bridgeman, John F., 338, 343, 388.
Bridges, 78, 82.
Bridges, T. B., 354.
W. R., 233.
Brigham, C. D., 339.
Briggs, Amos, 165.
D. C., 396, 412, 413.
Brinckerhoff, Isaac, 324.
John, 69.
William, 129, 338.
Brinckerhoff & Co., John, 69, 264.
Brinsmade, T. C., 366.
Brintnall, Charles E., 185, 249, 330, 342.
Charles S., 233, 281, 363.
Lemuel, 129.
Bristol, Flavia, 383.
George, 120, 383.
Bristol & Co., George, 383.
Britton, J. G., 366.
S. W., 149.
Brockholls, A., 15.
Brockner-Evans Co., 279.
Broderick, P., 335.
Broessel, V., 354.
Brokaw Mfct. Co., 410.
Brokaw, W. B., 410.
Brokers, Real estate, 424.
Bronck, P., 11.
Brooklyn, 419.
Brooks, A. L., 349.
J. W., 330.
Brookside Hosiery Co., 280.
Brothers, Christian, 214.
Broughton & Co., H., 422.
Broughton, Henry, 398, 422.
Brower, F. M., 421.
Brown, Abel, 151.
Addison, 158.
Charles A., 357, 389, 390, 423.
Ebenezer, 174.
Edgar H., 352.
G. J., 351.
G. W., 219, 290, 295, 351.
Jacob, 120.
James, 245.
Jonathan, 56.
Nathan, 325.
Nehemiah, 115.
S. D., 351, 352.
W. B., 151.
W. C., 348.
Brown & Co., C. A., 166, 389, 390.
E., 174.
Browne, G. J., 353.
Irving, 185, 341.
L. C., 353.
T. F., 335.
Brownell, Edwin, 370.
Brownson, Nathan, 331.
Bruce, C. E., 410.
Bryan, R. S., 139.
Buchanan, A., 197.
Buckingham, E., 353.
G., 115.
Buckley, Allen, & Co., 396.
Buckley, P., 423.
P. H., 342.
Thomas, 312, 396.
Budget, Northern, 262, 369, 370, 372, 373.
Troy, 369, 370.
Troy Daily, 370.
Troy Northern, 262, 373.
Buel, Clarence, 182, 185, 197, 327.
Buel, jr., David, 71, 90, 94, 106, 112, 114, 125, 148, 249, 305, 309, 327, 328, 366.
sr., David, 53, 61, 81, 82, 125, 240, 274, 323, 324, 338, 358.
Elam, 72, 323.
James, 210, 357.
William C., 159.
Buffalo, 419.
Buffington, C. E., 363.
Building, Public, 263, viii.
Bull, Archibald, 323.
Rice C., 357.
Bullions, A. B., 348.
Peter, 129, 349.

Bullions, Samuel S., 358.
Bullis, F., 381.
Bumstead, jr., Thomas, 329.
jr., W. J., 422.
W., 422.
Bunnel, Abel, 129.
L. S., 344, 417.
Burbeck, C. H., 363.
Burch, J. C., 396.
Burden, Henry, 127, 215, 265, 267, 268, 269.
Howard H., 355, 417.
I. Townsend, 215, 269.
James A., 215, 269, 281, 358.
John, 413.
Mrs. Helen, 215.
William F., 258, 269.
Burden Iron Company, 267, 268, 269.
Burden & Sons, H., 269.
Burdett, Edward, 271.
George C., 338, 357.
Lillian, 173.
Burdett, Smith, & Co., 271.
Burdick, A. T., 343, 395.
C. F., 352.
Burgoyne, John, 18, 20.
Burial-ground, 47, 50, 91, 92, 93.
Third Street, 230, 231.
Burke, James, 296.
Miss, 239.
W. E., 425.
W. J., 353.
Burns, Cornelius F., 312, 368.
Daniel, 334.
Joseph, 334, 335.
Patrick, 425.
Burr, C. C., 353.
Jonathan, 70.
Burrington, L. M., 353.
Burrows, Jabez, 324, 325.
Burtis, jr., John, 126.
Lewis, 126.
Burtis & Mann, 271.
Burton, Lebbeus, 213, 393.
Matthew H., 343, 363, 368.
Burton & Co., L., 393.
Bush, Calvin, 197.
James C., 196.
Walter R., 273.
jr., Walter R., 259, 273.
Bushnell, C. S., 186, 187, 188, 190.
Buskirk & Proudfit, 206.
Bussey, jr., Esek, 271.
sr., Esek, 271, 401.
Thomas, 330, 331.
T. H., 401.
Bussey, McLeod, & Co., 271.
Bussey & Co., E., 401.
Bussey & McLeod Stove Co., 271.
Buswell, John G., 209, 330.
Butler, David, 61, 62, 63, 96, 113, 114, 350.
Harriet, 96.
J. B., 425.
Lewis, 120.
Butterworth, C. F., 422.
Button & Blake, 361.
Button & Son, L., 362.
Byram, J. H., 424.
Byron, Patrick, 343, 425.
Cadets, Freeman, 180.
Tibbits, 233.
Cahill, J. F., 341, 425.
Cahoone, E. R., 396.
Caird, James, 219, 350, 351.
Calder, A. G. H., 358.
J. D. W., 423.
Philip A., 392.
W. F., 199, 200.
Caldwell, G. A., 399.
James, 31.
J. B., 424.
L. D., 329.
Calhoun, John C., 301.
Cameron, John C., 331.
Camp, N. H., 198, 363.
Strong, 185.
Willard, 183, 184.
Wool, 186.
Campbell, Angus, 331, 332.
M. S., 421.
M. W., 363.
Campbell & Ward, 421.
Campion, E., 331, 332.
T. H., 369.
Canal, Boston to Troy, 163.
Champlain, 95, 101, 377.
Erie, 95, 96, 101, 122, 377.
Hydraulic, 274, 275, 280.
Canderbeeck, M. & M., 239.
Canfield, D., 68.
Cannon, LeGrand, 71, 132, 136, 167, 384.
Mr., 67.
Cannon Place, 71, 72, 136, 239, 384.
Cannon, steel rifled, 265.
Cantwell, J., 119.
jr., W. P., 363.
Car couplers, 417.
Car manufacturers, 169, 273.
Card, John M., 394
Martha, 242.
Carden, P., 197.
Carey, Patrick, 333, 334.
Cargill, H. L., 353.
Carhart, J. W., 352.
Carlin, Joseph, 168.
Carlo, Mrs., 67.
Carpenter, B. E., 422.
C., 388.
Daniel, 27, 410.
James H., 423.
Carpenter & Darling, 388.
Carpet dealers, 422.
Carr, David, 208.
General, 85.
Joseph B., 180, 183, 184, 201, 203, 246, 262, 278, 282, 312.
Carr & Co., J. B., 278.
Carriages, 72, 110, 168, 418, 422.
Carroll, Thomas B., 260, 326, 331, 370.
Carroll & Cook, 370.
Cars, 169, 264, 273.
Carter, A. B., 350.
Cyrus, 217, 401.
Edward, 282, 283, 333, 334, 335, 336, 416.
Cary, D. J., 197.
R. T., 337, 344.
Sidney T., 379.
Cary, Tallman, 335.
W. H., 331, 332.
Zenas, 194.
Casey, J. J., 337, 425.
Philip, 185.
Cassidy, Michael, 182, 183.
Casteel, Moenemines, 7, 8, 13.
Unumats, 7, 13.
Castings, Machinery, 278.
Malleable Iron, 276.
Caswell, Herbert M., 343.
Cathcart & Co., A., 34.
Catholics, Roman, 42.
Catlin, B. S., 198, 200.
Cattle, Slaughtering, 40, 41, 52, 76, 378.
Cavalry, Black Horse, 185.
Griswold Light, 200.
Cavanaugh, J. H., 335, 336.
Michael, 340, 421.
Cement, 280.
Cemeteries, 92, 93.
Cemetery, Mount Ida, 92, 93, 178.
New Mt. Ida, 178.
Oakwood, 92, 247, 249, 250.
St. Joseph's, 178.
St. Peter's, 178.
Sixth Ward, 178.
Troy, 92, 93, 247.
Census, 54, 55, 66, 374.
Centennial, Troy's, 281-312.
Centinel, Northern, 22, 26.
Chains, 278.
Chair factories, 110.
Chairs, railroad, 265.
Chamberlains, 337, 338.
Chamberlin, Frank, 197.
Lee, 334, 401, 402.
Chamberlin, Bottum, & Co., 402.
Champney, L. C., 398.
Chapel, Gardiner Earl Memorial, 248, 249, 250, 420.
Chapin, E. H., 343.
E. S., 344.
Chapman, E. T., 350.
Isaac, 158.
James, 344.
Charette, J., 353.
Chase, Philander, 60.
Waldo K., 276.
Cheese-box, Yankee, 190.
Cheeseman, J. K., 351
Cheever, E., 115.
Chellock, B. A., 354.
Cheney, E. D., 422, 425.
Cheney & Ranken, 422.
Chester, John, 365.
Chew, F. A., 363.
Chichester, Elijah, 295, 351.
Henry S., 330.
Jeremiah, 328.
Chickamauga, Rock of, 249.
Children, Destitute, 250.
Childs, Jonathan, 329, 330.
Choral Union, Troy, 259, 283.
Christie, Albert, 329.
John S., 209, 356.
John T., 357, 417.
jr., Robert, 209.
Church, Andrew M., 213, 368, 383.
Charles R., 392.

Church, Henry S., 338, 339.
N., 149.
Church bells, 264, 271, 272.
Church Company, Andrew M., 381, 382, 383.
Church-night, 289.
Church & Phalen, 383.
Churches, 154, 290–297.
Baptist, Fifth Ave. (See North)
First Part. 46, 47, 80, 104, 241, 290, 292, 293, 349.
North, 170, 196, 204, 252, 349.
Second, 91, 129, 217, 349.
Sixth Ave. (See Vail.)
South Troy, 252, 253, 349.
Vail Avenue, 220, 221, 349.
Bethel. (See Presbyterian.)
Church of Christ, Disciples, 143.
Cong. of Jesus Christ, 143.
First, 247, 290, 354.
Second, 354.
Congregational, Free, 150, 151, 234.
Dutch Reformed, 151.
Episcopal, Christ Church, 138, 139, 225, 242, 243, 350.
Church of the Holy Cross, 154, 155, 156, 225, 290, 294, 351.
Free Church of the Ascension, 219, 225, 294, 351.
St. Barnabas, 245, 294, 351.
St. Luke's, 218, 351.
St. John's, 125, 126, 172, 173, 225, 293, 294, 350.
St. Paul's, 60, 61, 62, 63, 111, 113, 114, 115, 125, 139, 172, 224, 225, 226, 244, 290, 294, 350.
St. Paul's Free Chapel. (See St. Barnabas.)
Evangelical, St. Paul's, 247, 290, 354.
Friends, Society of, 63.
Jewish, Berith Sholom, 218, 290, 354.
Beth Israel, 354.
Shaare Tepilla, 253, 354.
Lutheran, Trinity, 237, 290, 354.
Methodist, African M. E. Zion, 120, 290, 295, 352.
Albia, 119, 120, 168, 295, 351.
Congress Street. (See Trinity.)
Fifth Avenue. (See North Second Street.)
First Colored Wesleyan, 120.
First German, 203, 295, 352.
Fourth, 168.
Grace. (See Vail Avenue.)
Hemlock, 161.
Levings, 119, 160, 168, 295, 352.
Methodist Episcopal. (See State Street.)
North Second Street, 127, 128, 160, 295, 351, 352.
North Troy. (See Vail Avenue.)
Churches — *Continued.*
Methodist, Pawling Avenue. (See Albia.)
State Street, 68, 69, 117, 118, 124, 127, 128, 159, 160, 219, 220, 290, 295, 351.
Third Street, 159, 160, 168, 295, 352.
Trinity, 160, 161, 295, 352.
True Wesleyan, 152, 161, 203.
Vail Avenue, 213, 295, 352.
Wesley Chapel. (See Third Street.)
Wesleyan M. E. Zion, 120.
Presbyterian, Associate. (See United.)
Bethel Free, 149, 150.
First, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 45, 60, 61, 115, 125, 129, 130, 131, 150, 214, 245, 261, 291, 292, 348.
Fourth, 151.
Liberty Street, 130, 131, 199, 290, 348.
Mount Ida Memorial, 229, 349.
Ninth, 215, 216, 290, 349.
Oakwood Avenue, 214, 349.
Park, 171, 229, 349.
Second, 115, 116, 117, 127, 194, 210, 215, 229 348.
Second Street, 127, 241, 242, 243, 348.
South Presbyterian. (See Woodside.)
Third, 125, 229.
United, 33, 34, 37, 129, 290, 297, 349.
Westminster, 243, 349.
Woodside, 215, 349,
Roman Catholic, Holy Trinity, 252.
St. Francis, 217, 219, 252, 353.
St. Jean's, 216, 217, 353.
St. Joseph's, 172, 216, 353.
St. Laurence's, 246, 353.
St. Mary's, 156, 158, 182, 290, 353.
St. Michael's, 226, 353.
St. Patrick's, 226, 353.
St. Paul's, 353.
St. Peter's, 93, 118, 119, 156, 166, 167, 290, 295, 353.
Unitarian, First, 63, 158, 159, 240, 290, 353.
Universalist, First Restorationist, 91.
First, 91, 129, 290, 296, 353.
Churchill, George, 334, 369.
Lee, 183.
Mr., 238.
Cigar manufacturers, 422.
Cipperly, J. A., 363.
J. H., 343, 363.
Citizens' Association, 419, 425.
City Attorneys, 338.
City-hall, 92, 230, 231, 232.
Company, 230.
City, New, 376.
City, Old, 376.
Clark, Asaph, 125.
A. S., 351.
Charles C., 372.
Charles G., 335, 341.
C. H., 344.
F. G., 348.
J. H., 351.
Humphrey, 323.
Israel, 54.
L., 351.
Otis G., 204, 213, 282, 290, 332, 339, 358, 366, 368.
Zephaniah, 370, 397.
Clark, Keeney, & Co., 270.
Clark & Co., Z., 397.
Clark & Hosford, 397.
Clarke, C. P., 351.
Clatworthy, John, 259, 369.
Cleary, J. F., 335, 336.
Kyran, 331.
W. V., 333, 334, 373.
Cleaver, J. B., 354.
Clegg, W. D., 366.
Cleminshaw, Charles, 203, 282, 355, 368, 415.
C. G., 415.
Mrs. Charles, 243.
Clendinnen, W. F., 398.
Clerks, city, 338, 339.
village, 74, 323.
Cleveland, W., 67.
Clexton, Samuel R., 356, 400.
Theodore A., 400.
Clinton, DeWitt, 257, 366.
Clock, City, 80, 104, 232.
Clohesy, Eliza, 140.
Close, John T., 70.
Clothiers, 402, 403.
Clough, M., 363.
Clowes, Thomas, 105, 327, 329, 358.
Club, Bachelors, 368.
B. G., 368.
East Side, 368.
Ionic, 214, 368.
Laureate Boat, 368.
Pafraets Dael, 369.
Republican, 369.
Robert Emmet, 369.
Trojan Wheelman, 369.
Troy, 258, 259, 369.
Troy Bicycle, 369.
Troy Turn Verein, 369.
Troy Yacht, 369.
William S. Earl Boat, 369.
Cluett, Edmund, 283, 398.
Frederick H., 398.
George B., 282, 357, 368, 407.
J. W. A., 257, 283, 286, 368, 397, 407.
Mrs. A. B., 243.
Mrs. George B., 243, 257.
Robert, 282, 336, 337, 407.
William, 397.
Cluett, Brother, & Co., G. B., 407.
Cluett, Coon, & Co., 32, 272, 407, 408, 409.
Cluett & Son, W., 397.
Cluett & Sons, W., 397, 398.
Cluever, J. H., 353.
Coach-making, 71, 137, 168, 169, 273.

Coal dealers, 422.
Coat of arms, City, 317.
Coates, Michael, 67, 351.
Coburn, E. B., 363.
E. S., 363.
Coe, Jonas, 33, 34, 37, 38, 45, 61, 86, 245, 250, 348.
Coffee-house, Barney's City, 161.
Moulton's, 39, 46, 48, 238.
Troy, 48, 89, 90.
Coffey, James W., 337, 342, 343, 363.
Cohen Brothers, 422.
Cohen, David, 422.
Fred, 422.
Jacob, 218.
Mrs. David, 364.
Coit, Thomas W., 181, 218, 224, 294, 300, 350.
Colby, John H., 338.
John P., 422.
J. & J. P., 422.
Cold, temperature, 132.
Cole, Edmund, 383.
Edmund L., 233, 342.
H. W., 409, 412.
John L., 331, 332.
John P., 140.
Patrick, 119.
Reuben, 217.
Thomas, 329.
Cole, Coon, & Co., 409.
Cole, Dyer, & Pine, 412.
Cole & Coon, 409.
Coleman, A. N., 290, 354.
J. H., 352.
S., 352.
Thomas, 158, 212, 213, 237, 255, 263, 282, 332, 357, 358, 366, 368.
Warren B., 197.
Collar and Cuff Manufacturers, 174, 175, 176, 272, 273, 404–415.
Collars, Linen, 174, 175, 176, 264, 272, 273, 404–415.
Collectors, village, 323.
College, St. Peter's, 176.
Troy Com., 205, 240.
Collings, Henry, 344.
Collins, A. D., 344.
Cornelius V., 340, 379.
Ebenezer R , 334, 387.
Edward, 16.
J. N., 322.
James P., 217.
Michael F., 262, 282, 373.
Thomas, 341.
William, 333, 334.
Collins & Co., 387.
Collins & Collison, 387.
Collison, R. C., 387.
Colt, jr., E. N., 363.
Colvin, James A., 197.
Colwell, Thomas, 356, 426.
Comeskey, David, 197.
Comet, Newton's, 15.
Commandery, Apollo, 222, 252.
Commissioners, Fire, 339, 340.
of Charity, 341.
Police, 340, 425.
Public Improvement, 341, 342, 419.
School, 340, 341, 425.
Commissioners, Sinking Fund, 321.
Water, 339.
Committee of One Hundred, 281, 282, 312.
Common Council, 80, 89, 90, 124, 130, 148, 182.
Common, The, 68.
Company, T. & S. Stage, 365.
Comptrollers, 337.
Concert, Inaugural, 283.
Conch-shell, 27, 37.
Conduit Company, 54, 167.
Conferences, New England, 67.
New York, 68.
Congdon, James H., 344.
Congress Hall, 423.
Conkey, Charles F., 58, 356.
Ithamar, 386.
John, 330.
Conklin, C. A., 353.
Conkling, Allen, 279.
Connelly, D., 423.
Conners, Patrick, 197.
Connolly, Edward J., 259, 396.
John, 396.
Connolly & Curtis, 396.
Connor, R. O., 197.
Connors, William, 280.
Conroy, John J., 214, 216, 217, 252.
Consalus, John, 369.
Converse, G. C., 379.
John, 267.
Josiah, 129, 328.
P. W., 368, 379.
Converse, Cary, & Co., 379.
Converse, Collins, Merrill, & Co., 379, 380.
Converse, Peckham, & Co., 379.
Converse, Peckham, & Vilas, 379.
Conway, D. E., 422.
H. A., 422.
Brothers, & Kane, 422.
Cook, Alanson, 370.
Charles, 358.
jr., Charles, 393.
John L., 213.
Paul, 260, 365, 366, 425.
Peter, 336.
Robley D., 363, 369.
Cooke, H., 350.
Cookson, John, 349.
Cooley, Captain, 200.
L. M., 210.
Coon, D. W., 406, 409.
J. H., 406, 409.
Coon, Reynolds, & Co., 409.
Coon & Co., 406, 409.
Coon & Van Volkenburgh, 409.
Cooney, P., 353.
Cooper, E. D., 350.
Sylvester, 213.
William, 196, 331, 332.
William C., 363.
W. L., 363.
William S., 363.
William W., 330.
Cooper shops, 103, 110.
Co-operative Collar and Cuff Co., 416.
Copp, Nathaniel, 330.
Corbin, Pliny M., 241, 356.
Corby, James D., 353.
Corey, John, 114.
Corliss, Charles H., 406.
John A., 406.
John M., 355, 356, 405, 406.
Wilbur F., 406.
Corliss Brothers & Co., 272, 405, 406.
Corliss, House, & Co., 406.
Corliss & House, 406.
Corliss & Son, J. M., 406.
Corliss & White, 406.
Cornelissen, Dirck, 10.
Cornelius, T. J., 342.
Cornell, D. E., 196.
Latham, 128, 129, 149.
Joseph, 221.
Cornices galvanized, 401.
Corning, C. W., 344.
Douglas, 406.
jr., Erastus, 265, 266, 267.
sr., Erastus, 215, 264, 265.
Gurdon, 89, 92, 94, 161, 324, 325, 326, 327, 343, 344, 354, 355.
Corning, Horner, & Winslow, 264, 265.
Corning, William M., 355.
Corning, Winslow, & Co., 185, 191, 265.
Corning & Barker, 406.
Corning & Co., 86, 391.
Corning & Co., D., 406.
Corning & Co., Erastus, 265, 266.
Cornings & Winslow, 265.
Corporation Counsel, 338.
Corps, Tibbits Veteran, 232.
Corps, Troy Citizens', 140, 180, 184, 232, 233, 247.
Corr, John, 340.
Corse, A. R., 335, 343.
Coste, R. J., 353.
Cottrell, William, 344.
Council, Bloss, 222.
Council, Common, 80, 89, 90, 124, 130, 148, 182.
Counsel, Corporation, 338.
County, Albany, 18, 36, 38.
Rensselaer, 36, 38.
Court, First County, 38.
Mayor's, 80, 124.
Court-house, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 46, 68, 123, 124, 239, 245.
Coutie, George S., 369.
Covell, Benjamin, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 42, 250, 323, 324, 403.
Benj. & Silas, 34, 46.
Lemuel, 47.
Silas, 23, 35, 46, 47, 58, 81, 323.
Stephen, 58, 328.
Coverly, J. M., 403.
Cowee, Arthur, 422.
David, 391.
Farwell, 391.
James F., 281, 357, 391.
Cowen, D. F., 344.
Esek, 263.
Cox, David B., 207, 366.
Edward B., 358, 422.
Richard, 155, 294, 350.
William, 219, 333.
William D., 336, 337, 425.
Cox, Warren, Morrison, & Co., 270.

Coyle, Mark J., 337, 343.
Cozier, William C., 262, 373.
Cozier & Pratt, 262, 373.
Craft, Gardner, 324.
Moses, 324, 394.
Craft, Hart, & Pitcher, 394.
Craig, S. A., 340.
Cramer, George H., 212, 258, 282, 355, 358, 384, 395.
John, 70, 107, 132.
LeGrand C., 233.
Crandall, E. F., 331.
E. L., 363.
Louis S., 368, 400.
Crandall & Hartwell, 400.
Crandell, Joseph, 257.
Levin, 180, 196.
Otis N., 422.
Crandell, Knight, & Reichard, 422.
Crawford, G. A., 344.
M. G., 332, 333.
Creek, Meadow, 11, 42, 51.
Mill, 8.
Cridge, Edmund J., 336, 337.
Crissey, Isaac W., 337, 339, 355.
William G., 343, 357.
Crockery merchants, 396.
Croes, R. B., 350.
Cronin, John S., 366.
Cross, George, 158.
James A., 183, 198.
Crossen, Asa, 28, 402.
James, 344.
Crowley, M., 423.
Cruikshank, Robert, 129, 423.
Crynnesen, C., 11.
Cuffs, linen, 174, 175, 176, 264, 272, 273, 404–415.
Cummings, D. J., 344.
Franklin, 158.
Fred. M., 421.
Mark F., 219, 231, 282, 283, 421.
& Son, M. F., 260, 367, 421.
Cunningham, A. G., 418.
W. O., 275, 366.
Cunningham–Young Co., 418.
Cure, Burrows, 389.
Cure & Warr, 389.
Curley, John P., 342, 363.
Curry, J., 353.
Curtis, Caleb, 67.
jr., Daniel, 50.
H. C., 413, 415.
Montgomery G., 336, 337, 395, 396.
Phebe, 67.
Curtis–Randall Mfct. Co., 396.
Curtis & Co., H. C., 272, 415.
Curtis & Rickerson, 395, 396.
Cusack, Edward, 398.
James W., 185, 199, 200, 232, 233, 282, 312, 398.
Cusack & Co., J. W., 398.
Cushing, C. W., 351.
Cushman, Charlotte, 239.
John P., 132, 303, 307, 308, 310, 327.
Cushman and Stevens, 423.

Daboll, W. C., 424.
Dael, Pafraets, 13, 14.
Dael, Weelys, 13.
Dalaby, J., 82.
Daley, T., 353.
Daly, James W., 282, 336, 337, 402, 424.
Daly & Horan, 424.
Daly & Stanton, 421.
Dam, Jansen, 11.
Dam, State, 10, 101, 275.
Dana, James, 330.
Danker, J., 329.
Darby, Henry S., 395.
Darling, Brother, & Co., 386.
Darling, Edwin E., 386.
Henry H., 221, 355, 368, 386.
Darling & Brother, 386.
Dater, J., 73, 329.
P., 73.
P. W., 393.
Dauchy, Burr, 386.
Burr & C. H., 386.
C. H., 386, 387, 402.
Henry B., 214, 244, 281, 283, 355, 366, 368, 422.
Jeremiah, 89, 90, 115, 162, 167, 328, 329.
John B., 402.
Nathan, 109, 114, 324, 328, 344, 354, 389.
Samuel, 139, 386.
Dauchy, Flood, & Co., 386.
Dauchy, Lee, & Co., 386.
Dauchy, Travis, & Co., 402.
Dauchy & Amadon, 386.
Dauchy & Brother, 402.
Dauchy & Co., 402.
Dauchy & Conkey, 386.
Dauchy & Darling, 386.
Dauchy & Flack, 386.
Dauchy & Flood, 386.
Dauchy & Pattison, 422.
Dauchy & Rose, 386.
Dauchy & Travis, 402.
Dauphine, 1.
Davenport, Charles E., 259.
Nelson, 363, 366.
Davidson, G. C., 265.
T. U., 421.
Davis, Charles H., 186, 187.
George R., 171, 206, 240, 302, 305, 331, 342, 355, 358.
Helen S., 241.
Henry, 343.
John, 324.
John K., 241.
J. T., 199, 200.
R., 349.
jr., Richard, 70.
Thomas, 61, 69, 86, 324.
Davis & Co., J. D., 424.
Davis & Co., William D., 370.
Daw, George W., 363.
Day, Dark, 237, 238.
Day, George, 328.
Hanford, 413.
J. G., 363.
Miss, 67.
Day, Robinson, & Bradshaw, 413.
Day Home, 234.
Dayton, D. W., 352.
Dean, H. G., 348.
De Backers, Harry, 11.
Debt, Funded, 313, 314, 315, 316, 321.
Troy's, 378, 419.
DeCamp, Henry, 33.
John, 33.
Decker, W. H., 352.
Decker & Rice, 384.
Decorative Art, Troy Soc., 256.
DeForest, Jose, 6.
DeFreest, Abraham W., 328.
Albert, 389.
Charles R., 339, 366.
David, 69, 93, 264.
David M., 329.
John, 94.
John R., 389.
Philip, 18.
DeFreest & Sheldon, 389.
DeGolyer, J., 425.
DeGolyer & Brother, 425.
DeGroff, James, 330.
DeGroot, B. E., 363.
DeHooges, A., 11.
Deinenger, J. C., 352.
DeLaet, J., 14.
Delamater, C. H., 189, 191.
DeLancy, C. D., 191.
Delaney, P. J., 337, 425.
P. F., 343.
Delevan, Henry, 267.
Demers, George W., 182, 339.
John, 216.
John B., 217.
Deming, H. A., 343.
L. D., 222.
Denio, Cole H., 363.
Denison, H. S., 415.
Dennis, S. A., 398.
Dennis & Fitch, 398.
Denny, Thomas, 337, 425.
Depot, Union, 171, 196.
Der Bogaert, M., 11.
Derrick, S. Nelson, 214, 344.
Deuel, W. H., 402.
Deuel & Dauchy, 402.
Devery, Patrick, 337.
DeVos, A., 11.
DeWitt, Abner, 229, 349.
Simeon, 107.
Dexter, Captain, 249.
Uriel, 330, 331, 342, 421.
Dibble, Charles, 168.
Dickerman, J., 329.
Dickinson, John D., 52, 56, 82, 107, 109, 118, 161, 354.
M. D., 363.
Dickson, Thomas, 341.
Dieppe, 1.
Dillingham, F. A., 353.
Dimond, William, 197.
Dinger, F. W., 203, 352.
Directory, First, 121.
Distillery, 75, 104, 110.
Disturnell, John, 121.
Doane, W. C., 156, 218, 219, 224, 244.
Dodds & Ferguson, 224.
Dodge, W. T., 210.
Dolan, Edward, 335, 336, 339, 358.
Dole, James, 49.

Dole, Sidney, 75, 76.
Don, John, 333, 334, 335, 342, 355.
Donahue, T. Byron, 341.
William H., 343.
Donlevy, G., 119.
Donnan, George R., 363.
Donnelly, James M., 363.
Donohue, F., 353.
Donohue–Tierney Isengart Brewing Co., 421.
Donohue, William, 332, 342, 421.
Donohue & Birge, 194.
Doors numbered, 121.
Doring Brothers, 425.
Doring, Charles, 210, 334.
jr., Charles, 422.
C. F , 425.
J. C., 425.
Dorlon, Elias, 73, 149, 329, 389.
Elias G., 337, 356, 425.
Philip, 73.
Philip S., 208.
Dorlons & Huddleston, 73.
Dorr, Francis O., 158, 290, 363.
Dorrance, J. A., 424.
William J., 341, 424.
Dorrance & Packard, 424.
Dorrance & Son, J. A., 424.
Dorset, Lawrence, 34.
Doty, Moses, 324.
Douglas, Alanson, 70, 94, 123, 354, 355.
Charles S., 355.
Edward W., 363.
Doughty, William H., 255, 281, 355, 365, 366.
Dow, G. H., 363.
Lorenzo, 67.
P. L., 352.
Dowling, T. P., 424.
Drake, Charles F., 395.
Francis, 395.
John K., 421.
Drake & Co., F., 395.
Drake & Moffitt, 421.
Draper, Frederick E., 357, 402.
Stephen, 416.
William H., 416.
Dream, Dirk Van der Heyden's, 283, 289.
Dredges, City, 319.
Driscoll, M., 353.
Drolshagen, F., 353.
Druggists, 390–393, 421.
Drum, W. A , 353.
Dry Goods Merchants, 379–386.
DuBois, H. T., 415.
John, 119.
Duke, John, 213, 358, 365.
Dumbleton, Mr., 81.
Dun & Co., R. G., 421.
Dungy, John, 120, 352.
Dunham, H. C., 387.
T. M., 413.
Dunlop, Mary, 194.
Dunn, Daniel, 334.
James L., 369.
John, 276.
Dunn & Kennedy, 276, 277.
Dunspaugh, M. W., 233.
Dunton, Samuel, 348.
Du Pin, M. de la Tour, 41, 42.
Durfee, C. S., 349.
Durkee, Harrison, 149, 355.
Duryea, J. T., 184, 348.
Dusenberry, Charles E., 213, 358, 368.
Henry O., 387.
Dusenberry & Fairweather, 387.
Dutch, 2, 4, 7.
Dutcher, J. M., 400.
T. H., 400.
Dutcher & Son, J. M., 400.
Dwellings, 30, 54, 55, 64, 65, 66, 74.
Dyer, C. M., 412.
Dyer & Pine, 412.

Eames, H., 351.
Earl, Gardner, 249, 250, 405.
Hannah M., 249.
Memorial Chapel, 248, 249, 250, 420.
Ralph E. W., 70.
William S., 249, 281, 312, 332, 340, 357, 405, 425.
Earl & Blanchard, 405.
Earl & Wilson, 272, 404, 405.
Earthen Conduit Company, 54.
Earthquakes, 81, 234.
Eastman, I. B., 348.
Eaton, Amos, 101,, 107, 297, 300, 404.
Edward O., 169, 203.
G. E , 372.
H., 352.
J. W., 197.
Orsamus, 137, 168, 169, 170.
Thomas B., 197.
Eaton, Gilbert, & Co., 169, 170, 185, 273.
Eaton & Gilbert, 168, 169.
Ebbingh, Johanna, 14, 16.
Eberson, B., 354.
Eckardt, Edward, 417.
Eddy, Asa, 149.
Charles, 221, 332, 341.
Clarence, 349.
C. G., 400.
James A., 259, 281, 358.
Luther D., 338.
Titus, 209, 213, 329.
Titus E., 332, 333.
William, 331.
Edgerton, Sheldon, & Osborn, 173.
Edgerton, S. W., 352.
Edgley, Thomas, 218.
Edson, O. W., 175, 176.
Edward, Fort, 18, 19.
Edwards, C., 352.
Edward, 341.
F. W., 369.
Jonathan, 148, 326, 331.
Egan, James B., 363.
M., 119.
Egan & Kennedy, 424.
Egleston, D. G., 330.
Zina P., 128.
Egolf, Joseph, 198, 232, 340.
Eind, Laager, 16.
Opper, 16.
Eirich, Peter, 237.
Eisen L. F., 422.
Eisen & Doring, 422.
Elbow Street, 162.
Elder, John, 416.
Eldridge, Hezekiah, 324.
Stephen, 115, 126.
Elections, City, 79, 80, 146.
Electric Light Company, 255.
Elliott, A. B., 373.
D. T., 352.
Ellis, J. M., 423.
Ellison, Thomas, 60.
Elmendorf, C. I., 323.
C. J., 31.
Elwell, T. B., 424.
Emerson, O., 160, 352.
Emery, J. W., 424.
Emigh & Lobdell, 273.
Emigrants, New England, 28.
Empire Machine Co., 278.
Engine Companies, Fire, 50, 144, 145, 184, 196, 343, 344, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
Engineer, City, 338.
Fire, 325, 343, 423.
Engine-houses, 59, 144, 145.
Engineering instruments, 274.
English, Laurence, 422.
English & Co., John, 422.
English & Son, John, 422.
Ennis, George H., 401.
Enos, Edgar A., 224, 290, 295, 350.
Ensign, D., 351.
Perely, 34.
Erben, H., 114, 156.
Erhardt, J. G., 350.
Ericsson, Captain John, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193.
Esmond, F. S., 197.
Estate agents, 42 .
Euson, James, 333, 334.
Evans, C. A., 424.
C. P., 348.
George, 370.
Henry, 218, 333.
T. J., 424.
Evans Brothers, 424.
Evening Standard Pub. Co., 262.
Everett, E. L., 312.
W. E., 191.
Everett House, 423.
Everingham, Richard, 422.
Everingham & Slauson, 422.
Evers, John J., 341.
Thomas F., 180, 184.
Everts, Henry, 329, 330.
Exhibitions, Travelling, 238, 239.
Expenditures, City, 313, 315, 321, 322, 378, 419.
Eylandt, Walvis, 10.

Factories, 75, 110.
Factory, Albany Nail, 75, 102, 103, 110, 264.
Albia Cotton, 103.
Shovel & Spade, 75, 110.
Troy Iron & Nail, 102, 103, 110, 178.
Fagan, Thomas S., 342, 363.
Fairbairn, R. B., 294, 350.
Fairlee, George, 349.
Fairlie, J. E., 363.

Fairweather, James H., 387.
Fales, Andrew B., 213, 271, 358, 366.
Francis A., 213, 237, 282, 358, 368, 383, 400.
Joseph, 331, 332, 333, 334, 339, 357.
Fallon, J. G., 334, 352.
Falls, Cohoes, 8, 12, 28.
Ida, 46, 102, 122.
Farmers' Oracle, 50.
Farming implements, 401.
Farnam, C. W., 166, 221.
Franklin W., 213, 219.
Jane K., 219.
Farr, A. A., 161, 352.
Farrar, H. C., 352.
Farrell, Thomas, 334, 341.
Fassett, John V., 392.
Fassett & Co., 392.
Fassett & Co., J. V., 392.
Fassett & Selden, 392.
Faulkner, Charles T., 363.
Fellows, Abraham, 71, 104, 398.
A. C., 356, 413, 415.
James, 71.
James F., 413.
Lewis, 330.
Philip I., 324.
Fellows & Co., 413.
Fellows & Curtis, 413, 415.
Felter, Mahlon, 363.
Felton, Amory, 140.
Felton, Keeney, & Co., 270.
Fenner, Thomas, 328.
Ferguson, Daniel, 197.
E. D., 363.
Hiram A., 332.
S. D., 351.
William, 343, 424.
Ferries, 32, 82, 84, 85, 101.
Ferry, Ashley's, 23, 27, 28, 29.
Hook, 23.
Loudon's, 19.
Van der Hayden's, 23, 26, 28, 29, 376.
Ferry-boats, 82, 84, 85, 101.
Festival, Public School, 297.
Field, Franklin, 257, 368.
Mary H., 90.
T. P., 348.
Field & Stone, 274.
File, Benjamin W., 363.
Filer, Henry P., 255, 366.
Finch, Andrew, 125.
Finder, A. P., 363.
jr., William, 363.
Fink, Edward, 197.
Finnerty, Peter, 340.
Fire alarm telegraph, 59.
superintendents, 344.
Fire brick, 279, 280.
Fire companies, 50, 144, 145, 173, 184, 196, 358, 359, 360.
Steam, Arba Read, No. 1, 196, 343, 359, 360, 361.
Charles Eddy, No. 4, 343, 344, 359, 360, 361, 362.
Edmond Stanton, No. 6, 344, 359, 362.
Esek Bussey, No. 8, 344, 362.
Fire Companies — *Continued.*
Steam, Franklin W. Farnam, No. 5, 344, 359, 362.
Hope, No. 7, 344, 359, 362.
Hugh Ranken, No. 2, 196, 343, 360, 361.
Jason C. Osgood, No. 3, 196, 343, 359, 361.
Washington Volunteers, 196, 344, 359, 361, 362.
Volunteer, Ætna, No. 12, 360.
Cataract, No. 8, 359.
Eagle, No. 10, 359, 361.
Empire State, No. 5, 196, 359, 362.
Engine Co., No. 3, 359.
Good Intent, No. 13, 360.
Hibernia, No. 12, 360.
Hope, No. 6, 359, 362.
Hydraulic, No. 9, 359.
Lafayette, No. 10, 184, 359, 362.
Neptune, No. 2, 358.
Niagara, No. 7, 184, 359, 361.
Premier, 50, 144, 184, 358.
Rough and Ready, No. 9, 184, 359.
Torrent, No. 4, 184, 359.
Washington Volunteers, 344, 359.
Fire company captains, 343, 344.
Fire department, 317, 339, 343.
Fire engineers, 325, 343, 425.
Firemen, 324, 325, 343, 344, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
Fires, 1820; 57, 86, 87, 100.
1841; 149.
1848; 162, 163.
1852; 169, 170.
1854; 171, 173, 174.
1862; 193, 194, 195, 196.
Fire-wardens, 324, 325.
Firth, J. J., 344.
Fish, jr., W. H., 353.
Fisher, George, 398.
Fisk, Allen, 43.
E. J., 363.
L. C., 379.
Fitch, Dennis M., 159, 209, 398.
G. W., 352.
R. H., 109.
Theodocia C., 241.
Fitch & Cusack, 398.
Fitzgerald, Anthony, 334, 335.
Edmund, 277, 282, 326, 333, 334.
John, 277.
Michael, 277, 332, 333.
P. J., 343, 421.
Patrick S., 337, 425.
Fitzgerald Brothers, 276, 277, 421.
Fitzpatrick, J., 353.
Philip, 402.
Thomas H., 401.
Fitzpatrick & Draper, 389, 402.
Flack, David H., 357, 387.
F. M., 415.
George A., 387.
Isaac G., 356, 387.
William A., 387.
Flack & Brother, 387.
Flack & Co., 387.
Flack & Denison, 415.
Flack & Wales, 415.
Flag, Capture of British, 75, 76, 310.
Flagg, Harvey S., 388.
John, 185, 384
John L., 326, 342, 366.
Melzar, 125.
Flagg, Haverly, & Frear, 384.
Flagg & Frear, 386.
Flaherty, William H., 336.
Flandrau, W. H., 421.
Flannigan, Patrick, 334.
Fleming, James, 332, 333, 335, 336, 340, 356.
John, 341, 343.
Lt., 184.
Flint, Luther A., 334, 335.
Flood, James, 353.
Roger A., 356, 387.
Flood & Dunham, 387.
Flour Merchants, 400, 422.
Flour-mills, 35, 44, 46, 58, 69, 265, 274, 275, 276.
Flynn, M., 353.
Fogarty, Cornelius, 369, 422.
Fogarty & York, 422.
Fogg, T. B., 350.
Follet, William, 158.
Follett, B. F., 366.
Fonda, Abraham, 339.
James R., 221, 331, 358.
John J., 18.
John M., 331.
Peter, 330.
Peter J., 331.
Ford, C. R., 160, 352.
Daniel W., 259, 356, 369.
H. A., 344.
Ira, 112, 323.
Miss Helen, 257.
Philip, 329, 330.
S. V. R., 410.
Forrest, Andrew J., 343.
Forrester, Helen T., 224.
John, 210.
Forsyth, James, 226, 244, 331, 366.
Fortress Monroe, 193.
Fort Sumter, 181.
Forwarding-house, old, 31.
Foster, E., 352.
Mary, 46.
Samuel, 233.
Foundries, 277.
Bell, 271, 272.
Stove, 269, 270, 271.
Foundry, Clinton, 270.
first, 269.
Fowler, J. W., 344.
Fox, G. V., 192.
John G., 335, 336.
R., 352.
France, La Nouvelle, 2.
Francesca, 2.
Francis, Charles S., 260, 371.
F., 353.
John M., 260, 282, 338, 339, 370, 371, 372.
W. M., 421.
Francis, Son, & Co., John M., 371.
Francis & Brownell, 370.

Francis & MacArthur, 370.
Francis & Son, John M., 260, 372.
Frank, Stephen, 168.
Fratt, Casper, 261, 324, 388.
J. H., 198.
Fraser, William, 37, 93.
Frear, Abraham, 59, 389.
John, 59.
Mary, 59.
Peter, 59.
William H., 71, 236, 282, 355, 368, 383, 384, 385, 386.
Frederick & Field, 262.
Freeman, E. H., 348.
George H., 282, 356.
Joel F., 267.
Jonathan W., 207, 358.
Freemasons, 48, 49, 53, 222.
Freiot, A. K., 363.
James, 363.
James E., 363.
French, George L., 369.
Samuel D., 232.
French Mills, 75.
Freshets, 81, 128, 129, 176, 253.
Friday, George B., 369.
Friends' Meeting-house, 63, 101, 159.
Friends, Society of, 63.
Frisby, Edward, 184.
Frost, E. F., 335.
Fry, George, 398.
Fry & Rousseau, 389, 398.
Fuller, Charles L., 338, 343.
Edward S., 343.
H. E., 364.
Joseph W., 224, 244, 257, 258, 260, 270, 281, 358.
Martha W., 224.
Fuller, Warren, & Co., 185, 270.
Fuller & Warren Company, 269, 270.
Fuller & Wheeler, 250, 262.
Fulling-mills, 69, 75, 103, 110, 264.
Fund, Deficiency, 321.
Sinking, 321.
Fur goods, 398, 422.
Furhmann, E., 354.
Furnace, Eagle, 269.
Rensselaer, 269, 270.
Troy Air, 269.
Furnaces, 103, 110, 266.
Heating, 270, 271, 278.
Furniture dealers, 399, 400, 422.
Furriers, 398, 422.
Furs, 4, 11, 12, 398, 422.
Fursman, Edgar L., 301, 363, 366.
James C., 363.
Fuses, brass, 274.
Fusileers, Troy, 69, 75, 76.

Gable, Nicholas J., 269.
Gabriels, Henry, 206.
Gager, George H., 197.
Gaitley, John E., 280, 344.
Gale, Alfred de F., 233, 234.
Benjamin, 34. 324.
Edward C., 281, 355, 358, 366.
E. Thompson, 212, 233, 234, 242, 257, 258, 344, 354, 358, 366.
John, 34.
John B., 185, 242, 247, 331, 363.
Gale, Mary, 242.
jr., Samuel, 86, 94, 127, 223, 240, 242, 324, 391.
sr., Samuel, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 42, 53, 250, 323, 358.
S. & W., 391.
Gale & Thompson, 391.
Galena, 186, 187.
Galligan, John M., 340.
Gallup, W. H., 415.
Gallup & Tucker, 415.
Galusha, Elijah, 399.
Henry, 386.
Galvin, Thomas, 333, 341.
Gambell, Orin, 363.
Gardner, Anson G., 417.
Asa, 50, 324, 325, 329, 330.
Daniel, 327.
George, 43, 426.
Jefferson, 127, 175, 405.
J. W., 417.
J. W. & W. L., 417.
Laban, 379, 422.
Levi B., 343.
Warren S., 297.
William, 424.
W. L., 417.
Gardner & Vail, 379.
Gardner & White, 175.
Garland, George, 363.
Garnett, H. H., 131, 151, 348.
Garnsey, J. Spencer, 357, 366.
Garrett, E. H., 406.
Garrettson, Freeborn, 68, 69.
Garrison, C. H., 388.
Garrison & Co., C. H., 388.
Garvin, A. W., 351.
Gary, John, 94, 162.
John B., 332.
Joseph, 103, 328, 331.
William, 139.
Gas Company, Troy, 259.
Troy Fuel, 259.
Gas-light, 161, 162.
Company, 161.
Troy, 162, 259.
Gates, Horatio, 19.
James P., 217, 422.
Gates & Smart, 422.
Gay, Willard, 208, 209, 281, 356.
Willard F., 356.
Gazette, Albany, 29.
Geer, George S., 341.
jr., Gilbert, 281, 334, 335, 336, 423.
jr., & Co., Gilbert, 423.
sr., Gilbert, 204, 270.
William C., 423.
Gerichten, W. V., 354.
Germans, 297.
Gerrittsen, W., 10.
Gesmessert, 8.
Gibbs, Albert B., 357.
J. C., 348.
Luman H., 357.
Gilbert, Angelica, 90.
jr., Asahel, 125.
Benjamin, 112.
Charles W., 149.
Edward G., 273, 366.
Frank, 357.
Gilbert, Joseph L., 173.
Liberty, 234, 339, 356, 368.
Uri, 137, 168, 169, 172, 173, 176, 178, 212, 258, 273, 326, 330, 366.
William E., 273, 281, 312, 344, 366.
William H., 336, 337.
Gilbert Car M'f'ct'g Co., 273.
Gilbert, Bush, & Co., 273.
Gilbert & Bush Co., 273.
Gilbert & Son, Uri, 273.
Giles, Gilbert, 328.
H. H., 418.
L. H., 418.
Sidney W., 341.
Gillespy, Jason J., 210, 282, 330, 331.
John H., 388.
Gillespy & Co., J. J., 388.
Gillespy & Haight, 388.
Gillespy & Son, 388.
Glass, Robert, 421.
Glass, window and plate, 412, 423.
Gleason, David, 126, 342.
Dennis, 344.
John, 336.
John H., 341.
Samuel O., 339, 340, 356, 357.
Glen, Sander L., 11.
Globe Ventilator Co., 417.
Gloucester, J. N., 348.
Gnadendorff, Hermann, 421.
Gnadendorff & Scheffer, 421.
Goessling, F., 354.
Goldsmith, Thomas, 425.
Goodrich, C. S. J., 125.
Honor, 67.
Samuel, 67.
jr., Samuel, 67.
Goodsell, B., 351.
Goodspeed, Anthony, 42, 46, 323, 324, 378.
Gordinier, H. C., 363.
H. H., 18.
H. W., 401.
Gordon, W. B., 311.
Gorham, A., 148.
Gorman, William, 362.
Gorton, Benjamin, 32, 35, 36, 45, 46, 81, 93, 167, 322, 323.
Goss, E., 352.
Goudie, R. G., 363.
Gould, George, 148, 177, 184, 301, 302, 303, 305, 326, 366.
James, 301, 308.
Grace, John, 139.
John J., 332.
Graham, H., 352.
Grain, Shipping of, 32.
Granger, A., 174.
Grant, E. F., 206.
Gurdon, 109, 149, 162.
Peter, 277.
President, 219.
Grant & Wales, 424.
Gratz, F. G., 352.
Graves, Aaron H., 214, 387.
L. R., 356, 400.
Graves, Page, & Co., 387.
Graves, Van Alstyne, & Co., 387.

Graveyards, 91, 92, 93.
Gray, A., 67.
A. G., 424.
John, 150.
Gray & White, 396.
Green, Arba R., 363, 364.
Charles F., 343.
Edward, 341.
Edward M., 156, 281, 343, 395.
Edward P., 343.
F. A., 364.
Hannibal, 355, 395.
Jeremiah D., 332, 333.
John Crawford, 312, 340, 344, 400.
Moses C., 258, 339, 343, 395.
Mrs. Hannibal, 156.
Robert, 221.
The, 48.
W. D., 336.
W. H., 210.
Green & Cramer, 395.
Green & Son, H., 395.
Green & Waterman, 399, 400.
Green's Son & Co., H., 395.
Greenbush, 75.
Green Island, 110, 193, 273.
Greene, Chauncey O., 334, 335, 336, 366.
David M., 255, 341, 355.
Greene & Co., Hugh, 370.
Greenman, C. E., 364.
E. W., 357.
Greenman & Witbeck, 424.
Greens, Trojan, 69, 75, 76.
Greenwood, George, 323.
Gregg, R., 213, 352.
Gregory, D. S., 210, 348.
G. H., 351.
Grenadiers, Troy, 69.
Grenell Thomas, 139.
Griffin, B., 351.
E. D., 116.
John B., 400.
G. M. & C. B, 71.
Griffith, Griffith P., 165, 166.
J. H., 349.
Lewis E., 339, 342, 363.
Grimes, Joseph, 140.
Grimm, Max, 422.
Grinnell, Richard, 27.
Grippin, William A., 276.
Grist-mills, 35, 44, 46, 58, 69, 79, 82, 93, 110.
Griswold Brothers, 279.
Griswold, Chester, 265, 266.
Frank B., 279.
George, 132.
John A., 181, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 202, 240, 258, 265, 326, 355, 368, 392.
John Wool, 279, 281, 355, 368.
Griswold Hall, 240.
Griswold Opera House, 240.
Griswold & Co., John A., 265, 266.
Groat, W. H., 351.
Grocers, 386–389, 422.
Groesbeck, S., 16.
Gross, Louis, 402.
Morris, 403.
Gross, W. & M., 402.
Ground, Great Meadow, 11, 12, 14, 15.
Guard, National, 185.
Guard, National State,
Fourth Separate Co., 232.
Seventh Separate Co., 233.
Sixth Separate Co., 233, 246, 247.
Twelfth Separate Co., 232, 246, 247.
Twentieth Separate Co., 233.
Twenty-first Separate Co., 233, 246, 247.
Guard, Old, 233, 247.
Guards, Columbian, 180, 184.
Troy Jackson, 180, 184.
Troy Republican, 180.
Wool, 180, 184.
Gun factory, 75, 110.
Gunnison, Albert C., 172, 357.
Gunnison, Stewart, & Co., 414.
Gunnison, William, 413, 414.
William S., 414.
Gunnison & Marvin, 273, 413, 414.
Gunnison & Son, W., 414.
Gunnison & Stewart, 414.
Gurley, Clarissa A., 260.
Ephraim, 162, 269.
Lewis E., 208, 217, 252, 256, 260, 273, 281, 283, 288, 297, 341, 356, 365, 368.
William, 208, 212, 260, 263, 274, 332, 339, 356, 357, 366.
W. & L. E., 185, 274, 403.
Gurley Memorial Hall, 261, 365, 420.
Guy, Thomas J., 341, 342.
Gwynne, W., 350.

Haddock, T. C., 183.
Hadley, A. K., 158, 366.
Hagadorn, David, 197.
F. L., 339.
William, 370.
Hagan, Frank C., 226.
William E., 226, 281, 283, 289, 312, 344, 392.
Hagan & Co., W. E., 392.
Hagen, Joseph J., 198, 203.
William, 158, 330, 338, 366.
Hager, Col., 106.
Haight, B. I., 155.
Haight, Gillespy, & Co., 149, 388.
Haight, I. N., 331, 332, 333.
Leonard, 331.
Ransom S., 194.
William D., 115, 329, 388.
William S., 388.
Haight & Co., W. D., 388.
Haight & Gillespy, 388.
Hair, John C., 340.
Hakes, Battershall, & Weed, 386.
Hakes, Jeremiah S., 172, 357, 386.
W. H., 196.
Hakes & Battershall, 386.
Half Moon, 2, 4, 28, 44.
Hale, Moses, 82, 366, 403.
Hall, Aaron, 119, 168, 330, 351, 352, 416.
Hall, Benjamin H., 10, 224, 256, 281, 283, 285, 297, 300, 307, 309, 310, 338, 339, 363, 366.
B. M., 352.
Hall Building, 52, 211, 224, 392.
Hall, Daniel, 71, 72, 310.
Hall, Gurley Memorial, 260, 261, 420.
Hall, Harmony, 389.
Hall, Hector, 348.
J., 352.
Hall, Lutzelberger, 246.
Hall, Masonic, 222, 223, 224.
Hall, Mechanics', 41, 45, 163, 265.
Hall, Mrs. S. W., 416.
Hall, Music, 227, 283, 289, 297, 300.
Hall, Richard F., 339, 343, 344.
Hall, St. John's, 49, 106.
Hall, St. Mary's, 246.
Hall, Sinsheimer, 217.
Hall, Union, 85.
Hall, Washington, 206.
Hall, W. L., 412.
Haller, J. P., 352.
Halley, Ebenezer, 348.
Eben, 348.
Halligan, William H., 336, 337, 424, 425.
Halligan & Van Decar, 424.
Hals, Anna, 283.
Halsted, Alex G., 148, 331.
Halstead, S. J. & A. C., 163.
Hamblin, Myron, 331, 396.
Myron C., 413.
Myron P., 331, 335.
Hamilton, R. G., 351.
Hamlin, A. P., 412.
T. S., 349.
Hamlin, Miller, & Co., 412.
Hamline, L. L., 161.
Hampton Roads, 192.
Hanaman, Charles E., 252, 355, 356, 365, 368.
Hancox, C. D., 222.
Handel & Hayden Society, 259.
Handy, Isaac F., 343.
Hanks, Alpheus, 269.
Julius, 115, 116, 271, 273.
Oscar, 130, 273.
Truman, 269.
Hanks, Gurley, & Co., 269.
Hanley, Daniel, 416.
Hanlon, Dennis, 336.
William, 334.
Hanna, W. T. C., 349.
Hannan, Cornelius, 342, 363.
Edward, 333, 334, 340.
Hansom, L. O., 273.
Harder, W. A., 423.
Harding, J. B., 350.
Hardware merchants, 393–396, 400.
Hardy, G. R., 424.
W. D., 424.
Hardy & Van Arnam, 424.
Harrison, Francis, 294, 350.
Harmonic Association, 259.
Harmony Hall, 389.
Harness, dealers in, 395, 396, 422.
Harper, D. C., 393.
Harpham, Joshua, 112.
Harrigan, John J., 341.
Harrington, jr., A. W., 259, 283, 423.
H. F., 158, 159.
Harris, E. S., 400.

Harris, J. R., 366.
Harris & Dutcher, 400.
Harrison, George, 217, 276, 341.
Henry, 183, 198.
Harrison, Kellogg, & Co., 276.
Harrison & Kellogg, 276.
Harrity, James, 333.
sr., John, 331.
Hart, Betsey A., 241, 252, 255, 257.
Isaac B., 149, 394.
Jacob, 393, 394.
J. S., 351, 352.
Mary E., 252, 255.
jr., Philip, 94, 109, 327.
Richard P., 54, 70, 89, 90, 94, 95, 109, 132, 140, 161, 206, 326, 355.
W. C., 356.
William H., 255.
Hart, Lesley, & Warren, 394.
Hart & Card, 394.
Hart & Pitcher, 394.
Hart & Nazro, 393.
Hartigan, J. J., 369.
Maurice, 334, 335.
Hartnett, W. A., 334, 341.
Hartshorn, E. A., 196, 336.
W. S., 197.
Hartt, Charles P., 245, 354, 355, 356, 397.
Hartwell, C. E., 412.
F. C., 400.
George C., 336, 337.
Harvey, Apollos, 129, 329, 330.
D. H., 400.
H. B., 343.
Harvey & Brother, R., 400.
Harvey & Eddy, 400.
Harvie, J. B., 364.
Hasbrouck, R. M., 338.
Hasham, S., 104.
Haskell, R. C., 365.
Haskin, W. P., 206.
Hassett, John J., 342.
Hastings, G. L., 413.
John, 158, 373.
Joseph, 328.
Mr., 86.
W. H., 414.
Haswell, James, 293.
Susie, 293.
Hatch, Benjamin, jr., 330, 331.
Hatters, 398, 423.
Haverly, Sylvanus, 384, 386.
Haverly & Frear, 384.
Havermans, Peter, 156, 158, 172, 199, 204, 205, 210, 214, 215, 262, 282, 290, 292, 295, 296, 353.
Hawley Brothers, 372.
Hawley, C. E., 415.
C. H., 415.
C. R., 352.
E. P., 372.
Julius S., 209, 356.
Lemuel, 61, 62, 327.
Ralph, 210, 255.
W. S., 372.
Hawley & Parmenter, 372.
Hay, Gordon, 333.
Hayner, Calvin, 357.
Henry Z., 150, 158, 338.
Hayner, Irving, 334, 341, 363, 366, 368, 424.
Haynes, L. M. S., 241, 290, 292, 349.
Healey, Daniel A., 341.
Health, Board of, 343.
Heartt, Albert P., 82, 329.
Emily Fitch, 241.
Jonas C., 45, 209, 258, 326, 328, 339.
Jonas S., 279, 281.
Philip, 31, 35, 37, 45, 82, 99.
Philip T., 207.
P. & H., 50.
William, 139.
Heath, C. A. S., 352.
Hedding, Elijah, 118, 128, 161.
Heimstreet, Charles, 392.
T. B., 364, 366.
Heimstreet & Co., Chas., 392.
Henderson, James A., 271.
Joseph C., 271.
William H., 257.
Henderson & Co., J. C., 271.
Hendricksen, R., 10.
Hendy, Thomas D., 341, 425.
Henry, Augustus, 280.
H. Ashton, 350.
Horace H., 280.
Jacob, 280.
William, 176, 177.
Herald, Federal, 26, 27, 29.
Herbert, John, 336.
Herfkins, H., 353.
Herman, Max, 414.
Herrick, C. B., 364.
Stephen, 324, 325.
Herring, Fricasseed, 171.
Hervey, A. B., 353.
Heven, Jacob, 14.
Hewes, S., 351, 352.
Heywood, Mary, 90.
Hickey, R. W., 340.
W. F., 363.
Hickok, H. G., 200.
James, 56.
Hicks, G. W., 208.
J. A., 125, 350.
M. W., 175.
Higbie, B., 75.
Hilke, Henry, 180.
W. H., 344.
Hill, B. M., 293, 349.
Ebenezer, 370.
Gov. David B., 312.
James F., 200.
Rev. Dr., 294.
Hillhouse, Thomas, 61.
Hillman, Joseph, 281, 356.
Isaac, 160, 172.
Thomas, 324.
Hinds, Herbert C., 349.
Hines, George H., 344.
Hinsdale, R. G., 348.
Hiscox, H. O., 204, 349.
Hislop, Thomas T., 333.
Historical Day, 283.
Hitchcock, Charles H., 341, 343.
George A., 180, 183, 343.
James H., 271.
Hitchins, John, 208.
Hoag, J. E., 363
Hobart, John H., 113, 114.
Hobbs, Grant, & Co., 401, 416
Hoeck, Steene, 14, 22.
Hogan, John T., 337.
Stephen M., 334, 335.
Holbrook, C. A., 350.
George A., 351.
Holcomb, G. W., 421.
N. B., 200.
Holcomb & Co., G. W., 421.
Holcomb & Dater, 421.
Holdane & Co., 191.
Holdridge, A. H., 406.
Holdridge & Corliss, 406.
Holland, 2, 4, 7.
Holland, D. T., 425.
T., 402.
Holland & Thomson, 402.
Holland & Thomson Mfct. Co., 402
Holley, A. L., 255, 265, 266.
Orville L., 124, 366.
Hollister, jr., William H., 252, 259, 283, 341, 363, 368.
Holmes, Charles A., 366, 379.
Henry, 414.
J. L., 176, 177, 178.
William, 340, 341, 389.
Holmes & Ide, 273, 414.
Holt, Robert, 341.
Holy Child, Sisters of Order of the, 224.
Home, Episcopal Church, 228.
of the Aged Poor, 226.
Presbyterian Church, 221.
Hook and ladder companies:
Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, 360.
Trojan, No. 3, 184, 344, 360, 362.
Union, No. 2, 360.
Hook, Ferry, 23.
Hooker, H., 350.
J. H., 165, 166.
Hooper, Charles, 370.
Hooper & Cook, 370.
Hopkins, G. F., 349.
E., 348, 366.
William, 156, 335, 336, 341, 425.
Horan, J. J., 424.
Horner, James, 264.
Horse-shoe machines, 267, 268.
Horse-shoes, 264, 267, 268.
Horton, George W., 221.
Hose companies:
Beman Park, 362.
Eagle, No. 10, 359.
Franklin, No. 1, 184, 359, 360, 361.
General Wool, 360.
Hall, 360.
J. C. Taylor, 184, 360, 361, 362.
Phœnix, 360.
Rough and Ready, No. 4, 359, 361, 362.
Union, 360.
Hosford, James L., 397.
Joseph, 397.
Hosiery, 280, 423.
Hosiery Co., Brookside, 280.
Hospital, Troy, 210, 212, 216.
Hotchkin, Albert L., 333, 339.

Hotel, American, 423.
Babcock's City, 37, 38, 238.
Barney's, 86.
Halstead's, 45.
International, 246.
Northern, 423.
Thurston's, 35.
Union, 49.
Hotels, 35, 37, 38, 45, 49, 59, 86, 149, 222, 238, 246, 423. (See, also, Coffee houses, Inns, and Taverns.)
Houghton & Buel, 72.
House, Abel, 33.
American, 49, 59, 423.
E. O., 412.
Elijah S., 356.
Everett, 423.
Franklin, 149.
Hiram, 406.
John, 70.
John C., 365.
J. M., 412.
Mansion, 222, 423.
Martha Memorial, 224.
Nelson, 423.
Rensselaer, 73, 238.
Revere, 423.
St. Paul's Parish, 224.
Tremont, 423.
Troy, 49, 222, 423.
of Good Shepherd, 253.
of Industry, 104, 243.
of Mercy, 228.
S. A., 412.
Union, 423.
Van der Heyden, 363.
York, 389.
House's Sons, S. A., 412.
House & Sons, S. A., 412.
Houses, 30, 54, 55, 64, 65, 66, 74, 100, 120.
Howard, Daniel D., 121, 423.
Leland, 94, 204, 349.
Mrs. George C., 162, 239.
William, 149.
Howard Trust & Banking Co., 149.
Howe, H. G., 397.
James H., 357.
John K., 357.
Howe & Smyth, 397.
Howes, William J., 357.
Howland, Gardner, 275.
J. T., 274.
Peleg, 274.
Thomas, 274.
Hoyle, Mr., 81.
Philip, 168.
Hoyt, S. F., 421.
Hubbard, Reuben, 155.
Rev., 60.
Ruggles, 244, 323, 358.
Hubbell, Charles B., 335.
C. L., 185.
F. B., 339.
M. H., 335, 343.
Huberdault, G., 353.
Huddleston, George V., 73, 136.
Hudson, Daniel, 58, 82, 160, 279.
Henry, 2, 4.
Samuel, 343.
Hudson River, 2, 7, 8, 12, 19, 28, 319.
Hughes, Edward, 335.
George, 417.
John, 156, 172, 205.
John H., 197.
W. H., 351.
Hughes & Simpson, 417.
Hulburd, D. P., 352.
M., 352.
Hull, H. D., 401.
Humphrey, D. H., 356, 357.
Hunt, Alsop, 34, 46.
Enoch, 160.
Freeman, 136, 137.
Jonathan, 27, 30, 34, 46.
J. & A., 34, 35, 46, 378.
Judge H. P., 305.
Leigh R., 368.
Martin, 333, 334.
Robert W., 366.
Stephen P., 389.
Hunter, Bosworth, & Co., 387.
Hunter, Graves, & Co., 387.
Hunter, John, 387.
Hunter, Kellogg, & Co., 387.
Hunter & Bosworth, 387.
Hunter & Graves, 387.
Hunter & Kellogg, 387.
Huntington, Elizabeth P., 90.
John J., 336.
Samuel, 305.
Samuel G., 330.
Hurcomb, W. F., 278.
Hurstfield, Charles, 276.
Hutchinson, Archibald, 332.
J. C., 364.
Hutton, Christopher, 32, 38, 42, 53, 56, 57, 323, 410.
Timothy, 32, 39, 92, 323, 460.
Hyde, Joseph, 197.
Hydorn, E. W., 340.
Hydrants, 416.
Hydraulic Canal, 274, 275, 280.
Hynes, P. J., 368.

Ida, Mount, 74, 99, 102, 122, 124, 142.
Ide, Coit, & Co., 165.
Ide, Alba M., 410.
George P., 209, 237, 282, 356, 357, 410.
James M., 341, 410.
John C., 414.
John S., 148.
Samuel N., 406, 410.
Ide Brothers & Bruce, 410.
Ide Brothers & Ford, 410.
Ide, Bruce, & Co., G. P., 410.
Ide & Co., George P., 27, 272, 409, 410, 411.
Ide & Ford, 410.
Iler, William F., 341.
India Rubber Co., Troy, 138.
Indian Castles, 13, 78.
Indians, Mohawk, 4, 7.
Mohegan, 7.
Industries, Troy, 264.
Infirmary, Marshall, 236, 237, 368.
Ingalls, Charles R., 300, 301, 363, 366.
Hiram B., 207.
Sarah W., 90.
Ingersoll, E., 350.
Ingraham, Russell, 331, 332.
Ingram, Henry, 208, 209, 356.
James H., 343.
O. S., 344.
William, 331.
Ingram & Co., Henry, 208.
Inn, Ashley's, 26, 27, 29, 32, 38, 40, 49, 238.
Farmers', 23, 26, 27.
Holly Tree, 256.
Indian Queen, 73.
Lasell's, 104.
Pierce's, 35, 49, 51, 53, 369.
Platt's, 38.
Seymour's, 92.
Titus', 53, 71, 72, 238.
Inns. (See also Coffee-houses, Hotels, and Taverns.)
Institute, Farmers', 219, 229.
Mary Warren, 43, 155.
Rensselaer, 43, 108, 204, 300.
Rensselaer Polytechnic, 43, 106, 107, 108, 196, 204, 253, 254, 255, 365, 366.
Troy Episcopal, 146.
Warren Free, 43, 155.
Instruments, Engineering, 274.
Surveyors', 273, 274.
Insurance agencies, 423.
Insurance Co., Mechanics' Mutual 138.
Rensselaer & Saratoga, 87, 100, 137, 138.
Troy, 138.
Invincibles, Troy, 70, 75, 76.
Inwood, George, 369.
Iron, 264, 265, 266, 269, 276, 395.
architectural, 278.
dealers in, 395.
Iron Works, Albany, 191, 193, 265, 266.
Rensselaer, 191, 193, 265, 266.
Irvin, William, 215, 348, 366.
Irving, James, 424.
J. H., 393.
Irwin, Patrick, 119.
Isenbergh, William, 363.
Isengart, C., 421.
Island, Beeren, 8, 12.
Breaker, 266.
Castle, 4.
Haver, 8, 18, 19.
Mannatans, 6, 7.
Smack, 8.
Tibbits, 133, 136.
Van Schaick, 18.
Whale, 10.
Ives, C. A., 424.
H. L., 364.

Jackson, F. W., 422.
Peter, 131.
William H., 331, 422.
Jacobs, Jacob, 242, 331.
J. A., 415.
Jacobson, F., 423.
Jail, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 252.
Jamestown, 2.
Janes, Elijah, 56.
E. S., 128.
Lester, 351.

Jansen, H., 184.
Jefferson, Joseph, 239.
Martha, 95.
Jellies, T. D., 197.
Jennings, O. B., 267.
Thomas J., 339.
Jennyss, R. C., 342, 363.
Jewelers, 71, 398, 425.
Jillson, Mrs., 67.
Johnson, A., 352.
C. W., 423.
D. J., 417.
Elias, 204, 270, 330.
Henry, 120.
Herrick, 348.
L. S., 349.
Moses, 159.
Noble S., 47.
Johnson, Cox, & Fuller, 270.
Johnson, Geer, & Co., 270.
Johnson & Cox, 270.
Johnson & Geer, 270.
Jolls, Egbert, 197.
Jones Bell Foundry Co., 232, 272.
Jones, Captain, 249.
Chapin, 421.
Daniel, 309.
D. H., 370.
jr., Ebenezer, 388.
sr., Ebenezer, 46, 47, 70, 323, 324, 388.
Eber, 271, 272.
Edward P., 197, 210.
George, 174.
Lewis, 120.
Marcus, 272.
Octavous, 272, 341.
Jones, Skelding, & Jones, 388.
Jones & Co., 185, 272.
Jones & Co., P., 395.
Jones & Hitchcock, 173, 271.
Jordan, James, 331.
Joslin, John J., 356.
Judah, H. R., 350.
Judson, A. E., 422.
David, 422.
E. L., 312.
H. B., 422.
Juet, Robert, 4.
Justices, 342.
Jutkins, A. J., 352.

Kane, N. T., 421.
Robert, 335.
Kathryn, Sister, 224.
Kavanaugh, Thomas L., 343.
Keating, Michael, 337.
Thomas, 344.
Keeling, Adam, 46, 47, 323, 324.
Keenan, Michael, 364.
Keene, Mr., 238.
Kehn, Elias, 356.
Keith, Isaac, 341.
Kellogg, Day O., 165, 326, 366.
Giles B., 210, 255, 338, 370.
James H., 276, 282, 290.
John B., 331, 357.
John Paine, 387.
Josiah, 31, 139.
Justin, 282, 283, 300, 363, 366.
Orin, 210.
Kellogg, Warren, 161.
Kellogg, Strong, & Cook, 370.
Kellogg & Cook, 370.
Kelley, James, 417.
Kelly, B., 341, 422.
Edward, 333, 334.
John, 180, 186.
John E., 363.
John P., 363.
Madam, 73.
Kelly & Knox, 423.
Kelly & Morey, 422.
Kelsey, William, 329.
Kemble, John C., 370.
Kemble & Hooper, 370.
Kemp, Martha E., 243.
Rebecca, 243.
William, 184, 198, 203, 209, 221, 243, 259, 260, 262, 267, 278, 281, 326, 333, 357, 365, 366, 368, 416.
Kemp & Co., W., 416.
Kendrick, Samuel, 330.
Kenna, John J., 343, 424, 425.
Kennedy, Duncan, 348.
J. J., 342, 363.
John L., 335.
Michael, 424.
William, 276.
William S., 423.
Kennedy & Murphy, 276, 421.
Kenney, M., 334, 335, 336, 337.
Kenny, Lawrence, 364.
Kenyon, R. W., 183, 186.
Kerr, John, 207, 331, 355, 356, 400.
Kerr & Co., J., 400.
Ketchum, Joel, 67.
Keveny, J., 353.
Kill, Piscawen, 15, 17, 20, 21, 51, 56, 65, 167, 235, 264, 284.
Poesten, 7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 31, 34, 42, 58, 65, 74, 103, 122, 123, 264, 265, 274, 275, 284.
Wynants, 14, 16, 31, 69, 122, 264, 265, 267, 274.
Kimball, C. P., 400.
H. D., 351.
James E., 213, 358, 400.
Kimball & Son, J. E., 400.
Kimberly, George H., 272.
Hazard, 70, 323, 324.
John, 324.
John R., 329.
Kincaid, W. H., 424.
jr., W. H., 424.
Kindler, Joseph, 352.
King, Captain, 75.
Cornelia A., 83.
Edwin A., 283, 285, 339, 363.
Eliphalet, 68.
Harvey J., 272, 282, 297, 338, 363, 366.
Henry A., 363.
J. M., 352.
Myron, 97.
W. T., 402.
Kinloch, O. F., 364.
Kinney, S. W., 197.
Kirchner, Leo, 421.
Kirk, E. N., 125, 130.
Kirkbride, S., 218.
Kirkpatrick, Alexander, 370.
Kirkpatrick & Linn, 370.
Kirsop, jr., George, 357, 369.
Kisselburgh, William E., 197, 333, 339, 340, 371, 372.
Klein, John, 82, 338.
Klock, jr., Daniel, 160, 213, 358, 368, 399.
Klock, jr. & Co., D., 399.
Knapp, I., 31.
Knibbs, James, 344, 361.
Knickerbacker, Col., 85.
John, 132.
Knight, Fitz-Henry, 185, 392.
Joseph, 368, 397.
Joseph H., 422.
Messrs., 35.
Thomas, 329.
William, 276.
Knight, Harrison, & Paine, 185 276.
Knight & Harrison, 276.
Knitting Co., Wayside, 280.
Knit goods, 390, 423.
Knitting machinery, 278.
Knowlson, Andrew M., 392, 421.
James S , 203, 366, 400.
John, 197, 330, 417.
Knowlson & Co., J. S., 400.
Knowlson & Morgan, 400.
Knowlson & Organ, 400.
Knowlson & Kelley, 417.
Knox, John H., 259, 281, 283, 423.
Knox & Mead, 423.
Knox & Morgan, 381.
Kolbe, August, 184.
Koon, Henry, 91, 178.
Kosciusko, Thaddeus, 19.
Koyemans, P., 11.
Kraus, Robert, 363.
Kreiss, Henry, 282.
Krum, jr., F., 415.
Kurth, W. H., 352.

Labbadie, J., 11.
Laboratory, Winslow, 253.
La Fayette, M. de, 49, 52, 104, 105, 106.
George W., 106.
Lafuira, J., 184.
Laithe, W. B., 200.
Lake, Brunswick, 235.
George, 28.
Vanderheyden, 235.
Lambert, John, 66.
Lambertson, C., 11.
Lamport, John, 328.
John T., 338.
Lamps, street, 119.
Lancaster, Joseph, 298.
Land, Lubberde, 14, 15.
Landon, G. & H., 128.
Henry, 329.
John M., 185, 334, 338, 342, 363, 366.
Landrigan, John, 335.
Landslides, 139, 140, 142, 143, 149, 176.
Langdon, B., 84.
John C., 204.

Langdon & Co., John C., 84, 104, 110.
Lane, Aaron, 36, 52, 323, 393.
jr., Derick, 259. 281, 338, 355, 363.
sr., Derick, 36, 52, 54, 58, 70, 94, 104, 105, 106, 244, 323, 324, 325, 328, 393.
George T., 358.
Henry R., 281.
Jacob L., 95, 148, 311, 355.
J. Lansing, 312, 334, 343, 344.
Matthew, 127.
Mrs. Jacob L., 228.
Lane, A. & D., 36, 52. 393.
Lane's Row, 224, 392, 393, 396.
Laning, Warren L., 185.
Lansing, Abraham L., 91.
Abraham J., 18, 376.
Cornelius, 40.
James, 363.
Lansingburgh, 10, 18, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 38, 56, 57, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 135, 136, 376, 377.
Town of, 32.
Lantrow, John, 73.
Lape, F. A., 388.
Larkin, J. B., 341.
Lasell, Elias, 71, 72, 73, 139.
Samuel H., 282, 381.
Latham, W. H., 344.
Latitude of Troy, 65.
Laundries, 277, 278, 417, 424.
Laundry machinery, 278, 279.
Laundrymen, 277, 278, 417, 424.
Lawler, Edward, 119.
Lawton, William H , 180, 199.
Leake, Frederick, 355, 356.
Leather, 378.
Ledyard, W. S., 396.
Ledyard & Weed, 396.
Lefevre, C. F., 353.
Lee, A. A., 338.
Charles, 387.
Elias, 46, 384.
Nathaniel, 151.
William, 381.
W. R., 416.
Lee & Co., William, 381.
Leeds, F. A., 395.
Leggett, John, 417.
Joseph A., 417.
Leggett & Son, J., 417.
Lemai, E., 216.
Lemon, Charles, 389.
G. E., 197.
Lennon, M. M., 424.
Lent, George, 324, 325.
William A., 402.
Lent & Co., W. A., 402.
Leonard, J., 331.
J. F., 353.
Lesley, George, 393.
Leslie, H. T., 350.
Levings, Noah, 351.
Levy, J., 354.
Levy, Tax, 314, 321, 322.
Lewis, F. R., 415.
R. W., 344.
Z. N., 351.
Library, Troy, 53, 256.
Troy Y. M. Association, 256, 257.
Light, Electric, 255.
Gas, 161, 162, 259.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 188.
Miss J. P., 173.
J. O., 351.
Link, C. W., 183, 279.
Link & Mahony, 279.
Lipowsky, H. C., 353.
Livingston, R. M., 244.
Lloyd, James H., 233, 312, 343, 424.
Lockwood, Charles D., 363.
Charles N., 355.
Hanford N., 127, 212, 330, 331, 366.
Henry C., 209, 282, 355.
Thomas W., 207, 281, 356.
William, 143.
Lodges, Masonic, 48, 49, 53, 222.
Loeble, William, 401.
Loewenstein, Louis, 363.
Lomax, Joseph D., 155, 237, 364, 368.
Long, Jeremiah K., 363.
W. R., 349.
Longitude of Troy, 65.
Looby, M., 334.
Loockmans, Govert, 10.
Looking-glasses, 104
Loomis, B. B., 352, 383.
Roxanna A., 257.
W. W., 365.
Lord, Russell, 324.
Loth, C. E., 421.
Loth & Baudoin, 421.
Lothridge, R. A., 305.
Lott, Charles F., 425.
Loudon, John, 46, 81, 92, 323, 324, 325, 327.
Lounsberry, E., 350.
Lovejoy, Isaac, 129, 328.
Lovell, L. O., 349.
Lovenstein, H., 354.
Lowrie, M. B., 349.
Loyzance, Joseph, 179, 353.
Luckey, S., 351.
Lucy, Daniel, 331.
Ludden, P. A., 353.
W. J., 342, 363.
Ludlow, Henry G., 282, 290, 365, 366, 368, 417.
jr., P., 349.
Ludlow Valve Mfc'tg Co., 416, 417.
Lundy, James, 277.
Lundy, Dunn, & Co., 277.
Lundy & Ingram, 277.
Lundy & Kennedy, 277.
Luther, F. S., 350.
Lutz, J. G., 352.
Luylekkerland, 14.
Lyceum of Nat. Hist., 82, 90, 101.
Lyman, Lewis, 89, 94, 95.
Micah J., 59.
Miss J., 283.
Lynch, B., 348.
Lynd, Cyrus, 423.
Lynson, Dr., 60.
Lyon, A. D., 363.
Lyon, Oliver, 69, 75, 370.
William H., 197.
Lyons, E. L., 364.
Lytle, D., 352.

Maas, T., 237, 354.
MacArthur, Arthur, 262, 373.
Charles L., 221, 222, 262, 282, 331, 370, 373.
Mrs. C. L., 364.
MacArthur & Son, Charles L., 262, 373.
Macbeth, Henry, 350.
Macdonald, John A., 423.
William, 366.
William J., 343.
Macdonald & Co., 423.
Macdonough, Thomas, 76.
Macfarlane, Henry, 335.
MacGregor, Beekman, 363.
Donald, 349.
Machinery, 278, 417.
Knitting, 278.
Laundry, 278, 279.
Machinists, 278, 417.
Mackar, William, 203.
Mackay, John, 344.
William, 344.
Mackerel Soup, 171.
Mackey, J. W., 128.
W. G., 343.
Mackie. F. W., 358.
Macy, R. B., 148.
Madden, Hubert, 344.
William, 332, 339, 343.
Magee, Daniel, 364.
David, 336.
Magill, D. F., 344, 357, 421.
John, 340, 425.
Thomas H., 424.
Zeph. F., 336, 369, 424.
Magill & Fleming, 424.
Magistrates, Police, 342.
Magoon, E. L., 204.
Maguire, John, 183, 333.
Maher, James, 333.
Mahoney, Charles, 417.
Jeremiah, 333. 340.
jr., John, 418.
Mahony, Michael, 278, 279.
Main, J. T., 210.
Mairs, John, 209.
Mallary, Joel, 207, 356.
Mallary & Ingalls, 207, 416.
Malleable Iron Company, Troy, 276
Mallett, Orila, 364.
Mallory, Henry, 94, 327.
James, 90, 324, 325, 338.
Maloney, James, 333.
Louis J., 337, 425.
Michael, 335, 336, 337.
Maltbie, E. D., 349.
Maltby, F. A., 416.
J. B. S., 416.
Man, Paradise of a lazy, 14.
Mandeville, Y., 26.
Mann, David, 357.
Elias P., 233, 335, 336, 340, 344, 366.
Francis N., 125, 173, 179, 326, 330.

Mann, jr., Francis N., 233, 281, 297, 334, 355, 357, 358, 363, 366.
Herbert R., 271.
James, 324, 325.
N. N., 353.
T., 149.
William H., 399.
Mannahata, 4.
Männerchor, 259, 283, 297.
Manning, John A., 275, 355.
Michael R., 334, 335.
William H., 275.
Manning, Peckham, & Howland, 275.
Manning & Howland, 275.
Manning & Paine, 275.
Manning & Peckham, 275.
Manny, J. L., 424.
Manny & Hardy, 424.
Mansion House, 35, 73, 121, 123, 136, 149, 423.
Mansion, Van der Heyden, 43, 108, 155.
Mantels, Marbleized, 277.
Manufactories, 264.
Manwarring, Anna H., 128.
Map, Mercator's, 3.
of Nieuw Nederlandt, 9, 10.
of Rensselaerswick, 13.
of Troy, 82, 375.
of Van der Heyden farm, 17.
of Vanderheyden, 25.
Marble, Melville S., 343.
Marcy, William L., 310, 311, 327.
Marechal F., 353.
Market, Fulton, 144, 145, 239.
Center, 144.
North, 144, 158, 239.
South, 144.
Washington, 239.
Markets, 63, 74, 143, 144, 145, 320.
Marks, Emanuel, 282, 425.
Markstone, H. D., 334.
Marlow, T. H., 341.
Marr, John, 333, 334.
Marryat, Frederick, 142.
Marsh, James P., 364.
P. J., 402.
Marshall, Benjamin, 148, 149, 236.
James, 243, 349.
John A., 413.
L., 352.
Marshall & Briggs, 412, 413.
Martin, J. J., 364.
J. W., 349.
W. D., 351.
Martindale, S., 351.
Marvin, jr., Daniel, 127.
I. V., 414.
Selden E., 266, 267.
Mason, W. P., 364.
W. T., 354.
Mason's Arms, 59.
Masons' Lodges, Free, 48, 49, 53, 222.
Masten, H. V. W., 342.
Masters, Josiah, 38, 309.
Mather, C. E., 305.
F. O., 257.
J. C., 209, 330, 331.
Matteson, L. J., 349.
Matthews, John, 348.
Mattocks, J. E., 364.
Maullin, Joseph, 407.
Maullin, Bigelow, & Co., 407.
Maullin & Bigelow, 407.
Maullin & Cluett, 407.
Maxcy, Carroll L., 204.
Eaton W., 181, 243, 350.
Maxwell, Thomas, 200.
Thomas F., 363, 369.
Mayell, Henry, 399.
Mayer, G., 352.
Mayors, 85, 326.
Mays, A. S., 290, 348.
McAdam, H. P., 349.
McAlister, Mrs., 67.
McAuliff, T., 185.
McCaffrey, John, 183.
McCall, Alexander, 370.
McCarthy, Charles, 356.
Peter, 280, 417.
McChesney, Calvin S., 363.
D. R., 402.
E., 351.
H. & L., 389.
James, 364.
John, 32.
Leonard, 330, 331.
Obed, 423.
H. W., 423.
McClellan, C. H., 273, 415.
Mrs. R. H., 257.
Robert H., 363.
Samuel P., 363.
McClellan, Miller, & Co., 415.
McClellan & Co., R., 27, 30.
McClintock, John, 205.
McCloskey, John, 167, 172, 176, 178, 179, 206.
McConihe, Alonzo, 212, 332.
jr., Isaac, 181, 199, 281, 326, 331, 340.
sr., Isaac, 247, 305, 358.
John, 197, 201, 368.
Samuel, 185.
William, 182, 184, 198.
McCormick, H. J., 363.
John J., 339.
McCoun family, 45.
McCoun, John, 322, 323.
John T., 127, 197, 206, 241, 255, 344, 354, 366.
Samuel, 161, 326.
Townsend, 45, 54, 56, 79, 82, 94, 95, 109, 132, 323, 327, 328, 329, 343, 354, 355.
McCoy, Alexander, 330.
Percy B., 343.
McCrea, W. T., 343.
McCreary, H. B., 205.
McCue, Francis, 200.
McCusker, Hugh, 422.
John, 421.
McDonald, L., 362.
McDonnell, James M., 341, 399.
M., 353.
McDoual, P., 386.
McFadden, M., 393.
McFarland, George, 383.
James, 114.
McGilligan, P., 119, 353.
McGinniss, Sarah, 16.
Teddy, 16.
William, 16.
McGrath, C. H., 343.
Michael, 331.
McIntosh, F. T., 364.
McKay, Joseph, 365.
McKee, William, 207, 208.
McKenna, Edward J., 343.
McKeon, James, 332, 343.
McKown, James, 56.
McLane, Susan N., 220.
W. D., 220.
McLean, A., 148.
G. E., 349.
Le Roy, 183, 198, 364.
W. D., 423.
McLeod, Charles A., 271, 282, 355.
Harvey S., 280, 401.
Mrs. Charles A., 257.
Sayre, 271.
McLeod & Henry Co., 280.
McLeod & Reardon, 401.
McLoud, C. E., 421.
McLoughlin, J. E., 423.
McManus, P. A., 363.
Thomas, 332, 333, 334.
William, 91, 244, 338.
McManus & Smith, 166.
McMillan, Alex., 350.
McMillan, Henry, 339.
McNaughton, S., 344.
McNeirney, Francis, 226, 253.
McNulty, W. G., 198, 200.
McNutt, Clarence E., 363.
Joseph G., 182, 184.
McPheters, William, 184.
McQuade, P., 296.
McQuaid, John, 353.
P., 353.
McRae, F., 114.
McSorley, C. S., 297.
Mead, George H., 282, 312, 336, 337, 425.
M. B., 352.
Thaddis, 328.
W. F., 423.
Meade, General, 219.
Meads, W., 120.
Mealey, J. C., 334.
J. F., 333, 334.
Mearns, John, 233.
Mechanics' Hall, 214, 215, 265.
Mechanicville, 132.
Medal, Centennial, 312, 420.
Meeker, B. O., 352.
C. A., 335.
William A., 379.
Meeting-house, Presbyterian, 77, 85.
Megarey, H. J., 140.
Meneely Bell Company, C. H., 272.
Meneely, Clinton H., 259, 272, 282.
Meneely & Kimberly, 272.
Men's Furnishers, 424.
Mercantile Agency, 424.
Mercator, Gerard, 2, 3.
Merchant, G. W., 330.
Meredith, G. L., 364.
R. R., 352.
S., 352.
Merriam, Homer, 397.

Merriam, John O., 271.
Merriam, Moore, & Co., 397.
Merriam, W. & H., 397.
Merriam & Moore, 397.
Merrill, C. H., 379.
J. V. D. S., 399.
Merrimac, 192, 193.
Merritt, Daniel, 45, 54, 56, 57, 58, 63, 94, 324.
D. & I., 35, 45, 63, 392.
Henry, 331, 332.
Henry A., 333, 334, 363, 417.
Isaac, 45, 63, 82.
I. J., 366.
Jacob, 70, 94.
Merritt & Son, Isaac, 392.
Mertens, J. M., 403.
Mertens & Phalen, 403.
Merwin, Samuel, 119, 351.
Messer, J. L., 332, 333, 334.
Messirer, A., 216.
Meters, T., 10.
Methodists, 67, 68, 69.
Middleburgh, 57.
Miles, Dutch, 8.
Military, 69, 70, 76, 140, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 232, 233, 244, 246, 247.
Troy,
Artillery, Flying, 244.
Battery B, 244.
F, 244.
Fourth, 244, 246, 247.
Troy City, 180, 181, 184, 199, 200, 244.
Cadets, Freeman, 180.
Tibbits, 233.
Corps, Tibbits Veteran, 232.
Troy Citizens', 140, 180, 184, 232, 233, 247.
Guards, Columbian, 180, 184.
Troy Jackson, 180, 184.
Troy Republican, 180.
Wool, 180, 184.
Trojan Greens, 69, 76.
Troy City Rifles, 180.
Troy Ellsworths. 185.
Troy Fusileers, 69, 75, 76.
Troy Grenadiers. 69.
Troy Invincibles, 70, 75, 76.
Volunteers, Irish, 184.
Militia, 18, 19, 20, 75.
Mill, Albany and Troy Slitting, 69.
Albany Rolling and Slitting, 69, 264.
Mill, Chrystal Palace, 275.
Mill Creek, 56.
Mill gearing, 278.
Mill, Mount Vernon, 275.
Poesten, 15.
Miller, Abram, 344.
Frank B., 412.
Hiram, 212, 357.
H. B., 413.
John, 344, 415.
Justus, 357, 412.
J. G., 348.
Miller, Philip F., 415.
W. A., 352.
W. C., 381.
Miller, Hall, & Hartwell, 272, 410, 412.
Miller, Wheelock, & Co., 412.
Miller & Bingham, 412.
Miller & Wheelock, 412.
Milligan, Martin, 400.
M. & M., 400.
Milliman, N. B., 366.
Millinery, 422.
Mills, 75, 82, 110, 264, 275.
Flour, 82, 94, 103, 110, 120, 265, 275, 276.
Hosiery, 280, 423.
Knitting, 280, 423.
Paper, 34, 44, 75, 110, 274, 275.
Millstones, 103.
Mina, 67.
Miner, S , 49.
Minkler, Albert, 344.
Mission, Batestown, 213.
Green Island, 213.
Ladies' Home, 151, 196.
St. John's Free, 219.
Mitchell, W. H., 200.
Moffit, H., 56.
Moffit & Co., R., 51, 369, 370.
Moffitt, A. W. M., 421.
Moelling, P. A., 352.
Mohawks, 4, 7.
Mohegans, 7.
Mohicans, 7.
Molloy, Francis J., 335, 340, 387, 425.
James E., 387.
Molloy & Co., James E., 387, 388.
Moloney, John, 333.
Moluccas, 1.
Monaghan, William, 335, 341.
Moncrief, R. F., 421.
Moncrief & Francis, 421.
Monitor, 186–193, 262, 265.
Monroe, Fortress, 193.
Monroe, S., 127, 160.
Montague, B., 424.
Orlando, 149, 174.
Montague & Granger, 174.
Monument, S. and S., 262, 263, 419.
Monuments, granite and marble, 277.
Moody, Dexter, 143, 282, 331.
Mooney, Daniel, 184.
Patrick, 119.
Moore, A. R., 356.
Benjamin, 61, 62.
Clement C., 96.
Franklin, 343.
Gurdon G., 185.
Jesse, 331.
John, 353.
Mr , 238.
R. B., 397.
Moore & Fitzsimmons, 418.
Moore & Nims, 397.
Moores, C. H., 425.
Moores & Winder, 425.
Moorhouse, A. B., 350.
Moran, John, 200, 327, 334.
Morehead, Mrs. J., 243.
Morehouse, G. C., 352.
Morey, Charles E., 197.
David, 341, 422.
Manley W., 387.
Morey & Lee, 387.
Morgan, A. B., 212.
Morgan, Boardman, & Coit, 27, 30, 45.
Morgan, C., 352.
Ephraim, 27, 32, 42, 52, 56, 58, 82, 89, 104, 322, 323, 328, 393.
E. D., 148, 182, 184.
Ephraim S., 330.
John, 341.
Roswell A., 361.
William, 222.
Morrill, William W., 363.
Morris, J. B., 333.
J. W., 364.
Robert, 333.
Samuel, 335, 336, 424.
Morrison, George H., 213, 357, 358, 363, 383.
jr., James, 209.
Leonard, 401.
Morrison & Halstead, 401.
Morrison & Westfall, 401.
Morrissey, James, 335, 336.
Morton, Lt., 85.
Mosely, W. F., 414.
Mosher, Alfred, 356.
George A., 363.
Harvey, 330, 331.
P. W., 350.
Mostyn, J., 349.
Moulton, Howard, 46, 47, 48, 89.
jr., Howard, 48.
Josiah, 48, 323.
Mrs. Howard, 48.
Mount Ida, 69, 74, 99, 102, 122, 124, 138, 139, 142, 149, 164, 176.
Olympus, 99, 111, 124, 142, 143, 146.
Mountings, brass, 274.
Mowry, Le Roy, 58, 127, 329.
Mulchahey, J., 350.
Mulford, J. N., 350.
Mulligan, Martin, 424.
Mulligan & Schermerhorn, 424.
Mulliken, John R., 369.
Munitions, War, 185.
Munn, Joseph, 59, 423.
William H., 312, 423.
Murnane, M., 197.
Murphy, Daniel, 335.
jr., Edward, 230, 259, 276, 281, 326, 333, 340, 356.
John J., 334.
Martin, 335, 336.
Patrick, 332.
Murray, Edward F., 281, 282, 312, 340, 342, 425.
Museum, Troy, 121, 159, 162.
Peale's, 162, 239.
Music Hall, 227, 283, 289, 297, 300.
Myers, A. B., 184, 196.
Charles, 416.
Michael H., 342, 363.
Walter, 334, 335.
W. J., 425.
Myers & Brennan, 425.

Nagle, J. B., 353.
Nail Factory, Albany, 264.
Troy Iron &, 267.
Nails, 264, 267, 279.
Nairn, J. B., 349.
Nalle, Charles, 176, 177, 178.
Nash, Abram, 127, 421.
A. B., 208, 421.
M., 353.
Nash, Beadleston, & Co., 421.
Nash & Adams, 421.
Nash & Co., A. B., 421.
Nash & Son, A., 421.
Nason, Henry T., 363.
Nazro, Henry, 393, 395.
John B., 324.
John P., 354.
Nazro, Thurber, & Green, 395.
Nazro & Green, 395.
Neary, John H., 339.
Thomas, 342.
Nederlandt, Nieu, 4, 5, 6, 9.
Negagonse, 8.
Neher, John H., 356, 357, 358.
Philip H., 213, 358, 368, 423.
Neher & Carpenter, 423.
Nelson House, 423.
Nelson, John, 423.
Netherland, New, 4, 6, 8, 9.
Netherlands, 4, 6.
Neuested, L., 218, 354.
New Amsterdam, 17.
New City, 24, 27, 28, 36, 44, 376, 377.
Newcomb, W. K., 197.
Newfoundland, 1.
New France, 2, 3, 4.
New Land, 1.
Newspapers, 124, 260, 262, 369–373.
New York City, 26, 419.
Nicholls, James H., 342, 356.
Nickel Works, 280, 418.
Nicolls, Richard, 12, 14.
Nieuw Stadt, 376.
Night, Church, 289.
Lawyer's, 300.
Niles, Jonathan, 38.
Michael, 334.
Nimmo, C. A., 257.
Nims, H. B., 282, 397.
Nims & Co., H. B., 397.
Nims & Knight, 71, 397.
Noble, C. F., 352.
E., 160, 352.
J. H., 348.
R. H., 343.
Norombega, Fort of, 2.
North, Army of the, 18, 19, 20, 75, 76.
Northern Budget, 51, 262, 369, 370, 372.
Northern Hotel, 423.
Northern News Co., 421.
Norton, F. L., 350.
G. A., 396.
John T., 264, 363.
R. S., 407.
Sylvester, 330.
Thomas, 331, 332, 333.
Norton & Corning, 264.
Nose, Anthony's, 11.
Notes, Small, 33, 77, 142, 197.
Nott, Eliphalet, 365.
Novaya, Zemlya, 2.
Noyes, R., 352.
Nutting, Hull, & Co., 401.
Nyce, G. W., 364.

Oakley, Jesse, 60.
P. C., 351.
Oakwood Cemetery, 231, 247, 249, 250.
Oathout, John, 232.
Oatman, Daniel, 71.
Ober, M., 414.
O'Brien, James, 337.
M., 296.
R. V., 339.
T., 184.
Observer, Troy, 262, 373.
O'Connor, J., 364.
Odd Fellows, 364.
Odd Fellows Hall, 364.
Odel, Jonas, 38.
Odell, J. H. & C. S., 228.
O'Donnell, Thomas, 194.
Office, County Clerk's, 51, 52.
Officers, city, 79, 146, 325–343, 425.
village, 322–325.
Ogden, G. Parish, 258.
Oil-mill, 110.
Old City, 26.
Olin, A. B., 185, 305, 327.
Job S., 209, 342.
Oliver, G. F., 402.
Olmstead, W. A., 182, 183, 198.
O'Loughlin, Dennis, 333, 334, 340.
Olympus, Mount, 99, 111, 124, 142, 143, 146, 312.
O'Mahony, William, 353.
Omnibuses, 169.
Onderdonk, B. T., 139, 154.
One Hundred, Committee of, 281, 282, 312.
O'Neil, James, 357, 422.
Oothoudt, Abraham, 58.
H., 31.
Volkert, 18.
Oothout, H., 16.
Opera House, Griswold, 240.
Rand's, 240.
Orange, Fort, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.
O'Reiley, P., 353.
Organ, Patrick, 334.
St. Paul's, 62.
Orr, Alexander, 275.
Frederick W., 275, 365.
S. Alexander, 275.
William, 275, 281.
Orr, A. & W., 275.
Orr & Co., A. & W., 275.
Orrs & Co., 274, 275.
Orvis, J. U., 172, 209.
Osbon, A. M., 119, 351.
Osborn, J., 53, 323.
L., 354.
Osborne, W., 139.
Osgood, Jason C., 339.
Thomas, 330.
W. B., 351.
Ostrander, Evert, 204, 331.
Francis A., 213, 279, 358.
James, 279.
Ostrander Fire Brick Co., 279.
Ostrander & Son, James, 279.
Osterhout, J. H., 273.
Ostrom, T. L., 128.
O'Sullivan, Daniel, 334, 335, 336, 341.
J., 414.
Jeremiah, 334.
Timothy J., 336, 337.
Otis, Charles G., 200.
George H., 182, 183, 233.
Ottenhues, J., 353.
Owen, Joshua, 35, 37, 284.
Mary, 284.
Oude Stadt, 376.

Packard, Angelo S., 399.
Augustus P., 399.
Chauncey D., 282, 399.
Davis, 399.
Eugene C., 399.
Warren L., 369.
Packard & Co., C. D., 399.
Packard & Co., D., 399.
Packard & Son, C. D., 399.
Packer, George A., 357, 422.
Pafraets, Maria, 14.
Paganini, M. J., 239.
Page, F. H., 387.
W. F., 250.
W. W., 348.
Pahl, J. H., 369, 425.
Paine, Amasa, 72, 90, 324, 325, 327, 328.
Eliza A., 224.
E. Warren, 275, 276, 281.
John, 94, 109, 132, 162, 247, 249, 250, 354, 355.
John W., 276.
Mrs. E. Warren, 226.
Paine & Hall, 72.
Paint, 280, 402, 423.
Palmer, George, 127.
J. W., 363.
Panics, Monetary, 77, 141, 142.
Paper, manufacture of, 34, 274, 275.
Paper mills, 34, 44, 75, 110, 274.
Park, Beman, 234.
Park, Seminary, 233.
Park, S. W., 180, 182, 183, 198.
Park, Washington, 234.
Parker, J. N., 353.
Mr., 238.
William S., 61, 69, 324, 325, 343, 393.
Parker & Bliss, 77.
Parks, S., 351, 414.
Parks, Ide, & Holmes, 414.
Parmelee, Elias, 107.
Parmenter, Franklin J., 301, 342, 363.
F. W., 173, 185.
Jerome B., 197, 372.
Roswell A., 305, 338, 363.
Parmenter & Clark, 372.
Parmenter & Eaton, 372.
Passquassick, 15.
Pastors of churches, 348–354.
Patchin, Thaddeus W., 354.
Patroon of Troy, 49, 283, 284, 285.
Patten, Jacob H., 233.

Patterson, Charles E., 300, 363, 368.
George, 344.
Mrs. Charles E., 257.
Pattison, Edward A., 363, 422.
Elias, 112, 114, 161, 166, 328.
George B., 363.
Harry B., 363.
Richard H., 331.
Pattison & Hart, 166.
Patton, Alexander G., 185.
J. G., 363.
Paul, John, 423.
Philip. 423.
Paulding, Hiram, 186.
Paulus, J. H., 421.
Pawling, Albert, 31, 34, 36, 37, 45, 58, 70 80, 82, 85, 93, 104, 135, 166, 322, 323, 324, 326, 393.
Mrs. Albert, 35, 41, 106.
Pawling & Ten Eyck, 166, 389.
Payne, Martin, 343.
Peabody, F. F., 407, 409.
Pease, A. S., 372.
Caroline S., 364
John, 35, 42, 323.
L., 351.
Pease, Keeney, & Co., 270.
Pease & Co., John, 34.
Peck, Alfred S., 425.
Isaac, 350.
John H., 255, 260, 363, 365, 366.
Peck & Hillman, 205.
Peckham. Reuben, 275, 379.
William M, 275, 336, 344, 379.
Peebles, Hugh, 56, 61, 92, 323, 327, 328, 354.
Pegg, C. M., 351, 352.
Peltier, E. L., 363.
Penfield, Nelson, 197.
Pennel, G. C., 350.
Peoble, Charles W., 340.
Percy, George W., 280.
Percy & Gaitley, 280.
Perkins, Ira M., 333.
S. D., 183.
Perry, Amos S., 154, 338.
George H., 358.
John S., 298, 330.
Petanock, 8.
Peters, William, 333.
Peterson, S. A., 422.
Peterson & Packer, 422.
Pettit, H., 67.
Phalen, Patrick, 383, 403.
Phelan, T. F., 363.
Phelps, Jonas H., 273, 274.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, 173.
Phelps & Gurley, 274.
Phelps & Gurleys, 274.
Philadelphia, 19, 24, 26.
Phillips, E., 354.
E. D., 349.
George H., 210, 334.
J. L., 252.
Z., 351, 352.
Phœbus, William, 68, 351.
Photographers, 424.
Physicians, 363.
Piano and organ houses, 397, 398.
Pianos, 85.
Pickett, C. A., 197.
Pickslay, W. M., 350.
Picture frames, 424.
Pidgeon, James, 368.
Pierce, A. H., 249, 402.
Benjamin, 396.
H. D., 330.
Jeremiah, 35, 45, 53, 61.
William, 45, 240, 328, 358.
Pierce, Sackett, & Co., 396.
Pierce, Son, & Co., 396.
Pierce & Co., B., 396.
Pierce & Kellogg, 396.
Pierce & King, 396, 402.
Pierce & Sackett, 393, 396.
Pierce & Son, B., 396.
Pierce & Southwick, 396, 402.
Pierpont, John, 158, 249, 353.
Pierson, Job, 206, 305.
John B., 339, 355.
Piersons, H. G., 425.
Pieterse, L., 15.
Pine, James K. P., 355, 368, 412.
J. LeRoy, 334, 335.
Pine, Adams, & Dunham, 413.
Pine, Miller, & Dunham, 413.
Pine & Hamblin, 413.
Pine & Miller, 412.
Piscawen Kill, 15, 17, 20, 21, 51, 56, 65, 167, 235, 264, 284.
Pitcher, Hart, & Card, 394.
Pitcher, Samuel, 394.
Pitman, C., 160.
Pitt, W. H., 183.
Place, Daniel, 388.
Platt, Ananias, 32, 38.
Ebenezer, 397.
E. & D. W., 397.
Joseph C., 366.
Platt & Co., E., 397.
Plattsburgh, 75.
Plum, Elias, 149, 326, 356.
Henry H., 343
Mrs., 67.
Plumb, Frederick A., 399.
Joseph, 324.
jr., W. H., 197.
Plumbers, 424.
Podmore, J. W. F., 279.
Poest, Jan B., 14.
Poesten Kill, 7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 31, 34, 42, 58, 65, 74, 103, 122, 123, 264, 265, 274, 275, 284.
Point, Half Moon, 19, 28, 44.
Police, Capital, 361.
Police Commissioners, 325, 326, 340, 425.
Police Magistrates, 342.
Police Superintendent, 340.
Pollak, A., 354.
Pomeroy, B., 351.
George Q., 149.
Thaddeus, 392.
Pomeroy & Wells, 391.
Pond Brothers, 277.
Pool, S. H., 423.
Poor, General, 19.
Poplars, Lombardy, 60.
Population of Troy, 30, 54, 55, 66, 77, 110, 121, 374, 377.
Pork packing, 120, 378.
Porter, 277.
Pos, S., 10.
Post, whipping, 40.
Postmasters, 48, 60, 240, 241, 358.
Post-offices, 48, 240, 241, 263.
Posts, G. A. R., 368.
Potash works, 44.
Potter, Alonzo, 293, 350.
Eliphalet N., 224, 294, 350.
Henry C., 293, 350.
Horatio, 172.
jr., Nathaniel, 209.
Potter & Co., L., 271.
Potteries, 103, 104.
Potts, Samuel D., 185.
Powers, Albert E., 255, 366, 368.
John, 156.
Lyman, 329, 330.
Robert, 33.
Pramer, Nelson, 334, 335.
Pratt, John P., 262, 282, 373.
Luther, 50.
Pratt & Co., L., 50.
Predictions, 376.
Prefontaine, H., 364.
Prenderghast, J. P., 364.
Prentice, James R., 332, 333, 399.
William H., 217.
Prescott, Ebenezer, 216, 329.
John F., 343.
Presidents, village, 66, 74, 322, 323.
Press, Daily Troy, 370.
Troy, 370.
Troy Daily, 262, 372.
Weekly, 372.
Price, Cora, 173.
John, 217.
Mrs. Cicero, 173.
W. M., 424.
Prime, J. A., 348.
Princeton, the, 188, 190.
Produce Merchants, 400.
Property, assessed, 314, 315, 316.
real and personal, 346, 347, 377.
Proudfit, A. A., 348.
Ebenezer, 253, 379.
Margaret E., 215, 252, 253.
Williams, 253.
Prout, W. C., 350.
Provision Merchants, 400.
Pryor, W. A., 424.
Public Improvement Commission, 341, 342, 419.
Puddling, first, 265.
Puissant, P. A., 353.
Pullman, J. M., 353.
Purcell, John, 337, 425.
John J., 282, 336, 337.
Patrick, 425.
Thomas B., 340.

Quackenbush, Gerrit, 344, 381.
G. V. S., 159, 344, 381.
John H., 183, 198.
Quackenbush & Co., G. V. S., 59, 60, 380, 381.
Quackenbush & Lee, 381.
Quackenbush & Smith, 381.
Quandt, Adam, 421.
Quandt Brewing Co., 421.
Quay, John, 197.

Quinlan, J. W., 352.
Quinn, James T., 336, 337, 425.
Philip, 119.
Timothy, 177, 178, 180, 232.
William F., 369.
Quirk, Michael J., 343.

Rags, 34.
Railroad chairs, 265.
rails, 267.
Railroads, Steam,
Fitchburgh, 165.
Housatonic, 152.
Hudson River, 152, 153, 320.
Mohawk and Hudson, 132, 152.
New York and Albany, 152.
New York and Troy, 319.
New York Central, 320.
Rensselaer and Saratoga, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 146, 320.
Schenectady and Saratoga, 136, 137.
Schenectady and Troy, 117, 146, 147, 148, 152, 169, 319, 320.
Troy and Boston, 163, 165, 171, 320.
Troy and Greenbush, 152, 153, 170, 209.
Troy and Greenfield, 165.
Troy and Rutland, 165.
Troy Union, 149, 170, 171, 273, 320.
Utica and Schenectady, 146.
West Stockbridge, 152.
Railroads, Street,
Lansingburgh and Cohoes, 202.
Troy and Albia, 203.
Troy and Lansingburgh, 202, 203.
Waterford and Cohoes, 202.
Rain fall, 347.
Rand, Gardner, 281.
Gardner W., 129, 172.
Randal, A., 70.
Randall, P. D., 396.
Rand's Hall, 240.
Ranges, 270, 271.
Ranken, David M., 282, 335, 336, 337, 339, 341.
Hugh, 332, 339.
John, 330.
Robert B., 339.
William, 340, 422.
William J., 332, 333, 335, 336.
Ransley, W. H., 344.
Ransom, H. W., 351.
Rapp, Christian W., 200, 334, 335.
Rathbun, Amos, 34.
Wait, 34, 35, 36.
Rawson, Keating, 119.
Raymond, E. S., 129, 349.
Joshua, 56.
J. & N., 72.
Raynor, M., 353.
Razor-strops, 172.
Reab, George, 73.
Read, Aaron, 241.
Arba, 209, 276, 326, 356.
Benjamin, 143.
Charles H., 358, 366.
M. P., 276.
Read, Armstrong, & Co., 276.
Read Brothers, 276.
Read & Armstrong, 276.
Read & Brothers, 276.
Read & Brothers, M. P., 276.
Read & Son, 276.
Reardon, John, 340, 401.
Reardon, Ennis, & Co., 401.
Reardon & Ennis, 401.
Recorder, The, 43, 426.
Recorders, 85, 326, 327.
Redfield & Bradley, 52.
Reed, C. H., 149.
Ira S., 401.
Leonard, 323, 325, 328.
William, 349.
Regan, Patrick, 332, 333.
Regency, Albany, 310.
Regiment, 3d Michigan, 200.
5th Michigan, 200.
N. Y. S. Militia, 180, 199, 200.
2d N. Y. S. V., 183, 184, 197, 198, 200, 210.
2d N. Y. S. Cavalry, 185.
7th N. Y. S. Cavalry, 185.
21st N. Y. S. Cavalry, 200.
24th N. Y., 180, 199, 200.
30th N. Y., 184, 185.
93d N. Y., 185.
104th N. Y., 185, 186.
125th N. Y., 196.
169th N. Y., 197.
Reichard, B. A., 422.
Reid, John, 327.
Reilly, C. A., 353.
Gilbert, 89, 161, 206.
Lawrence T., 425.
Remick, Ninian B., 215, 290, 349.
Remington, S., 351.
Renshaw, A. H., 417.
Rensselaer County, 36, 38.
Rensselaer Iron Company, 265.
Works, 191, 193, 265, 266.
Rensselaerswyck, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 38.
Rents, water, 346.
Report, City Comptroller, 313–322.
Reservoirs, 167, 235, 236.
Reur, Hendrick, 14.
Revenues, city, 313.
Revere House, 423.
Reynolds, H. M., 262, 373.
N., 422.
P. L., 197.
R. C., 422.
W. H., 409.
Reynolds, Thompson, & Co., 262, 373.
Rhodes, G. N., 334, 335.
La M. W., 341.
Rice, J. L., 401.
Obed, 82.
Rice & Gordinier, 401.
Rich, William, 130, 131.
Richard, Joseph, 216.
Richards, Albert, 343.
Alpheus, 232.
Charles R., 338, 356.
George B., 338.
Lewis, 112, 114, 323, 324.
Mrs. Maria, 138.
Richards, Volney, 210, 331.
Richardson, Jonathan, 274.
Rickerson, Le Roy, 337, 422, 425.
Seward, 395.
Rickerson & Co., 422.
Rickerson & Lewis, 422.
Ricketts, P. C., 417.
Rifles, Morgan, 185.
Riley, James M., 336.
Michael, 343.
Riordan, G. G., 363.
J. H., 363.
Riots, 140, 199, 200.
Ritchie, D., 422.
River Street, paved, 121.
River, Connecticut, 7.
Grande, 4.
Great, 2, 4, 5.
Hoosick, 2.
Hudson, 2, 7, 8, 12, 19, 28, 319.
Mohawk, 2, 4, 7, 19, 28, 44.
St. Lawrence, 1, 2.
Rivets, boiler, 269.
Rivier, Groote, 4, 5, 6, 9.
Manhattons, 5, 9.
Mauritius, 5, 9.
Maurits, 5, 9.
Montaigne, 5, 9.
Noort, 5, 9, 13.
Nord, 13.
Rivière, Grande, 2, 4.
Road, Hollow, 79.
River, 21, 22, 23, 27.
Schuyler, 79.
Roarke, Barnard J., 336, 337.
Francis, 424.
Rob Roy Hosiery Co., 390, 423.
Robbins, Amatus, 82.
William H., 160.
Roberts, R. B., 139.
R. H., 278.
William, 167.
jr., William, 338.
Robertson, C., 354.
jr., Gilbert, 148, 240, 282, 300 327, 342, 358, 363, 366.
G. H., 349.
J. J., 294.
William, 366.
Robinson, Amos, 329, 330.
C. E., 348.
C. S., 171, 349.
Church, & Co., 147, 392.
Daniel, 282, 392.
George S., 368, 413.
John A., 392.
J. H., 348, 352.
Robert, 221.
Robinson & Church, 392.
Robinson & Co., John A., 391, 392.
Robinson & Griswold, 392.
Rochambeau, Comte de, 42.
Roche, E. G., 363.
William J., 313, 337, 338, 343, 363.
Rochefoucault, Liancourt D. de la, 43.
Rochester, 419.
Rock, Hugh, 333, 343.
Rockstroh, 224, 350.
Rockwell, Mary A., 243.

Rockwell, N. J., 243, 278.
Roddy, Patrick H., 341.
Rogers, B. P., 357.
E. F., 424.
Henry H., 267.
Isaac, 31.
John W., 344.
S. F., 364.
M. W., 425.
W. H., 354.
Rogers & Dowling, 424.
Rohrer, S., 354.
Rolling-mill, 69, 267.
Ronalds, J. H., 200.
Rood, H. A., 336.
Root, Charles, 400.
H. G., 400.
Ropewalks, 44, 74, 104, 110.
Rose, A. C., 351.
Brownell B., 386.
Ross, Elias, 209, 330, 337.
E. Ogden, 322, 343, 363.
George A., 423.
Stephen, 126, 167, 323, 327, 328, 329.
W., 351.
Rouleau, A. F., 217.
Rousseau, Alex., 59.
A. J., 51.
B. A., 358.
Henry, 125, 398.
John, 397.
Lewis, 125.
L. A., 185, 214, 344.
Richards, & Co., 51.
Zotique, 364.
Rowe, M. C., 280.
W. H., 280, 357.
Rowell, S., 416.
Rowland, Thomas F., 189, 191, 192.
Roy, John F., 364.
Rubber goods, 399.
Ruff, Andrew, 14, 34, 275.
Rumbold, J., 143.
Ruscher, Aloues, 421.
Ruscher & Co., 421.
Ruscher & Stoll, 421.
Russell, Abraham, 356.
Charles B., 252, 281, 355.
Joseph, 45, 81, 94, 149, 343.
Marcus D., 343, 402.
Michael, 333, 334.
Russells, The, 238.
Russum, J. C., 351.
Ryan, James, 369.
James E., 335.
James H., 363.
John, 344.
John J., 336.

Sackett, Daniel, 396.
Saddler, L. L., 353.
Safford, O. F., 290, 296, 353.
Sage, A. N., 344.
Russell, 148, 330, 331.
William F., 207, 234, 331, 339. 356.
Sagendorf, George H., 209, 357.
Salisbury, Alexander, 424.
Amos, 69, 324, 327.
F. W., 424.
Salisbury, H. C., 344, 423, 425.
Salisbury & Co., F. W., 424.
Salisbury & Johnson, 423.
Sampson, Albert A., 357, 368.
John, 324, 325.
Sanckhagag, 8.
Sandford, L. A., 351.
Sand's, George E., 363.
William J., 333.
Sanford, N. J. & N. W., 387.
N. W., 387.
P. P., 351.
Samuel B., 355, 365, 368, 412, 413.
W. F., 352.
William M., 395.
Sanford & Morey, 387.
Sanford & Robinson, 412, 413.
Sangerbund, 259, 297.
Saratoga, 19, 20, 44, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137.
Sargeant, S. G., 213.
S. S., 331.
Sashes, doors, and blinds, 418.
Saul, Julius, 402.
Saunders, J. S., 296.
R., 15.
Saunders & Briggs, 396.
Sausse, Thomas, 178, 339.
Savage, G. R., 350.
J. A., 184.
Rev., 296.
Sawin, Theophilus P., 290, 291, 348.
Saw-mills, 12, 14, 15, 17, 31, 34, 44, 110.
Sawyer, J. E. C., 351.
Saxe, C. J., 407.
Saxton, Gordon B., 245.
Philena F., 245.
S. B., 245.
Scarborough, John, 293, 350.
Schaible, Jacob M., 425.
Schenectady, 12, 14, 15, 16, 28.
Schermerhorn, H., 424.
J. C., 40.
Norman, 344.
Schneider, Frederick, 336, 337, 393.
Henry, 421.
Schnell, A., 425.
School, African, 144.
Fisk's, 43.
Infant, 108, 122.
Lancasterian, 100, 101, 122, 204, 298, 317.
Monitorial, 317.
Rensselaer, 106, 107, 108.
St. Paul's, 63, 224.
School commissioners, 340, 341, 425.
School-houses, 32, 37, 49, 81, 129, 299.
Schools, Public, 297, 298, 299, 300, 317.
Schooner Flora, 26.
Schoonmaker, J. E., 283.
M. D., 417.
Schoppe, B., 353.
Schuyler, Barent, 91.
C. C., 364, 366.
Helen, 91.
Henry, 81.
Myndert, 16.
Schuyler, Nicholas, 34, 61, 258.
Philip, 14, 16, 18, 19.
Philip P., 16.
Stephen J., 16, 17, 18, 41, 54, 91, 276.
Stephen V. R., 91, 328.
Tobias R., 91.
Schuylerville, 19.
Scoby, Samuel, 68.
Scott, I. Seymour, 185, 232, 343.
Michael H., 335, 336, 337.
Moses. 70.
Scribner, Ann, 63.
Searle, F. T., 364.
Sears, Edwin, 333.
Oliver L., 329.
Seaton, W. C., 398.
W. G., 337, 425.
Seeger, E., 354.
Seidel, J., 352.
J. F., 352.
Seitz, Eugene, 363.
Robert, 343.
Selden, Charles, 56.
G. M., 257.
J. D., 70.
W. J., 392.
Selleck, J. K., 186.
Seminary, St. Joseph's Prov., 205, 206.
Seminary, Troy Female, 46, 48, 88, 89, 90, 91, 100, 122, 245, 259, 260, 261, 300, 320, 365.
Sentinel, Troy Daily, 124.
Sentner, M. A., 352.
Session-house, Presb., 125, 143, 151, 158, 204, 205.
Sessions, John, 348.
Seward, William H., 187, 188.
Sewers, 419.
Sewing machines, 175, 176.
Sexton, H. C., 352.
T. L., 349.
Seymour, Ashbel, 34.
Asher, 303.
David L., 303, 304, 305.
E., 348.
Israel, 129, 328, 329, 330.
Mary L., 303.
Truman, 219, 351.
Walter J., 331.
William P., 364.
William W., 364.
Seymour & Co., 103.
Shacklady, C. H., 421.
C. W., 416.
Shanahan, J., 140, 353.
Shanley, J. C., 334, 335.
Shappo, J. A., 363.
Sharp, John E., 233.
Shattock, William, 218.
Shaughnessy, James, 333, 334, 335.
Shaver, L. E., 280.
Shavor & Henderson, 271.
Shaw, William, 358, 363, 366.
Sheary, Laurence, 421.
Sheffer, C. E., 424.
Sheldon, Cyrus D, 342.
Daniel, 389.
C. P., 293, 349.
Elias P., 196.

Sheldon, Elisha, 323.
Frederick A., 217.
T. F., 197.
Sheldon, Greene, & Co., 271.
Shepard, George W., 343.
W. A., 212, 258, 358.
Sheridan, General, 219.
Sherman, Charles, 128, 351.
Charles G., 373.
David, 71.
General, 219.
George D., 185.
R. W., 109.
William A., 401.
William C., 331.
William H., 381.
Sherman & Fitzpatrick, 401.
Sherrill, Arthur G., 387.
Elizabeth, 90.
James H., 386.
Sherry, John, 234, 368, 386.
Mrs. A. G., 257.
Shields, Hamilton L., 180, 184.
Thomas H., 205.
William H., 233.
Shinn, G. W., 350, 351.
Shinplasters, 33, 77, 142, 197.
Shipherd, Fayette, 150, 151.
Joseph, 149.
Ship yard, 50, 144, 174.
Shirt manufacturers, 174, 175, 272, 273, 407–415.
Shirts, 174, 175, 176, 264, 272, 273, 407–415.
Shoe dealers, 399, 424.
Shoe-factories, 110.
Shoe-machines, horse, 267, 268.
Shoes, horse, 264, 267, 268.
Shoup, F. A., 350.
Shovels, 267.
Shrauder, Gordon G., 363.
Shriver, Edmund, 154.
Shroder, J. D., 424.
Siddons, Mrs. Scott, 240.
Sidney, J. C., 249.
Sights, Cannon, 274.
Sill, Calvin S., 344.
Josiah, 348.
Silliman, Benjamin, 84.
John, 329.
Robert D., 115, 126, 149, 206, 329, 344, 356.
Silliman & Gardner, 166.
Silsbee, W., 353.
Simmons, Darling, & Co., 386.
Simmons, J. C., 352.
J. F., 208, 331.
S. P., 344.
W. A., 340, 423.
W. C., 423.
Simmons & Darling, 386.
Simons, E. D., 220, 349.
Simpson, E. W., 417.
Matthew, 161, 220.
Sim & Co., F. W., 71, 425.
Sims, Francis, 355.
George F., 355.
Sisters of Charity, 212, 216.
St. Joseph, 213.
Sisters of the Order of the Holy Child, 224.
Sisters of the Poor, Little, 226.
Sitgreaves, L., 183.
Skelding, Captain, 46.
Thomas, 89, 92, 324, 388.
Skelding & Co., Thomas, 388.
Skene, George, 352.
Skinner, Adolph, 353.
Roger, 70.
W. J., 197.
Skins, beaver, 12, 24.
otter, 12.
raccoon, 24.
sheep, 24.
Slade, Caleb, 329.
Slason, Alfred, 127.
Dutcher, 324.
Henry, 72, 423.
Slaughter-houses, 40, 378.
Slauson, B. W., 422.
Slave, fugitive, 176, 177, 178.
Slaves, 52.
Sleicher, John A., 371, 372.
jr., William, 276.
Slocum, Hiram, 326, 329.
H. W., 352.
Sloop-lock, 101.
Sloops, 74, 87, 88, 123.
Smalley, Elam, 348.
Smart, A. J., 274.
Joseph, 274.
Joseph W., 274, 415.
R. T., 332, 333, 402.
Smart & Barnes, 402.
Smart & Co., 402.
Smart & Son, 402.
Smith, Adam, 328.
Adam R., 208, 250, 281, 355, 356, 425.
Albert, 297, 299, 341.
Andrew, 200.
Arthur T., 337, 425.
Benjamin, 33, 45, 70, 104, 323, 324, 328.
Bernard N., 197.
Cornelius, 344.
Edwin, 381.
E. R., 197.
George, 89, 213.
George B., 218.
George E., 290, 352.
Gerrit, 151.
Harvey, 204, 234, 330, 331, 332, 339.
Henry, 172.
Henry T., 397.
Henry W., 363.
Hiram, 331, 356.
John, 2, 4.
Joseph, 186, 187, 188.
J. B., 350.
J. G., 352.
J. M., 351.
J. N., 349.
Lansing, 343.
Leonard, 332, 395, 400.
Levi, 363.
Mrs. F. B., 173.
Robert G., 337, 387.
R. M., 413.
Samuel, 91.
S. E., 351.
Smith, S. M., 423.
S. W., 423.
Thomas, 344.
William, 94.
William E., 423.
William P., 364.
W. Stone, 173, 271, 357.
Smith & Bickford, 423.
Smith & Stevenson, 387.
Smyth, James, 422.
2d, James, 341, 397.
S. B., 397.
Smyth & Co., 397.
Smyth & Co., Jacob, 422.
Snedekor, Isaac, 324, 328.
Joseph, 329.
Snider, Harry, 369.
Snively, Thaddeus A., 350.
Snodgrass, W. D., 127, 348.
Snow, 52.
Henry E., 200.
Snyder, Spencer W., 197.
Society, Children's Home, 234.
Home Missionary, 234.
Ladies' Employment, 364.
Rens. Co. Agricultural, 85, 86, 182, 214.
Rens. Co. Bible, 184.
Rens. Co. Homœopathic, 364.
Rens. Co. Medical, 364.
Troy Handel and Haydn, 259.
Troy Vocal, 259, 283.
Solomon, H. G., 354.
Somers, C. G., 80, 86, 349.
Soule, H. B., 353.
Southard, S. L., 155.
Southwick, Daniel, 162, 402.
Edward, 63.
Lewis L., 255, 343, 402.
Southwick & Barnes, 402.
Spades, 267.
Speck, W. J., 363.
Speers, S. G., 349.
Spencer, James, 31, 73, 324, 325.
W. G., 350.
W. H., 353.
Spicer, George A., 413.
John D., 263, 282, 333, 337, 351. 352, 364.
Spikes, 266, 267.
Sprague, Otis, 329.
Spy, American, 48.
Square, Franklin, 145.
Liberty, 145.
Public, 34, 49.
Washington, 73, 136, 170, 183, 262.
Squeezer, Burden's rotary, 267.
Squire, George, 59.
Squires, John, 366, 413.
Norman B., 212, 221, 282, 283, 341, 355, 358, 386.
Robert, 413.
Squires, Sherry, & Gaulsha, 386.
St. Barnabas, Brotherhood, 228.
St. Nicholas' Visit, 96, 97, 98.
St. Onge, I. B. S., 353.
St. Ormond & Morris, 422.
St. Regis, 75, 310.
Staats, Nicholas, 38.
Stackpole, Joseph, 331, 422.

Stackpole & Wotkyns, 422.
Stage lines, 32, 70, 71, 153, 202, 365.
Stages, 169.
Staley, W. C., 387.
Stamper. Henry, 424.
Stancill, R. W., 354.
Standard, Evening, 262, 373.
Stannard, F. F.. 364.
H. D., 333.
Stansfield, W. F., 400.
Stanton, Edmond, 334, 340.
John, 332, 333, 421.
Patrick M., 344.
Staples, 279.
Staples, Edward, 63.
Stapleton, James, 337.
Thomas, 336.
W. B., 334.
Starbuck, Charles, 269.
George H., 331, 332, 333, 334, 366.
N., 137, 269.
N. B., 343.
Starbuck & Gurley, 103, 115, 269, 400.
Starkey, T. A., 293, 350.
Starks, H. L., 351.
Independence, 127, 174.
R. Edson, 356, 426.
Ralph J., 208, 356.
Starkweather, Allen, & Baker, 396.
Starkweather, Norton, & Cahoone, 396.
Starkweather, R. D., 396.
Starkweather & Allen, 396.
Statzell, H. C., 407, 409.
Steamboat, Alice, 85.
Buffalo, 148.
Chief Justice Marshall, 109, 123.
City of Troy, 218, 221, 222.
Commerce. 153.
Constellation, 109.
Constitution, 109.
C. Vanderbilt, 222.
Empire, 148.
Fire-fly, 70.
Illinois, 153.
Indiana, 153.
James Fairlee, 153.
John Mason, 153.
Jonas C. Heart, 153.
New London, 109, 123.
Oliver Ellsworth, 153.
Pennsylvania, 153.
Sandusky, 153.
Saratoga, 222.
Sunnyside, 221, 222.
Swallow, 148.
Swiftsure, 153.
Thomas Powell, 221.
Troy, 147, 148.
Twilight, 222.
Steamboat Company, Citizens', 221.
North River, 108.
Troy, 109.
Stearns, L. S., 330.
Stebbins, E. M., 290.
L. D., 352.
Steel, manufactured, 265, 266.
Steel, McGregor, 197.
Steel Works, Bessemer, 265, 266.
Steele, A., 351.
Steelman, H. B., 349.
Steenberg, George T., 180, 200.
Steltyn, P., 11.
Sterry, Urwin D., 341.
Stettheimer, C. H., 414.
G. I., 414.
J., 414.
Stettheimer, jr., & Co., J., 273, 414.
Stevens, F. H., 366.
L. H., 197.
Stevenson, James M., 366, 370.
William, 209.
William H., 387.
W. J., 351.
Stevenson, Smith, & Co., 387.
Stevenson & McCall, 370.
Stewart, A. P., 414.
James M., 414.
John, 70.
Peter, 114.
Philo P., 270.
Samuel, 56.
W. D., 413.
William, 168.
Stickelmeyer, Jacob, 425.
Stiles, F. O., 400.
S. N., 400.
Stiles & Brother, F. O., 400.
Stiles & Root, 400.
Stillman, Byron, 423.
S. L., 351.
W. J., 423.
Wait H., 224, 233.
Stillman & Son, 423.
Stillwater, 19, 20.
Stillwell, Lydia, 72.
Stimpson, Charles P., 344.
William, 355.
St. Ormond & Morris, 424.
Stocks, 40.
Stoddard, E. W., 343, 392, 393, 421.
Stoddard & Burton, 393.
Stoddard & Co., E. W., 393.
Stol, Jansen, 11.
Stoll, Fredricka K., 421.
J. F., 421.
Stoller, N., 353.
Stone, Charles, 422.
D. H., 328.
George A., 207, 209, 237, 282, 355, 357, 368.
Lucius, 417.
Thomas H., 417.
William J., 423.
Stone, Blair, & Co., 417.
Stone & Crandell, 422.
Stoneware, 103, 104.
Stores, 30, 66, 74.
Stoughton, Hugh B., 363.
Stout, E. S., 351, 352.
Stove-dealers, 401, 423.
Stove linings, 280.
Stove manufacturers, 269, 270, 271.
Stove trimmings, 280.
Stove-works, Clinton, 270.
Empire, 270.
Stover, E., 352.
Samuel, 338.
Stoves, 269, 270, 271.
Stow, F. A., 218.
Stow, Gardner, 305, 338.
Silas K., 355.
Strait, B. C., 363.
E. S., 424.
Stratton, A. M., 271.
J. B., 351.
Stratton & Son, L., 269.
Strecker, Werner, 297, 423.
Street lights, 119, 317.
names, 63.
Schreyner, 388.
Streeter, B., 353.
Lorenzo D., 341.
Streets, 64, 82, 388, 419.
Strong, Henry W., 327, 366, 370.
Latham C., 366.
Senator, 305.
Strout, E. B., 158.
Sullivan, A., 239.
John L., 117.
Michael, 233.
Thomas, 184, 198.
Summer, cold, 80, 81.
Sunday-schools, 81.
Superintendent Public School, 341, 425.
Supplies, mill and factory, 424.
Surveyors, city, 338.
Surveyors' instruments, 273, 274.
Suydam, F., 355.
Swahlen, John, 352.
Swasey, E. R., 213, 331.
Swartwout, Henry, 281, 327, 328.
Swartz, Rev., 203.
Sweet, D. B., 341.
Sweetman, J. T., 364.
Swett, Frederick W., 270.
George W., 270.
Swett, Quimby, & Perry, 270.
Swett, Quimby, & Co., 185, 270.
Swett & Co., George W., 270, 416.
Swift, John J., 226, 353.
Swormstedt, S. Le Roy, 364.
Sybrandt, W. H., 349.
Sylvester, N. B., 363.
Symenson, J., 10.
Symonds, Thomas, 148, 202, 234, 330, 339, 356.
Synagogues, 218, 253, 290, 354.
Syracuse, 419.

Tackaberry, J., 119.
Taffe, G., 184.
Tailors, merchant, 424.
Talleyrand, 42.
Tallmadge, B., 308.
Talmadge, E., 399.
Talmadge, Wood, & Co., 399.
Talmadge & Wilson, 399.
Talmadge & Wood, 399.
Tan yards, 44, 82, 103, 110, 378.
Tappen, Shepard, 213, 335, 336, 357, 417.
Teunise, 16.
Tappin, Samuel C., 243, 425.
Tarbell, Frank W., 197.
Tascamcatick, 18.
Tatlock, John, 214, 215.
Tavern, Ashley's, 26, 27, 29, 32, 37, 38, 57.
Bull's Head, 71, 73.

Tavern, Demarest's, 89.
Eagle, 72, 423.
Jacob's, 56.
Munn's, 391, 423.
Pierce's, 35, 45.
Titus', 86, 94, 105.
Tax, city, 345.
state and county, 346.
village, 344.
Tax collectors, village, 323.
Taxes, rate of, 345, 346.
Tayloe, Phebe W., 224.
Taylor, Benjamin, 58.
Charles H., 197.
Hiram, 342.
Joseph C., 204, 343.
Mahlon, 31, 34, 35, 40, 44, 46, 54, 58, 82.
Robert M., 388.
S., 58.
Tracy, 354, 355, 358.
William, 246, 353.
W. D., 197.
Taylor & Bridgeman, 388.
Taylor & Staley, 388.
Telegram and Whig, Troy Morning, 262.
Telegram, Troy Daily, 262, 373.
Troy Morning, 262, 370, 373.
Troy Weekly, 373.
Telegrams, First, 159.
Telegraph, Morse, 159.
Telephone Dispatch Co., 237.
Telephone & Telegraph Co., 237.
Templars, Knights, 222.
Temple, Masonic, 223, 224, 240.
Temple, R., 350.
Ten Eyck, Abraham, 31, 35, 40, 54, 58, 166, 323.
Jacob H., 278, 279.
Ten Eyck & Co., A., 31, 35, 378.
Ten Eyck & Elmendorf, 31, 50, 391.
Terry, S. H., 342.
Thomas, 343.
Thalimer, Peter, 218, 422.
Thatcher, Charles O., 348.
Thayer, W. N., 335.
Theater, Gaiety, 240.
Grand Central, 240.
Troy, 238, 239.
Theaters, 238, 239, 240.
Thebaud, A., 353.
Thiessen, L. J., 423.
Thing, S. B., 424.
Thing & Co., S. B., 424.
Thomas, Andrews, & Penniman, 397.
Thomas, Frank W., 363.
General George H., 218, 219, 249.
Henry B., 368, 416.
J., 352.
John, 94, 338.
Oliver, 416.
Theodore, 227.
Thompson, A. L., 364.
A. R., 364.
Charles W., 209, 331.
G. L., 262, 373.
I. Grant, 366.
John C., 186.
J. F., 197, 402.
Thompson, John I., 244, 281, 355, 391.
John L., 212, 391.
J. P., 352.
J. W., 262, 351.
Mark V., 331, 332.
Mrs. John L., 226.
Mrs. William A., 257.
Thompson, Robert, 364.
R. D., 371.
Robert H., 342, 425.
William A., 281, 355, 358, 391.
Thompson's Sons & Co., J. L., 86, 390, 391.
Thompson & Co., John L., 391.
Thorn, James, 326, 332.
James S., 339.
Thuey, Alexander, 130, 131.
Thurber, A. A., 395.
Benjamin, 22, 23, 26, 35.
Thurman, Richardson H., 207, 212, 357.
Miss Sarah, 364.
Thurston, Joshua, 85.
Tibbits, Benjamin, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56.
C. E. Dudley, 267, 281, 312, 358, 366.
Elisha, 50.
George, 50, 51, 52, 58, 69, 82, 83, 86, 92, 95, 105, 109, 114, 126, 135, 161, 167, 323, 324, 325, 326, 332, 390, 391, 397.
G. & B., 50, 52.
G. & E., 50, 166.
George M., 231, 247.
John B., 366.
Mrs. George M., 173.
Thomas M., 212.
William B., 182, 184, 198, 200, 201, 368.
Tibbits Mansion, 232, 233, 234.
Tibbits & Gardner, 50.
Tides, 99, 100.
Tie-plates, 266.
Tierney, Michael A., 335, 336, 337.
Tile, fire, 279, 280.
Tilley, Arthur, 343.
W. J., 352.
Tillinghast, Charles W., 218, 263, 267, 270, 281, 342, 344, 355, 358, 365, 368, 394, 395.
2d, Charles W., 233, 312, 366, 395.
Joseph J., 203, 281, 355, 395.
Mrs. Mary B., 252.
Thomas A., 173, 395.
Tillman, Walter P., 185, 281.
Tilton, Theodore, 306.
Tim, Louis, 414.
Solomon, 414.
Tim, Wallerstein, & Co., 273, 414.
Tim & Co., 273, 414.
Times, Troy Daily, 199, 260, 371, 372.
Weekly, 372.
Timpane, M., 184, 425.
Tincker, H., 18.
Tinware dealers, 400, 401.
Tire, 266.
Titus, Platt, 54, 71, 72, 92, 94, 105, 121.
Tobacconists, 402.
Tobias, Henry I., 327.
Tolhurst, Charles H., 278.
William H., 278.
Tolhurst & Son, W. H., 278.
Tomassen, C., 11.
Tomb-stones, 277.
Tompkins, Albert, 278, 312, 340, 341.
Clark, 278.
D. D., 274.
E. De G., 350.
Governor, 75.
Ira, 278.
William C., 280.
Tompkins Brothers, 278.
Towne, W. H., 424.
Towne & Elwell, 424.
Townsend, Eli, 127, 128.
Henry, 323.
M. L., 363.
Martin I., 176, 181, 182, 200, 210, 246, 255, 263, 281, 303, 330, 331, 332, 363.
Rufus M., 330.
jr., Rufus M., 363.
Townsends & Browne, 259.
Transportation Company:
New York and Troy, 153, 165.
New York, Troy, Utica and Toledo, 165.
Troy, 166.
Troy and Erie, 165.
Troy and Philadelphia, 166.
Troy and Whitehall, 165.
Troy Tow Boat, 153, 165.
Tracy, Dennis, 425.
Edward, 358.
Jedediah, 107, 161, 324.
Jesse, 125, 327, 328, 329, 330.
S. J., 348.
Trade, Board of, 163.
Trader, Trojan, 95, 96.
Traders, fur, 2, 12.
Traver, R. D., 364.
Travis, J. G., 402.
Treanor, Hugh, 334, 336, 337, 341.
Treasurers, village, 323.
Tremont House, 423.
Trenor, Thomas, 70, 276.
Trial, boat, 70.
Trimble, T. T., 358.
Trojan Car Coupler Co., 417.
Observer, 373.
Sunday, 373.
Troy (city), 79, 82, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 110, 111, 121, 122, 123, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 146, 156, 164, 375, 376, 377, 418, 419, 420.
(village), 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 82, 376, 377, 378, 379.
Troy Belting and Supply Co., 424.
Troy Brass Foundry, 416.
Troy Cemetery Association, 250, 425.
Troy Choral Union, 259, 283.
Troy Club, 258, 259.
Troy enterprise, 58, 77, 96, 99, 112, 133, 134, 135, 147, 264.

Troy File Works, 416.
Troy, future improvements of, 283, 286, 287, 288.
Troy Harmonic Association, 259.
Troy House, 121, 133, 165, 171, 423.
Troy Iron and Nail Factory, 267, 268.
Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company, 267.
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., 279.
Troy Malleable Iron Co., 276.
Troy, manufactures of, 283, 288, 289.
Troy, mercantile interests of, 283, 289.
Troy, naming of, 28, 29, 30, 32, 281, 283, 285, 286, 311, 312.
Troy Nickel Works, 280.
Troy Observer, 262, 373.
Troy, Patroon of, 250, 283, 284.
Troy Post, 393.
Troy, reminiscences of, 38, 44, 52.
Troy Rolling Mill Company, 265.
Troy Savings Company, 172.
Troy Steel and Iron Co., 69, 93, 264, 265, 266, 267.
Troy, town of, 32, 40, 42.
Troy Turnpike and Railroad Co., 126.
Troy University, 205, 253.
Troy, views of, 111, 141, 146, 157, 164.
Troy Vocal Society, 259, 283.
Troy Vulcan Company, 265.
Troy Waste Mfct. Co., 417.
Troy Young Men's Association, 53, 132, 207, 255, 256, 257, 366.
Troy Young Women's Association, 257, 367, 368, 419.
Troy & Bennington Turnpike Co., 126.
Truesdell, Phineas, 88.
Trumansburgh, 361.
Trustees, village, 42, 51, 66, 323.
Tucker, Henry O'R., 262, 282, 371, 372.
John Ireland, 154, 155, 156, 246, 281, 290, 292, 293, 295, 351, 366.
J. W.. 352.
Mark, 116, 348.
Sidney D., 415.
Tucker & Denison, 415.
Tucker & Flack, 415.
Tucker & Co., S. D., 415.
Tunnard, Robert H., 341.
Tunnel, Hoosic, 163, 165.
Tupper, John H., 368, 422.
Turcotte, M. F., 353.
Turner, Benjamin, 338.
Thomas, 85, 326.
jr., Thomas, 328, 329.
Turnpike, Troy & Bennington, 126.
Troy & Schenectady, 58.
Tuthill, DeWitt, 278, 366.
Tuttle & Gregory, 124.
Tuttle & Richards, 113.
Twining, Frank B., 410.
Tylee, Edward, 47, 59, 322, 323.
Tyler, George L., 343.
Tyner, W. J., 282, 373.
Tysen, Jan, 10.

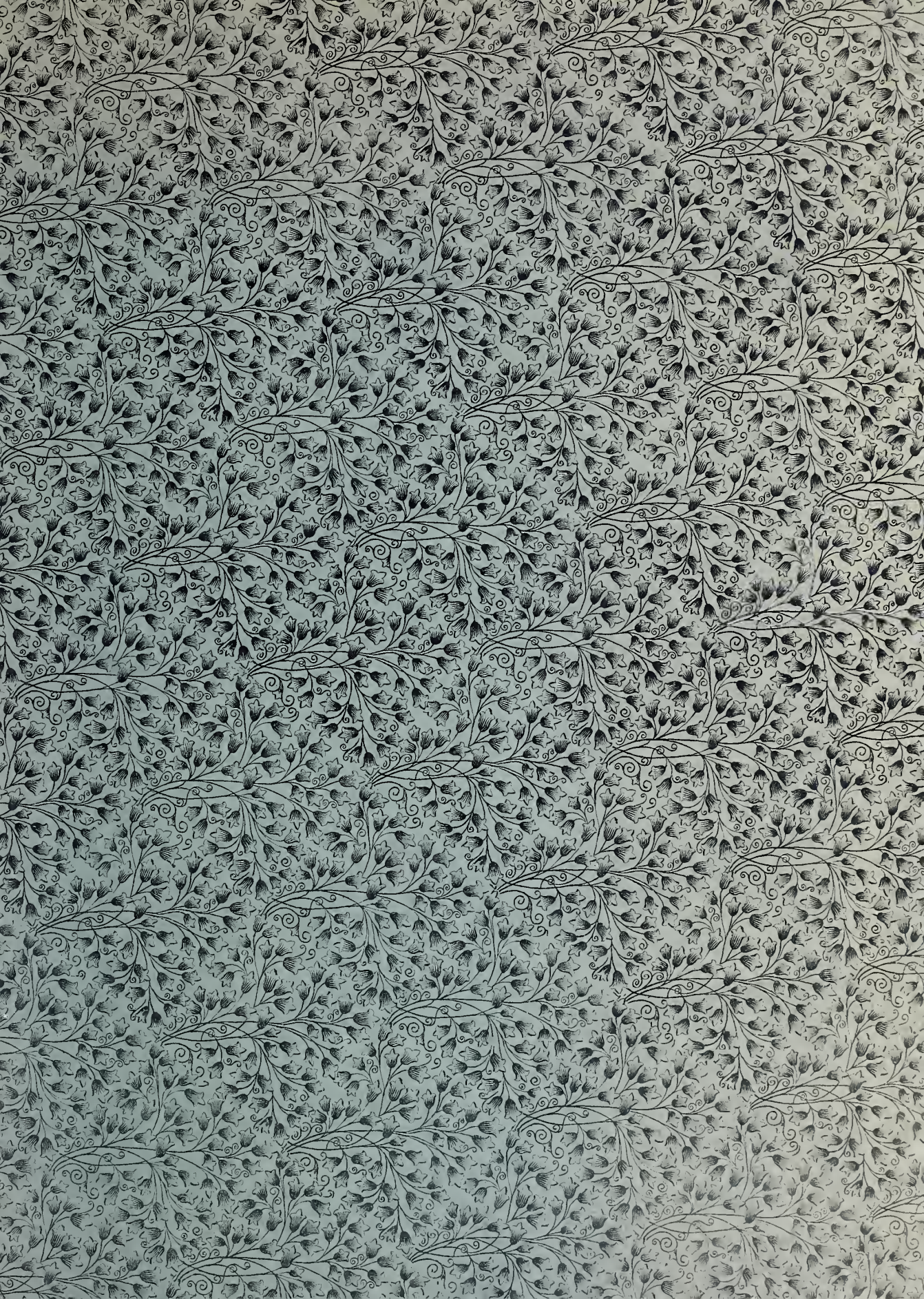
Uline, R. H., 344.
Ulster Iron Works, 265.
Uncas, 7.
Uncle Sam, 76.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 162, 239.
Underwear, Knit, 280.
Union House, 423.
United Shirt and Collar Co., 272, 412, 413.
University, Troy, 205, 253.
Upham, M. S., 177, 178.
Urena, W. C., 127.

Vail, Aaron, 368.
D. Thomas, 148, 181, 247, 258, 355, 379.
Ezra R., 233, 364.
George, 36, 46, 109, 123, 127, 132, 242, 330, 355, 379.
Henry, 46, 148, 206, 379.
Jane, 242.
Jeanie E., 242.
Moses, 46, 324.
Phebe B., 242.
Phebe H., 242.
Samuel M., 242, 258, 281.
Townsend M., 58, 127, 242.
Vail, H. & G., 86, 379.
Vail & Co., 379.
Vail & Co., G., 379.
Valentine, D., 208.
Valleau, T., 140.
Valves, 416.
Van Alen, Barent, 330.
John E., 56, 82.
Van Alstyne, Jacob, 18.
R. H., 335, 423.
William L., 200, 282, 326, 333.
Van Alstyne & Harrington, 423.
Van Arnam, Abraham, 26.
J. M., 424.
Van Arnam & Co., 370.
Van Bergen, G., 11.
Van Brackle, James, 109, 112, 114, 161.
Van Brugh, Peter, 16.
Van Buren, Jan, 16, 18.
Sarah, 16.
Van Cleve, E. J., 370.
Van Corlaer, Arent, 12.
Van Decar, A. L., 424.
Vandenburgh, James, 89.
J. V. W., 197.
Mathise, 384.
Van der Hende, Rev.., 206.
Van der Donck, A., 8, 11.
Vanderheyden, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 82, 284, 376.
Vanderheyden, Philip F., 232, 368.
Van der Heyden, Blandina, 284.
Catharine, 284.
David, 20.
Derick, 284.
Derick Y., 54, 284, 324, 325.
Dirk, 17, 20.
Elizabeth, 284.
heirs, 230, 231.
Jacob, 18, 20, 22.
Jacob D., 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 42, 43, 47, 49, 57, 65, 68, 71, 72, 73, 82, 91, 92, 245, 246, 250, 283, 284, 285, 310, 323, 384, 393.
Van der Heyden, Jacob D. E., 284.
Jacob I., 20, 21, 22, 63, 82, 93, 388.
Jacob Tysse, 17, 283.
Jan C., 12.
Jane, 284.
John, 20.
John G., 42, 84, 89, 284, 328.
Maria V. S., 93.
Matthias, 23, 26, 27, 58, 82, 250, 263, 417.
Mattys, 20, 22.
Sally A. M., 284.
Samuel, 284.
W. D., 124.
Vanderlip, E., 351.
Van der Poel, Wynant G., 14, 16.
Van Deurs, George, 349.
Van Deusen, Franklin, 417.
Van Deusen & Co., 417.
Van Every, Macdonald, & Carroll, 423.
Van Every, W. H., 337, 423.
Van Kleeck, R. B., 154, 155, 249, 293, 294, 350.
Van Meteran, E., 2.
Van Rensselaer, Hendrick, 17, 284.
Henry K., 18.
Jan B., 12.
Kiliaen 8, 12, 14, 17.
Maria, 17, 284.
Stephen, 54, 92, 106, 107, 365.
William P., 108, 366.
Van Ruth, J., 11.
Van Santvoord, George, 305.
Seymour, 363.
Van Schoonhoven, Fisk, & Converse, 379.
Van Schoonhoven, Guert, 56, 107
James, 94, 161, 354, 355, 379.
J. L., 210, 357, 366, 379, 388.
W. H., 363.
Van Schoonhoven, Proudfit, & Co., 379.
Van Schoonhovens, Fisk, & Holmes, 379.
Van Tuyl, Abraham, 126, 206, 342.
Van Valkenburgh, Lawrence, 175, 210, 332, 333.
Van Vechten, Abraham, 308, 309.
jr., John, 392.
Lucas, 20.
Van Veere, A., 11.
Van Velsen, Sweer T., 12, 14, 15, 16.
Van Volkenburgh, J. M., 409.
Van Waalwyck, C. J., 11.
Van Woggelum, Pieter P., 15, 17, 284
Van Zandt, C. E., 415.
Van Zandt, Jacobs, & Co., 273, 415.
Van Zile, Oscar E., 355.
Varnish, 425.
Vasseur, M., 106.
Vaughn, A. D., 197.
Patrick, 341.
Veazie, Charles, 71, 72, 137, 168, 169.
Veazie & Barnard, 72, 168.
Veghte, Augustus, 276.
Edwin, 276.
Veld, H., 354.
Ventilators, 417.
Verheyden, P., 353.

Verplanck, Philip, 17.
Verrazzano, Gio. da, 1, 2.
Viele, A., 352.
Viets, Herbert A., 270.
Vilas, S. H., 379.
Vincent, M. R., 348.
Stephen, 423.
Visscher, Agnietje, 16.
Catharine, 16.
Hannah, 16.
Sarah, 16.
Vlachte, Groote, 12.
Voight, Ernest, 421.
Volunteers, Troy, 180–201.
Voorhees, Theo., 366.
Vosburgh, Abraham P., 14.
Geertruyt P., 14.
Vossmerbaumer, H. W., 421.
W., 422.
Vyselaer, Jan C., 15.

Wachtel, Adam, 369.
Frank, 369.
Wade, Robert, 341.
R. T., 352.
Wadsworth, C., 348.
Wager, C. A., 344.
C. G., 363.
James, 208.
J. K., 351, 352.
Leonard, 333.
T. B, 383.
Waggoner, W. H., 353.
Wagons, 418, 422.
Wainwright, F., 350.
J. M., 172.
Wait, E. F., 357.
Josiah A., 213, 358, 422.
L. H., 422.
Wait, Fisher, & Co., 422.
Wait, Son & Co., J. A., 422.
Waite, Joseph, 353.
Walden, J. H., 349.
Waldo, H. L., 364.
J. C., 353.
Waldron, Clark, 335.
Wales, E. R., 344.
F. K., 424.
P. M., 341, 415.
Wales, Bennet, & Co., 424.
Wales, Price, & Co., 424.
Wales & Price, 424.
Walker, Lieut., 85.
William F., 139, 145, 350.
Wall paper dealers, 425.
Wallace, Gurdon B., 331, 332, 366.
James, 127, 329, 337.
James P., 366.
John, 336, 337.
Peter J., 341, 425.
Uriah, 115, 328.
William, 140.
Wallenstein, E., 414.
Waller, Mrs. E., 240.
Waloons, 6.
Walsh, George H., 219, 350.
John, 290, 296, 353.
John J., 337.
R. H., 344.
Walter, W. H., 294, 350.
Walworth, C., 353.
Walz, A. F., 290, 354.
Wandell, Daniel T., 323.
War, Civil, 180–201.
meetings, 182.
of 1812, 75, 76.
Ward, Bela J., 364.
H. J., 363.
R. Halsted, 237, 364, 368.
Warden, S. S., 349.
Wards, 66, 79, 143, 169, 217, 218, 321, 322, 374.
Wardwell, James, 72.
Warner, Calvin, 167, 328, 329.
Charles, 356.
Ebenezer, 339, 356.
Warr, John, 389.
Warren, Edward I., 226.
Eliakim, 51, 59, 61, 62, 154, 384.
Esaias, 51, 59, 70, 71, 85, 92, 114, 323, 326, 354.
jr., George B., 52, 59, 203, 281, 326, 358, 366.
sr., George B., 206, 329, 355.
George H., 154, 155, 156.
Henry, 401.
H. Langford, 252.
Jonah G., 293, 349.
John Hobart, 212, 258, 270, 425.
Joseph M., 59, 148, 212, 234, 258, 326, 339, 354, 358, 366, 394.
Martha C., 115.
Moses, 210, 330, 342, 357, 363.
Mrs. Mary, 154, 155, 156.
Mrs. Mary C., 156.
Mrs. Walter P., 226.
Nathan, 51, 54, 59, 89, 90, 94, 109, 112, 114, 121, 126, 132, 154, 161, 384.
Nathan B., 59, 154, 155, 156, 294.
Phebe, 61, 154.
Stephen, 51, 59, 69, 115, 132, 167, 324, 354, 384.
Stephen E., 59, 154, 155, 218, 247, 355.
Stephen R , 112, 354.
Walter P., 232, 244, 259, 270, 281, 283, 289, 312, 342, 355, 365, 368, 369, 395, 425.
W. H., 394.
Warren & Co., E., 51, 393.
Warren & Co., J. M., 393, 394, 395.
Warrens, Hart, & Lesley, 394.
Washburn, S., 351, 352.
Washington, George, 19, 39.
Washington square, 73, 136, 170, 183, 262.
Washington (village), 42, 72.
Washington's birthday, 171.
Wasson, J. B., 351.
Watch, city, 317.
Watchmakers, 71, 398, 425.
Waterford, 19, 28, 44, 56, 70, 89, 135, 136.
Waterman, Laura, 67.
Marcus M., 400.
Waters, Elisha, 223.
Water-wheels, 267, 268.
Water-works, 54, 167, 234, 235, 236, 314, 315, 318, 320, 339.
Watrous, Andrew, 330.
Watson, Elkanah, 28, 86.
Mrs., 239.
William M., 344.
Wax figures, 238.
Wayland, jr., Francis, 293.
sr., Francis, 293, 349.
Wayside Knitting Co., 280.
Wealth of Troy, 418.
Weatherby, N. L., 369, 398.
Weaver, Joel, 417.
J. M., 352.
Weaver & Bunnel, 417.
Webb, Isaac, 47, 349.
Webber, G. N., 348.
Webster, Charles R., 34.
George, 34.
S. H., 364.
Weed, Alsop, 109, 126, 162, 206, 324, 325, 328, 388.
Charles A., 396.
Darius, 125.
Haight, & Co., 388.
Henry E., 356, 386.
James, 396.
Jared, 327.
Jared S., 242, 330, 338, 355, 388.
Mary S., 242.
Weed & Co., J., 396.
Weed & Haight, 388.
Weed & Thurman, 208.
Weedon, Jonathan, 324, 325.
Weeds & Hamblin, 396.
Weekly, Catholic, 262, 373.
Weeks, G. E., 349.
Weibel, J. W. H., 351.
Weise, A. J., 246, 281, 282, 369.
Weld, Joseph, 91, 324, 325, 328.
Theodore D., 150.
Welles, Gideon, 186, 190.
Wellington, Charles M., 356.
Isaac, 204, 328, 329.
George B., 300, 363.
Wells, F. E., 403.
George, 158.
George A., 237, 368.
G. C., 352.
Ira M., 53, 82, 327, 392, 393.
J. F., 342.
Philander, 167, 354, 355.
R., 151.
Thomas, 344.
Wells & Coverly, 403.
Wells & Fassett, 392.
Welsh, James, 335.
Wemp, Jan Barentsen, 11, 12, 14, 16.
Meyndert J., 16.
Wemple, Abram A., 204, 330.
Wendell, David S., 327, 328.
Johannes, 16.
M. Edgar, 278, 279.
Wentworth, Erastus, 351, 352.
Wescott, Joseph, 59.
Wesley, John, 67.
Westfall, P. J., 401.
West Troy, 7, 14.
West Windsor, 54.
Whale, tale of the, 10.
Whales, 8, 10, 11.
Wheat, 52, 88.
Wheeler, A. K., 406.
David W., 158.

Wheeler, G. M., 356.
Henry, 356.
James S., 363.
John, 127, 129.
J. W., 406.
M. A., 364.
Nathaniel, 175.
Wheeler, Bisco, & Corning, 406.
Wheeler, Wilson, & Co., 175.
Wheeler & Wilson, 176.
Wheelock, Joseph, 412.
Whelan, Dennis J., 282, 326, 335, 336, 339, 343.
Whig, Troy Daily, 370.
Troy Morning, 262, 370.
Troy Morning Telegram and, 370, 373.
Weekly, 370.
Whipple, C. A., 421.
W. W., 127.
Whips, 104.
White, Consider, 324.
Henry, 416.
John H., 366.
John W., 175, 406.
Joseph, 366.
M., 352.
Whitefield E., 157.
Whiteside, E. F., 119, 351.
Whiting, Elizabeth, 90.
Ruggles, 267.
Whitman, Marie A., 293.
William W., 282, 358, 368, 370.
Whitman & MacArthur, 370.
Whitney, Augustus, 389.
F. H., 387.
William, 389.
Whiton, John, 125.
Whittemore, B., 353.
Whittingham, W. R., 155.
Whyland, C., 424.
Wiberly, Charles H., 71, 421.
Wickes, Asa W., 357.
Stephen, 366.
W. H., 197.
Widdemer, E. S., 218, 351.
Widmer, F., 352.
Wight, Daniel, 125.
Wilbert, W., 344.
Wilbur, G. W., 415.
Harvey, 415.
Wilbur, DuBois, & Wilbur, 415.
Wilbur, Krum, & Wilbur, 415.
Wilbur, Miller, & Wilbur, 273, 415.
Wilcox, Emily T., 260.
Wilden, 12.
Wiles' Laundrying Co., 277, 278.
Wiles, Thomas S., 277, 278, 279.
Wiles & Co., Thomas S., 277.
Wilkinson, jr., Joseph B., 334.
Willard, Clarence, 210, 257, 366, 399.
George L., 196, 201, 368.
John, 88, 89.
John D., 149, 305.
John H., 91, 173, 260.
John Hudson, 173.
John N., 331.
Miss Sarah H , 257.
Mrs. Emma, 46, 88, 89, 90, 106, 250, 294, 297, 300.
Willard, Samuel, 161.
Sarah L., 91, 260.
William, 34, 390.
William T., 139, 166, 358.
William W., 340.
Williams, Allen, 387.
Calvin, 275.
Elizabeth, 63.
Griffith, 27.
Hezekiah, 344.
James, 324.
Jonathan T., 160.
John A., 352.
John L., 72, 399.
Moses, 132.
Nathan, 48, 60, 240, 358.
Pelham, 350, 351.
Roger, 292.
S. M., 352.
S. P., 168, 352.
Thomas, 168.
T. O. R., 352.
Williamson, C., 143.
J. D., 91.
R. D., 290, 297, 349.
Willis, L., 353.
Willson, T. N., 204.
Wilner, J. H., 329.
Wilson, A. R., 405.
Benjamin, 167, 329.
Charles E., 399.
Charles H., 72, 399.
Ebenezer, 31, 40, 41, 76, 323.
jr., Ebenezer, 328, 329, 338.
Edgar T., 183, 198.
George W., 182, 183.
Henry A., 399.
John, 336.
Mrs. William B., 283.
Samuel, 31, 40, 41, 76, 403.
T. A., 399.
Washington, 405.
Wilson & Bird, 274.
Wilson & Co., C. H., 398, 399.
Winder, George, 425.
Windmill, Joseph, 72, 399.
Wing, Daniel A., 387.
Winkler, E. F., 392.
Winne, Abram, 331.
Daniel R., 341.
John E., 395.
Moses I., 329.
Winne, Burdick, & Co., 395.
Winne & Drake, 395.
Winslow, G., 350.
John F., 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 218, 253, 264, 265, 365.
J. H., 424.
Winslow, Griswold, & Holley, 265.
Winslow & Co., J. H., 424.
Winters, E., 344.
Jacob, 344.
Wire, steel, 279.
Wire-work, coiled, 280.
Wishart, Arthur W., 217, 349.
Wiswall, Ebenezer, 327, 328.
Witbeck, Thomas L., 69, 93, 265.
Witmer, W. W , 290, 354.
Wolcott, G. D., 222.
Wolfe, Gurdon G., 270.
Wolfertsen, J., 11.
Wood, Ebenezer, 167, 329.
Ephraim, 197.
E. T., 143.
H. F., 395.
Jacob C., 399.
J. W., 415.
N., 197.
Stephen, 91.
Walter A., 270.
Wood, Lewis, & Hawley, 415.
Wood, Prentice, & Co., 399.
Wood, Willard, & Co., 399.
Wood & Lewis, 273, 415.
Wood & Merrill, 399.
Woods, marbleized, 277.
Woodruff, C. H., 180.
Woodworth, John, 38, 44, 48, 49, 52, 56, 240, 285, 323, 358.
jr., John, 327, 328.
Robert, 38.
Wool dealers, 400.
Wool, John E., 76, 165, 183, 193, 216, 217, 249, 255.
Worthington, David F., 422.
George, 293, 350.
John, 357, 422.
Worthington & Son, D. F., 422.
Wotkyns, Alfred, 326, 356.
Alfred A., 344.
George D., 208, 339.
Tom S., 356, 422.
Wright, A. M., 369.
Daniel, 330.
Edwin N., 200.
John, 128.
Sidney, 344.
T. S., 130.
Wynants Kill, 14, 16, 31, 69, 122, 264, 265, 267, 274.
Wynantskill Knitting Co., 423.

Yates, Adam, 284.
Anna G., 284.
Annatji, 284.
J. F., 352.
William, 370.
Year, fiscal, 322.
York House, 389.
Young, Frederick S., 273.
George, 92, 93.
Guilford D., 70, 310, 324, 393.
G. H., 353.
H. G., 366.
James, 398.
James T., 418.
Josiah L., 185, 418.
William H., 185, 211, 246, 255, 281, 357, 366, 393, 397, 398.
Young & Bell, 398.
Young & Benson, 397.
Young & Blake, 397.
Young & Hartt, 397.
Yourt, William R., 257.
Yvonnet, Francis, 114, 240, 244, 324.

Zander, James A , 71, 72, 142, 158.
Zimmermann, jr., J. G., 402.
sr., J. G., 402.
J. J., 336, 402.
Zimmermann's Sons, J. G., 402.